

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE HEART-WARMING SAGA OF  
THE STOW ORPHANS

## HON. PAGE BELCHER

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Speaker, the following article appeared in the Army/Navy/Air Force Times of June 21, 1972, and I think it is a heartwarming story of a very brave family and I would like to take this opportunity to insert it in the RECORD:

THE HEART-WARMING SAGA OF THE STOW  
ORPHANS

(By Sue Toma)

The story opens when an Air Force fighter pilot, Maj. Lillburn R. Stow, is killed in action in Vietnam during April 1968. Major Stow leaves behind his wife, Norma, and five children—Skip (Lillburn R. Stow Jr.), Vickie, Keela, Kimberley and Kola. A tragedy—but it's happened before in this long war.

After the death of their father, a big, happy man who liked to barbecue in the back yard, Norma Stow and the children tried to build a normal life together but she had problems with her heart and doctors felt that only open heart surgery could save her.

Now enters the villain of the piece. A real stinker. For months, Mrs. Stow received terrorizing telephone calls from a man threatening to kill both her and her children because of Major Stow's Vietnam service.

The slimy fellow, who always called at midnight, caused the frail Mrs. Stow and her children many hours of strain and fright. After their home was vandalized (most of the Stow's service-life mementoes were broken), the police spent many hours patrolling outside their Tulsa, Okla., suburban home and tapping the telephone in an attempt to "zero in" on the terrorizer.

Doctors felt that the slim hold Mrs. Stow held on life in the two years since her husband died was being slowly drained away and that surgery to repair her diseased heart should be attempted. But, Norma Stow died following the operation.

The terror and loneliness was over for Mrs. Stow, but for the five orphans, their lives just beginning, the future looked a little shaky.

With little or no money, and with debts against their mother's estate and the threat of separation before them, the children struggled against the odds.

"We're going to stay together," said Skip flatly, age 18 the head of the family, to a newspaper reporter. "That's the way our parents wanted it."

"And that's the way we want it," added his sister, 16-year-old Vickie, a pretty brunette with fierce determination.

That's when the plot really began to take unbelievable turns.

R. C. Freeman, a lieutenant colonel in the Oklahoma Air National Guard, and a friend of the Stow family, stepped forward. With five children of his own almost the same ages as the Stows, the Freemans offered the five Stows a haven. In the face of the children's adamant desire to remain a family unit, relatives agreed not to split them up.

But can a suburban home big enough for five children suddenly expand to accommodate 10 children? Freeman wasn't sure his house was big enough. "But if it isn't, it will be," he assured all. The Eastwood Baptist Church, where both the Freemans and

Stows attend, offered to help "raise the barn" in good old Western style when the Freemans decided to add an addition.

Reserve AF JAG Capt. Mickey D. Wilson volunteered his services as a lawyer to get Norma Stow's will through probate. He also began arranging for the necessary papers to have Freeman named as the children's guardian.

Wilson wasn't too pleased when he began to look into Mrs. Stow's financial affairs. She had no insurance and most of the funds left by Major Stow were gone. The children owed \$10,000 worth of debts on various notes and mortgages. "There's nothing we can do but sell their home," Wilson admitted sadly.

That's when the AFROTC unit and Angel Flight at the University of Tulsa entered stage right.

"Can't we do something to prove the Air Force really does care?" they asked their instructor, Col. Calvin G. Bass. Colonel Bass wrote to *Air Force Times* and a story about the Stow Family appeared on Mar. 18, 1970. Stories also appeared in local Oklahoma papers.

One month later, the foundation formed by the AFROTC unit had started to pick up momentum. More than \$1700 had been donated, local merchants had contributed almost all of the materials needed for a two-bedroom, one-bath expansion on the Freeman's bursting home and the roof was on thanks to the abilities of the church's free work force. Not only had all five of the Stow children been offered scholarships in varying degrees, but the five Freeman children had been included in the bounty.

Meanwhile, Colonel Bass reported, "We've received the most heartwarming letters."

"Please accept the enclosed \$10 bill for the benefit of the Stow children," one letter read. "I would like to donate it in behalf of my husband who's a prisoner of war in North Vietnam."

"We recently read of the plight of the children of Maj. Lillburn R. Stow," another poignant letter said. "This story comes at a time when we are grieved with the loss of one of our own squadron pilots, who gave his life while flying as a Sandy in the successful rescue of another downed U.S. pilot . . . The S.O.S. (Special Operations Squadron) Zorros, are sending this contribution to the Stows and ask that it be credited in the name of Maj. Edward M. Hudgens, who also gave his life so that another might live."

By July 1970, more than \$12,000 had been processed by the foundation as AF people around the world rallied to hold fund drives, benefits and bake sales. One couple at Mountain Home AFB, Idaho, began contribution \$92 a month toward the children's care.

Appropriately enough, the contribution that put the Stow Family Fund over the \$20,000 mark came from the children in the Grissom AFB, Ind., vacation bible school.

End of flashbacks.

Now, more than two years after Mrs. Stow died, her estate has been settled with each child receiving \$1688.52. Also each child has been assured a college education by an anonymous donor who has made \$5000 immediately available to Skip who is now 19, and Vickie, 18, who are attending Oklahoma State University. Their unknown benefactor also created a foundation to manage stock for the other children, Keela, 15, Kimberley, 10, and Kola, 9. The dividends from the stock will provide about \$1000 for each child per college year. Each child also receives a monthly Veterans Administration check and is eligible for a VA scholarship.

True, their original home was sold but, thanks to the foundation, the furniture that Norma Stow collected with such loving care has been saved for her daughters.

The AFROTC unit still processes donations, which have now totalled more than \$24,000. Colonel Bass recently was presented an Air Force Association certificate of recognition for his efforts in behalf of the children.

Isn't that a nice story? It would be unbelievable on the movie screen, though.

By the way, they never caught the nasty who terrorized Mrs. Stow and the children. And police say they probably will never know who it was unless he again threatens the children. This development doesn't quite fit the plot but you already know the villain will get his in the end anyway. It's just retribution.

So, with the music up, we fade out until the next installment in the saga of the Stows.

RESPONSE OF OFFICE OF EMERGENCY  
PREPAREDNESS IN DISASTERS

## HON. RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. SCHWEIKER. Mr. President, yesterday I introduced S. 3805, legislation to amend the Disaster Relief Act which, among other things, permits the President to waive the normal requirements for individual States to provide detailed damage statistics in order for an area to be designated as a Federal disaster area.

The purpose of my legislation is to make it clear that where a major disaster is obviously occurring State personnel need not be spending valuable time in getting detailed statistical information but rather can be engaged in search and rescue operations.

I am aware that the Office of Emergency Preparedness considers the first priority to be taking care of disaster victims rather than in making disaster damage surveys. My legislation is directed toward requirements for State damage surveys rather than Federal surveys.

I am pleased that OEP recognizes that the first responsibility must be to take care of disaster victims. I ask unanimous consent that a memorandum from Gen. G. A. Lincoln, Director of OEP to Regional Directors setting forth OEP's policy in this regard be reprinted in the RECORD.

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

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS  
MEMORANDUM

Now that the President has declared five states as disaster areas for what may be the most severe flooding situation of record on the east coast of the United States, the initial priorities of Federal effort must go to taking care of people and getting communities back into operation again.

While detailed surveys of damage are needed, they should be given second priority to people's needs.

I have asked the Under Secretary of Housing and Urban Development for an especially urgent effort in the provision of temporary housing, and have also asked the Chief of Engineers to stress to his field organization the importance of taking care of

people and communities suffering hardship.

Exercising initiative while keeping in contact with our Federal coordinating officers. I estimate that within a week or so the crisis period will be over. But, during the current critical period we should seek every possible way to reduce administration in the interest of getting things done for people's needs.

G. A. LINCOLN,  
Director.

#### POWER BLACKOUTS

### HON. WILLIAM J. KEATING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, despite all the early grave warnings of experts in the field of power, we have witnessed our first serious blackout of the summer season when on July 17 and 18 some 200,000 residents of New York City were affected by a blackout.

This is one of the most serious blackouts since the breakdown of Consolidated Edison's powerplants in 1965 when the largest city in this country was paralyzed by a huge blackout.

According to a recent report by John N. Nassikas, Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, about 60 out of 150 systems or utility groups could have reserve generating capacity of less than 15 percent. Necessary reserve margins vary from one system to another, but on the average it should be at least 20 percent. In some areas there should be a cushion of 30 percent in reserve.

New York City, according to the FPC, may again this summer experience power supply problems.

I would like to point out that three utilities serve in an industrialized area of some 15,000 square miles in southwest Ohio where the population is in the area of about 4,000,000 people.

Cincinnati Gas & Electric, acting as the agent for Columbus and Southern Ohio Electric Co. and the Dayton Power & Light Co. are committed to construct the William H. Zimmer Power Station in Moscow, Ohio, at a cost of some \$300 million.

I have registered my complaint with the Atomic Energy Commission, the Federal Power Commission, and also the White House, that construction plans, environmental reports, public hearings, and the other necessary paperwork that must be done for this plant must be speeded up.

Company officials argue that without the Zimmer unit the companies' combined reserve will be 6.6 percent, way below the comfortable reserve requirements.

Loss of other generating equipment at the time of summer peaks certainly could result in serious breakdowns.

The delay also will contribute to the air pollution now surrounding our area because the delay results in the prolonged operation of coal-fire units. When these units burn, they release into the atmosphere pollutants associated with burning coal; and it creates an environ-

mental condition far worse than allegedly associated with the nuclear units being delayed.

Studies also show that the delay will add a cost of approximately \$15 million due to the escalation and interest-during-construction cost.

Cincinnati Gas & Electric planners had hoped to have 1,100 craftsmen working on the plant by the fall of 1973. But now this is being delayed. The craft unions estimated that the potential work that is being affected is calculated to amount to millions of dollars in earnings.

I would also like to point out that when this is multiplied by the 74 nuclear powerplants across the country presently planned or under construction, the income lost to craftsmen throughout the Nation is staggering.

In the Greater Cincinnati area gas supplies are now short, with Cincinnati Gas & Electric unable to supply service to new commercial facilities. I have in my records letters from two meatpacking firms that had planned expansion but are now hampered because of the short gas supply. Also, the mayor of one of our cities has been hampered in his urban renewal program because of this power shortage. The decline in industrial activities unfortunately leads to a decline in commerce. The general reaction, however, is gradual, complex, and in many cases indirect.

Decreased income not only affects the private sector, but also slows local, State, and Federal Government activities.

In the Cincinnati-Dayton-Columbus region, local and State government revenues from tax sources amount to about \$1.1 billion. This would increase to \$2.3 billion by 1980.

The Federal Government collects about \$3.1 billion from revenues in this region which would rise to approximately \$6.4 billion by 1980 if the economy is successful in maintaining its normal rate of growth.

I maintain that unless we meet our power needs both in the industrial and private sector, we will be unable to maintain our normal rate of growth.

I think the time to act is now. We must speed up our powerplants to meet the needs of this country.

#### ORDER OF AHEPA GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY OF THE

### HON. LLOYD BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. President, Order of Ahepa, the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, is celebrating its golden anniversary during 1972. Founded on July 26, 1922, in Atlanta, Ga., AHEPA has eight primary objectives, the first of which is "to promote and encourage loyalty to the United States of America." During its 50 years of existence, the Order of Ahepa has contributed financially to many worthy causes, offering needed assistance at

times of natural and man-caused disaster to persons around the world. Contributions have gone to victims of floods, hurricanes, earthquakes, and wars. And the organization continues to grow and prosper, and to offer help to those in need, whenever possible.

Many Texans are members of AHEPA. Mr. President. Officers of the Houston Chapter are A. S. Catechis, president; P. C. Peropoulos, vice president; Angelo J. Cramer, secretary; and Alex J. Skandalis, treasurer. Officers of the Galveston Chapter are George Marinos, president; Gus M. Loomis, vice president; John A. Mehos, secretary; and Angelo Agalou, treasurer. Officers of the Waco Chapter are Tom Bakos, president; Pete Dris, vice president; and Michael Colia, secretary.

Officers of the Texarkana Chapter are Speros D. Cotseones, president; John G. Papageorge, vice president; Tom Carras, secretary; and Frank Demopoulos, treasurer. Officers of the San Angelo Chapter are Johnny J. Kalaitzes, president; Chris Kouvelis, vice president; and W. G. Michalopoulos, secretary and treasurer. Officers of the Beaumont Chapter are John A. Davis, president; George Greeker, vice president; and Peter G. Zarmakoupis, secretary and treasurer.

Officers of the Corpus Christi Chapter are Achille J. Psimaris, president; James U. Cazamias, vice president; C. Gus Adams, secretary; and Dr. Nicholas T. Hallick, treasurer. Officers of the Fort Worth Chapter are Tommy Peters, president; Donald J. Wooldridge, vice president; Nick Tsumpits, secretary; and Steve Vloitis, treasurer. Officers of the Dallas Chapter are William A. Karahal, president; Connie Pastis, vice president; Chris S. Chotas, secretary; and A. P. Shropoulos, treasurer.

District Lodge Officers who are Texans include Jack Lymberry of Houston, lieutenant governor; Jerome M. Kaler of Houston, secretary; George G. Chininis of San Antonio, marshal; and George N. Zarafonitis of Dallas, adviser.

In addition, James G. Petheriotes of Houston is supreme trustee in the national lodge and Texans who are past national officers of the Order of Ahepa include Nick C. Demeris of Houston, past supreme lodge; and Michael Colias of Waco, past supreme trustee.

#### SENATOR JAVITS CRITICIZES VICE PRESIDENT AGNEW

### HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, a year ago in a letter to the New York Times the senior Senator from New York, referring to the Republican presidential candidacy of Congressman PETE McCLOSKEY, praised those within our party who speak out on their convictions. Senator JAVITS even went so far to say in defending McCLOSKEY that—

Any ferment in the party, making it lively and provocative, is desirable.



However, yesterday Senator JAVITS typically switched gears and criticized Vice President SPIRO AGNEW for upholding what are his convictions.

Evidently the Senator believes it is perfectly proper, if not even "desirable," for more liberal members of the party to sound off on their philosophy but not the Vice President. It would behoove the New York Senator to remember what happened to the last Republican Senator from New York who sought to cross swords with the Vice President.

JAVITS should exercise more concern as to whether there will be a place on the New York Republican ticket for him in 1974 rather than worry about who the Republican National Convention will select in the next few weeks.

No other American has aided so many Republican candidates as SPIRO T. AGNEW. He is a necessity on the Republican ticket this fall. Any attempt to dislodge him will be vigorously fought by the elected delegates in Miami.

Such spoiler tactics are divisive and only aid our political foes. The senior Senator from New York should join all Republicans in working together for the reelection of the Nixon-Agnew ticket.

CONGRATULATIONS, ORDER OF  
AHEPA

HON. ELIGIO de la GARZA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, the Order of Ahepa, the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, lists as the first of its nine principal objectives one that is of immense importance in our Nation today. It is stated in these words:

To promote and encourage loyalty to the United States of America.

That is a noble goal, one for which this fraternal organization is to be commended as it observes this month, on July 26, the golden anniversary of its founding.

The Order of Ahepa has contributed to many worthy causes during the half-century of its existence, ranging from relief for flood victims in this country to earthquake relief in the Ionian Islands, from the sale of half a billion dollars in U.S. war bonds during World War II to national scholarships for worthy students. Members of AHEPA have a right to take pride in their organization's record of accomplishment.

In my own State of Texas, local chapters of the order carry forward their good work in a number of our leading cities. A Houston citizen, James G. Petheriotes, is currently a supreme trustee of Ahepa. To him and to all members of the organization I extend my congratulations and best wishes on this 50th birthday of the Order of Ahepa.

WOOD PRODUCTS IN MONTANA

HON. RICHARD G. SHOUP

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. SHOUP. Mr. Speaker, the wood products industry is one of vital interest to the Western States. In Montana, it is a prime economic concern. The industry is being criticized right now for some of its policies such as clearcutting. Because of this criticism, the wood products industry is evaluating its position. Such evaluation, along with the eventual changes which will result, will have an important effect on the economy of Montana. For the information of the Members of the House, I would like to insert a summary of one of the better reports about the evaluation of the wood products industry in Montana. The report is by Maxine C. Johnson and was published in the Montana Business Quarterly, spring 1972, by the Bureau of Business and Economic Research at the University of Montana. The following is that report:

Since 1950, the wood products industry (here defined as logging operations, wood products manufacturing, and the production of pulp and paper) has occupied a unique position as a growth industry in Montana. Among the state's primary or export industries—those which make an area grow—only manufacturing (especially wood products) and the federal government have been expanding their employment; the others—agriculture, mining, and railroads—have been letting workers go.

The result has been a state economy that, by national standards, has grown very slowly. It has been unable to supply enough jobs for its residents and has provided Montanans with an average income per person well below the national average.

In western Montana—Lincoln, Flathead, Sanders, Lake, Mineral, Missoula, Ravalli, and Granite Counties—the record has been much better. The major reason: the wood products industry. While agriculture and railroads have dropped employees here too, manufacturing and the federal government have added workers. Of the 5,420 new manufacturing employees between 1950 and 1968, 3,500 (65 percent) went to work in wood products activities. Another 1,000 were involved in the aluminum plant at Columbia Falls.

The transformation of western Montana from an agricultural to an industrial economy has meant more jobs and more income. Total employment—wage and salary workers plus the self-employed—was up 32 percent in the western counties between 1950 and 1968, as opposed to only 11 percent in all of Montana. Total personal income grew 93 percent in western Montana, 52 percent in the state; per capita incomes were up 42 percent and 30 percent respectively. There is no doubt that the wood products industry has been responsible for much of the growth in the eight western counties. By 1969, the area's economy had become heavily dependent upon wood products activities.

In attempting to measure the total impact on income and employment, we counted not only persons at work in the industry, but also federal government employees engaged in timber activities. But to really see how primary industry employment affects the economy, workers in secondary industries—

transportation, trade, services, local government, etc.—who provide goods and services for the wood products industry, its employees, and timber management workers must be added in. Similarly, in computing total income attributable to the wood products industry, we included the earnings of industry and timber management workers, plus the additional income generated in the area by their expenditures and by industry purchases of goods and services. Our estimates, based on the U.S. Department of Commerce, Regional Economics Information System, indicate that in 1969 something like 43 percent of total employment and 51 percent of total personal income in western Montana came, either directly or indirectly, from the wood products industry.

In the state as a whole (using the same data for computation), wood products played a much smaller role: approximately 12 percent of total employment and 11 percent of total personal income in 1969 was directly or indirectly attributable to the industry.

The year 1969 was a year of high production and employment in the forest industries; it is also the latest year for which all the necessary data are available. The total contribution of the industry would have been somewhat smaller in 1970 and 1971.

The growth of Montana's wood products industry has been accompanied by a large increase in the amount of timber cut on national forests. In recent years, a good many people have come to feel that the Forest Service has emphasized timber production at the expense of other uses of the forest. They feel that recent high rates of timber harvest are excessive in terms of future timber supply and are damaging to the environment. Especially offensive to these critics is the practice of clearcutting. The Forest Service is re-evaluating its management practices in response to changing values and public pressure, and timber sales on national forests are being reduced, at least temporarily.

This report is concerned with the potential effects of declines of various severity in the timber supply on employment and income during the next few years, 1973 to 1975. Clearly, short-run economic considerations should not be the only criteria applied to the solution of the timber management problem. Nevertheless, an understanding of what may be involved in the way of economic change should be helpful to those who influence the decision.

To determine the potential effects of various changes in the timber supply from the national forests, three alternative assumptions were made. The first was that wood products firms would reduce their cut during the next three years to match the amount of timber which the Forest Service expects to sell. On the average, this would mean a decline of 20 percent below the typical harvest for fiscal years 1966-1970. The second assumption was that the industry would continue to cut at the fiscal 1972 level, slightly above the 1966-1970 average, but that considerable readjustment would take place within the industry as firms maneuvered for a timber supply. The third assumed a temporary ban on clearcutting with a sharp decline of from 30 to 35 percent in available timber supply from national forests.

*Assumption 1.* This alternative, involving a decline of approximately 20 percent, or 150 million board feet annually (in timber cut from national forests), would probably result in a loss of about 750 jobs and \$7 million in wages, salaries, and proprietors' income in Montana's wood products industry. When total statewide effects are considered—including the loss in jobs and income which would result in other industries—the potential loss amounts to 2,370 jobs and \$22 million in income. These figures are equal to ap-

proximately 1 percent of Montana's total employment and income in 1969.

ASSUMING A DECLINE OF 150 MILLION BOARD FEET IN ANNUAL TIMBER CUT, FISCAL 1973-75

	Montana	8 western counties
Potential decline in:		
Industry employment.....	750	652
Total employment.....	2,370	1,813
Percentage of total 1969 employment.....	0.9	3.1
Industry earnings.....	\$7,100,000	\$6,300,000
Total personal income.....	\$22,000,000	\$20,900,000
Percentage of total 1969 personal income.....	1.0	4.7

The impact would be greater in western Montana, where the total job loss might be 1,800 or 3 percent of total employment and income might decline by almost \$21 million, or 5 percent of total income. Estimates for Assumption I are summarized above.

**Assumption II.** The Forest Service anticipates that the industry may continue to cut timber at a high rate during the next few years, preferring to keep plants operating even though reducing the amount of timber under contract. This has been the pattern thus far in fiscal 1972. But timber sales are not being reduced equally on all forests. With the development of new multiple use plans, some forests are in for sizable reductions in their timber growing land base; mills in their vicinity may run short of logs. And there is little doubt that stumpage prices will go up as mills bid for the declining amount of timber to be offered for sale. Emphasis in the industry will be on size, efficiency, and integration, and the readjustments may be extensive. Even if the total amount of timber cut continued high, the possibility of mills closing and workers being thrown out of work is real. If the job loss statewide ranged from 250-500 workers, the repercussions would be considerably smaller than those anticipated in Assumption I. At the state level, the direct and indirect employment loss could range from 790 to 1,580, or from 0.3 to 0.6 percent of total 1969 employment and the income loss from \$7.3 to \$14.7 million, or 0.3 to 0.7 percent of total 1969 personal income. In western Montana, losses could range from 1 to 2 percent of employment and from 1.6 to 3.1 percent of income. The figures are summarized below:

ASSUMING TIMBER CUT CONTINUES HIGH, BUT INDUSTRY READJUSTMENTS REDUCE EMPLOYMENT

	Montana	8 western counties
Potential decline in:		
Industry employment.....	250-500	218-435
Total employment.....	790-1,580	606-1,209
Percentage of total 1969 employment.....	0.3-0.6	1.0-2.0
Industry earnings.....	\$2,400,000-\$4,800,000	\$2,100,000-\$4,200,000
Total personal income.....	\$7,300,000-\$14,700,000	\$7,000,000-\$13,900,000
Percentage of total 1969 personal income.....	0.3-0.7	1.6-3.1

**Assumption III.** Proposals have been made for a (presumably) temporary moratorium on all clearcutting. The Forest Service estimates that the immediate effects of a clearcutting ban would be to reduce the volume of timber harvested by 30 to 35 percent, or approximately 250 million board feet. Such a reduction could mean as many as 4,000 fewer jobs in Montana, 3,000 of them in the western counties alone. Assumption III effects:

ASSUMING A BAN ON CLEARCUTTING AND AN ANNUAL REDUCTION OF 250 MILLION BOARD FEET IN THE TIMBER HARVEST

	Montana	8 western counties
Potential decline in:		
Industry employment.....	1,250	1,088
Total employment.....	3,950	3,025
Percentage of total 1969 employment.....	1.4	5.1
Industry earnings.....	\$11,900,000	\$10,600,000
Total personal income.....	\$36,700,000	\$34,800,000
Percentage of total 1969 personal income.....	1.7	7.8

All of these estimates, as is clearly indicated in the report which follows, are necessarily only rough approximations of the potential effect of changes in the amount of timber available to the wood products industry. Each alternative assumes that the housing market and therefore the demand for Montana's wood products will remain strong, and that the paper mill in Missoula will continue at full production during the next three years.

The wood products industry has always been susceptible to cyclical fluctuations, many of them as severe as the declines envisioned in Assumptions I and II above. The difference is that if these declines become permanent—as they may well do—the wood products industry may no longer be counted as a growth industry. Unless the job losses which may occur are offset by gains in other industries—and there is some question about this—the performance of Montana's economy in the 1970s will continue to be disappointing and much of the expected vigor will be missing from the western Montana economy.

"RED" COX RETIRES FOLLOWING DISTINGUISHED CAREER

### HON. TOM BEVILL

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. BEVILL. Mr. Speaker, my good friend Elmas E. "Red" Cox retired from Government service on June 30, of this year, following a distinguished career.

Those of us who know him well, and there are many, will miss him. During his tenure in Government service, Red was an outstanding, knowledgeable, willing worker who knew how to get things done.

Red first came to the Nation's Capital in 1933, with just \$20 in his pockets. His first Government job was in the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency. He remained with this subagency of the Treasury Department until December 16, 1937. At that time he went with the Federal Housing Administration. He remained in this position until 1945, when he took a job with newly elected Congressman Albert Rains, of Gadsden, Ala.

Red served as Congressman Rains' chief assistant for 20 years. Following the retirement of Congressman Rains, Red took a job as special assistant to the Comptroller of the Currency, where he remained until his retirement.

Red now plans to enter the public relations field as a Government consultant. He will work out of his Lake Barcroft home in suburban Virginia.

I know that Red will continue to work

hard and to strive for his new goals in this new endeavor as he has consistently done in the past. I join all of his many friends in wishing him the very best.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF FOREIGN FISHING ACTIVITIES OFF ALASKA, JUNE 1972

### HON. NICK BEGICH

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. BEGICH. Mr. Speaker, in my continuing efforts to keep my fellow Members of Congress and the people of Alaska aware of the fishing of foreign vessels in Alaskan waters, I am inserting the "Monthly Summary of Foreign Fishing Activities Off Alaska" for June 1972. This summary, published by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce, will point out clearly, I believe, the hardships Alaskan fishermen face because of unrestricted foreign competition.

The summary follows:

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF FOREIGN FISHING ACTIVITIES OFF ALASKA, JUNE 1972

**Soviet:** The number of Soviet vessels engaged in fisheries off of Alaska continued to decline dropping to about 25 in June. That was a decrease of about 12 vessels from the previous month. About the same number of Soviet vessels engaged in fisheries off Alaska in June 1971.

GROUND FISH TRAWL FISHERY

The number of trawlers fishing for groundfish along the Continental Shelf edge in the Bering Sea doubled from 6 to 12. The fleet was divided with 6 medium trawlers fishing north of the Fox Islands in the eastern Aleutian Islands and 6 medium trawlers fishing northwest of the Pribilof Islands in the central Bering Sea.

The expedition which had been fishing for flounder, herring and Alaska pollock in the Bering Sea during the winter and spring was disbanded in early June and the vessels departed the Alaskan area.

OCEAN PERCH FISHERY

The Soviet ocean perch fishery off Alaska remained at a low level. A fleet of 5 to 8 stern trawlers and up to 3 medium trawlers fished off Kodiak Island in the central Gulf of Alaska. Two to five stern trawlers fished for perch along the Aleutian Islands chain.

**Japanese:** The number of Japanese vessels engaged in fisheries off Alaska continued to increase in June rising to nearly 400. That was an increase of about 40 vessels from the previous month. About the same number of Japanese vessels engaged in fisheries off Alaska in June 1971.

PACIFIC OCEAN PERCH FISHERY

The number of stern trawlers fishing for ocean perch in the Gulf of Alaska varied between 18 and 26 and the fishery was widespread ranging from off southeast Alaska to Unimak Pass. Continuing to fish for ocean perch along the Aleutian Islands chain were 8 to 10 stern trawlers. Fishing along the Aleutians was centered in the Seguam-Amukta Passes area in the central Aleutians and off the Rat Islands in the western Aleutians.

FISH MEAT, FISH MEAL AND OIL FISHERY

The number of factory ship fleets fishing for Alaska pollock for the production of minced fish meat and fish meal and oil increased from 5 to 6. All six fleets, involving a total of about 105 trawlers, were located on



the Continental Shelf northwest of the Pribilof Islands in the central Bering Sea.

#### GROUND FISH TRAWL FISHERY

Fishing for groundfish, primarily Alaska pollock, along the Continental Shelf edge in the Bering Sea were 15 to 20 independent stern trawlers. The vessels were scattered from Unimak Pass in the eastern Bering Sea to far northwest of the Pribilof Islands in the central Bering Sea.

#### CRAB FISHERY

The Japanese eastern Bering Sea crab fishery was continued by two factory ship fleets involving a total of 36 boats fishing tanner crab pots. The two fleets remained centered on the Continental Shelf north of the Alaska Peninsula. Tanner crab remained the primary species taken with an incidental catch of king crab of only about 10 per cent.

#### LONGLINE FISHERY

The number of longline vessels fishing for sablefish in the Gulf of Alaska doubled from 5 to 10. The fishery was widespread with vessels from off southeast Alaska to Unimak Pass.

#### SNAIL FISHERY

Three vessels fishing pots on a groundline continued taking sea snails in the central Bering Sea. Operations remained centered on the Continental Shelf west of St. George Island in the Pribilof Islands. The fishery will reportedly be continued until late July.

#### HERRING FISHERY

The Japanese herring fishery in the northern Bering Sea continued to be hampered by the ice pack and the fishery ended in late June. The 15 vessel fleet began to disband in early June and involved only a few ships thereafter. The vessels were centered north of Nunivak Island in early June and then shifted northward into Norton Sound where the fishery ended the last week of the month.

#### SALMON FISHERY

Five of the ten Japanese high seas salmon fleet fished in the Alaskan area in June. In early June the fishery was centered southwest of the western Aleutian Islands. By the second week of the month fishing was extended northward into the Bering and the fleets became divided into two groups. One group involved three fleets southwest of the western Aleutians and the other group involved two fleets along the 180th meridian in the Bering Sea north of the Aleutian Islands.

*South Korean:* The number of South Korean vessels fishing off Alaska increased from one to five stern trawlers. During most of the month four of the trawlers fished for Alaska pollock off the Pribilof Islands in the central Bering Sea and the other vessel fished for ocean perch and pollock south of Unimak Pass in the western Gulf of Alaska. In late June one of the vessels near the Pribilofs and the vessel south of Unimak Pass shifted to the area south of Kodiak Island in the central Gulf of Alaska.

#### ORDER OF AHEPA

### HON. LLOYD MEEDS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. MEEDS. Mr. Speaker, on July 26, the Order of Ahepa, the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, celebrates its golden anniversary.

I would like to pay tribute to AHEPA and its good works through scholarships, contributions to aid disaster victims, and aiding noncitizens in attaining full American citizenship.

In my own congressional district, I have seen the fine civic work of AHEPA local chapters. Its members can take justifiable pride in the association's record of achievement.

I am proud to say there are two local chapters in the Second Congressional District. In Bellingham, AHEPA officers are George Karavias, president; Tom Zervas, vice president; and John K. Tallaan, secretary-treasurer. In Everett, the officers are C. P. Koutlas, president; W. A. Karanson, Jr., vice president; Panos C. Koutlas, secretary; and Andrew Raptis, treasurer.

#### OUR COUNTRY'S PROBLEMS ARE DUE TO UNWILLINGNESS OF CITIZENS TO HELP THEMSELVES

### HON. W. C. (DAN) DANIEL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. DANIEL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, during the recent congressional recess, I had the pleasure and pride to read a letter from Mr. William E. Martin, of Fieldale, Va., to the editor of the Martinsville Bulletin. I have read few analyses of our Nation's difficulties which stated the problems—and the solutions—more succinctly.

This letter so impressed me that I requested permission of the writer to have the letter reprinted for my colleagues. This letter is all the more noteworthy because the writer is not of my generation, but rather is 22 years old.

I specifically call attention to the closing paragraph of Mr. Martin's letter:

I don't know if we can persuade ourselves to change our concept of society around again. I hope we can because one thing is certain. If we do not reverse our thinking soon, the already overburdened government in Washington will drown in a sea of unnecessary demands by citizens and cease to be a source of those solutions which can only come from the one institution that represents all people, all individuals, as a whole. The alternative to change therefore will be chaos—if not anarchy.

I insert Mr. Martin's letter at this point:

[From the Martinsville, Va., Bulletin, June 28, 1972]

#### LETTER TO THE EDITOR

It has become commonplace for those of us who have complaints about anything to pack the blame off on the federal government. This is very ironic because many of our problems have been created by our willingness to pack everything else off on Washington also.

America's greatest problem today is not the inability of the federal government to do its work properly; it is our, the people's, inability to do things for ourselves. In years gone by, when someone had a problem, he did all he could to solve it the best way he knew how. He did not always succeed, but at least he tried. That is much more than we can say about ourselves.

What happens today if we see something we don't like? We ask why Washington doesn't do something about it. "My kids aren't making good grades in school; why doesn't my congressman see that we have decent schools and teachers around here? I

watched TV last night, and the programs were just horrible; why doesn't the government do something about the networks? I'm not making enough money in my job; but doesn't the President make them pay me more money? I pay my taxes, and I think it's about high time I got something out of them!"

In the past, our counterparts would have made their kids study more; would have watched something else on TV; or, Heaven forbid, might even have done something constructive with their time like read, knit or make odds and ends for use around the house. And if their job wasn't paying them what they felt was a proper wage, they asked for a raise or looked for another employer who paid better. They didn't, in short, go rushing to the government with their problems like a little child running home to his mama.

Things seem to be getting even worse. Today when we go to the supermarket and find the price of steaks too high, to a great extent because demand is outstripping supply; do we sacrifice a little and buy poultry or something else less expensive and let the free enterprise system help us by allowing the smaller demand to force down prices? No, most of us can't do without the steak for a little while, so we buy it and go home only to fire off a letter to our congressman demanding that the government hold down prices.

Finally, I mention the most disheartening thing of all. Now that we consider our children more as sources of trouble and inconvenience than joy; instead of doing something ourselves, we demand that the government set up child day care centers so that we can get the kids out of our hair and let the state have the chore of bringing them up.

These examples are not the only ones that can be cited, but they amply show how far we have allowed ourselves to go. To our everlasting shame, we have lost the ability or at least the desire to do things for ourselves as individuals. The exact reasons for this loss of individual initiative may never be known. One cause may well be that the tremendous growth of the mass media in recent years has made us lose sight of the individual himself. All we see, read and hear about these days are masses (groups) of people. This may falsely lead us to believe that there are only problems of the masses, and therefore, only solutions by the masses. This is a very depressing thought indeed.

I suspect, however, that a more important cause of the loss of individual initiative is the fact that our forefathers built a society that, while not perfect, was at least so successful that we have all become like the brat who inherits his father's fortune. We are spoiled rotten and don't want to do anything for ourselves that we can get someone to do for us. We have had things given to us so easily that we have lost the desire to undergo the occasional short-term self-denial and the hard work that in the long run would make our lives and the lives of all who share our society much better and happier. This line of reasoning does not come from an "old fogey". It comes from a 22-year-old college graduate.

I believe that there is a remedy for our ailment, and it consists of a return to a more ordered concept of society. We must again consider the individual as the center of our social structure. The individual, thus removed from his present position as an obscure entity existing somewhere within the mass social system, will have to become once again self-dependent. He will view himself as the master problem solver. The individual will thus strive to do for himself all that he can; and only after he has done his best will he turn to others for assistance. He will first go to those individuals who share his problem and concern and work with them to find a solution. If the answer eludes even this group, they will then turn to that body

which represents the next largest group of individuals—the local government. Then of course, if needed, comes the state. Finally the matter will be taken to the federal government when it becomes evident that the problem can only be solved by all individuals working together as a Society of the Whole. The federal government, now free from the task of having to decide questions better handled at lower levels, will be able to commit its full resources to finding sound and just answers to the problems only it can solve.

I don't know if we can persuade ourselves to change our concept of society around again. I hope that we can because one thing is certain. If we do not reverse our thinking soon, the already over-burdened government in Washington will drown in a sea of unnecessary demands by citizens and cease to be a source of those solutions which can only come from the one institution that represents all people, all individuals, as a whole. The alternative to change therefore, will be chaos—if not anarchy.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM E. MARTIN.

## HOW TO TRAVEL BY TRAIN IN SIX EASY LESSONS

### HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, in our continuing story of the saga of Amtrak, I believe my colleagues will be interested in a current article on travel by train:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, July 18, 1972]

#### HOW TO TRAVEL BY TRAIN (REMEMBER?)—IN SIX EASY LESSONS (By Lance Carden)

BOSTON.—A recent pleasure trip from Boston to Washington has reacquainted me with rail travel and brought home some valuable lessons.

Lesson 1: Between some cities train fares are essentially the same as bus fares.

I found this out by calling Greyhound and Penn Central (Amtrak) in Boston. I also asked if it were possible to reserve a seat on the train.

"Yes," I was told. (I was not told that a reserved seat costs an additional \$17.) I innocently reserved a seat.

Lesson 2: Unless you want to ride first class, you cannot reserve a seat.

Later, when paying \$43 for a reserved seat ticket, I didn't bat an eye—I thought I was paying for a round-trip ticket.

Lesson 3: Check your ticket closely immediately upon purchase. (There is no fare reduction for purchasing round-trip tickets. Boston to Washington on a regular train costs \$23 one way—\$46 round trip.)

I hadn't been on an American train since 1964, so when the loudspeaker announced, "Coaches in front, parlor in the rear," I hadn't a clue what was meant.

"What's the difference?" I asked the lady next to me.

"I don't know," she said. "I think parlor cars must have compartments."

Lesson 4: "Parlor" is railway language for a first-class day car. "Pullman" is a first-class sleeper (night only).

Certain that I hadn't reserved a compartment, I boarded a coach, but each time I showed my ticket I was waved toward the rear of the train, which was soon under way.

I appealed for help. A busy conductor steered me through one last car and unlocked a gate that separated the parlor from the other cars.

Pushing my way inside, I found a different world.

The parlor contained two rows of single, blue, sumptuous, reclining, swivel chairs, all with their own small writing table. A porter, seizing my bag, ushered me to seat 21. Two seats separated me from the nearest fellow passenger. Only 7 of 22 seats were occupied.

I was sure there was some mistake, but it wasn't until I asked the uniformed man who punched my ticket why everyone didn't reserve a parlor seat that the truth of the situation revealed itself.

Lesson 5: Once on board a moving train with a first-class ticket, it is too late to ask the conductor for a refund and a coach ticket.

On the table in front of me I discovered a folded Amtrak menu. I opened it. Roast beef and Cornish hen dinners were \$3.75, complete with soup, rolls, salad, vegetables, dessert, and beverage.

I glanced at my fellow passengers, conjecturing (accurately as it turned out) that I was the only parlor passenger with a sack lunch.

I turned my attention to the passing scenery. Despite occasional glimpses of coastal rivers and an impressive view of Rhode Island's picturesque state capitol building in Providence, there was little of interest to see between Boston and New Jersey, where dusk began to shroud the land.

Lesson 6: Passenger trains do not necessarily take the scenic route.

Calculating that my parlor privileges were costing me an additional \$2 an hour, I decided to exercise them. I pushed the service button above my table and asked the ubiquitous porter for a selection of magazines (no charge) and a ginger ale (25 cents).

In one of the magazines I read, as I munched my sandwich, that the rail share of American passenger transport fell from 46 percent to 7 percent during the 20 years from 1950-70; and Amtrak—the railway network established by Congress to rebuild intercity railway passenger service—is going into debt at the end of its first year of operation at a rate of \$500,000 a day.

I set the magazine aside with a sigh and reclined the seat as far back as it would go. Growing tired and anxious to disembark in Washington, I tried to catch some sleep but found my modern, executive chair poorly designed for the purpose.

Ten hours after its Boston departure, my train "The Senator" chugged into Washington's Union Station, one hour late.

Final lesson: Parlor—or coach—rail travel has its own unexpected, exciting—and educational hazards.

## ORDER OF AHEPA CELEBRATES GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

### HON. OTIS G. PIKE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. PIKE. Mr. Speaker, this month marks the golden anniversary of the Order of Ahepa, a Greek-American fraternal society founded on these shores July 26, 1922.

I am proud to commend AHEPA for its contributions, both financial and civic, on a national and international level. During its 50 years of accomplishment, AHEPA—an acronym for the American

Hellenic Educational Progressive Association—has contributed generously to the relief of hurricane and flood victims in the United States and in other stricken nations. In addition, AHEPA has sponsored many notable educational programs here and abroad.

I wish particularly to commend on this occasion the officers and membership of the St. James, Long Island, chapter of AHEPA in New York's First Congressional District.

Chapter officers Christos Christodoulou, president; Vasilios G. Bouklas, vice president; Nicholas J. Pouletsos, secretary; and Anthony Kalergis, treasurer, have worked hard for civic and charitable programs benefiting eastern Suffolk County.

The membership of AHEPA, representing men from all walks of life, is to be congratulated on this occasion for its generous aid to the people of Greece and other nations. I wish them well and continued success in their charitable programs.

## NEWS BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

### HON. G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. WHITEHURST. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting into the RECORD the July 17, 1972, edition of the news bulletin of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. I take this action to help my colleagues be informed of the developments across the Nation leading to the 200th anniversary of our Government in 1976. The bulletin is compiled and written by the communications committee staff of the ARBC. The bulletin follows:

BICENTENNIAL BULLETIN, JULY 17, 1972

ARBC Schedule for Week: The Philatelic Advisory Panel will meet Monday, July 17; the ARBC Invitation to the World Panel will meet on Saturday, July 15 at Headquarters in Washington. Also, on Monday the 17th, the Performing Arts Advisory Panel and the Creative and Visual Arts Panel will meet at ARBC Headquarters. Meetings are scheduled for the three Heritage Panels on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 18-19, at the National Historic Trust.

Fourth of July, 1972, Philadelphia, included a reading of the Declaration of Independence in Independence Square and major addresses by L. Patrick Gray, Acting Director of the FBI, Mrs. Donald Spicer, national president of the DAR, Edmund B. Thornton, chairman of the National Parks Centennial Commission, and Harry Belinger, city representative and Director of Commerce. Philadelphia Mayor Frank Rizzo introduced Mr. Gray to the thousands of tourists assembled in the Square following a musical salute by the Police and Firemen's Band, and a parade of State flags with narration by actor Jack Palance.

The Washington, D.C. Bicentennial Commission is now producing a monthly Newsletter (The Sentry Post-Citizen Voice of the D.C. Bicentennial Commission). Part is printed in Spanish and soon Chinese will also be featured to serve the District's diverse citizen communities. The D.C. Commission has



also published a report to citizens entitled "Washington and the Continuing American Revolution." For information on both publications write the D.C. Bicentennial Commission, 1407 L Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

A recent editorial on Washington's WMAL-TV stated that "A fitting symbol of a Bicentennial spirit of Harmony would be the Statue of Liberty turned landward. A replica would fit nicely in every American window, bidding other Americans, including our own tired and poor, welcome."

Governor Russell W. Peterson of Delaware has submitted the name of Clarence W. Taylor (ARBC Commission Member) to the State Senate for confirmation as a Superior Court judge. The ARBC sends its congratulations to Mr. Taylor.

Mayor Wes Uhlman of Seattle, Washington has appointed a 15-member "task force" to report in 90 days on Seattle's participation in the Bicentennial. Uhlman asked the group to investigate entertainment, historical renovation, community improvement through capital projects and social needs.

James M. Driscoll has been appointed chairman of the Southwestern Pennsylvania Economic Development District's Bicentennial Planning Committee. The committee is planning for the 1976 celebration on a 9-county level.

Six communities in Connecticut, East Haven, Hamden, Meriden, North Branford, Milford, and North Haven, have responded to a proposal of the New Haven Bicentennial Advisory Committee to undertake cooperative Bicentennial celebrations.

The D.C. Bicentennial Assembly, formed by Mayor Walter E. Washington, was sworn in on June 25th and will work in conjunction with the D.C. Bicentennial Commission. The Assembly resolved that "complete self-government and full congressional representation become the No. 1 priority for the Bicentennial." The Assembly, which will serve as the Commission's liaison with the community at large, will develop plans for tourism, economic development, rehabilitation of neighborhoods, pollution control and public safety. The 75-member group was elected by communities in D.C. and then appointed by the Mayor.

The Historic Sites Section of the Department of Environmental Protection of New Jersey has submitted a report on state-owned historic sites entitled, "Bicentennial '76: A Plan for a Meaningful Program." The plan identifies the needs and outlines a program for the development of such Bicentennial-related sites as Batsto Village, Monmouth Battlefield, Oxford Furnace, Princeton Battlefield and Washington Crossing. The total estimated development cost would be nearly \$20 million for the sites to be completed by 1983.

The American Heritage Publishing Company will team up with the David L. Wolper producing organization to produce 16 historical television specials at the rate of four a year ending with the observance of the nation's bicentennial in 1976. Involved in the project are historians Bruce Catton, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., Barbara Tuchman, Daniel Borstin, James McGreggor Burns, Walter Lord, Eric Goldman and Henry Steele Commager. American Heritage will publish books based on the material covered on each telecast.

Vera Brodsky Lawrence, an archeologist in early American music, is planning a series of 10 concerts timed to run through 1976. The first, which was recently staged at the Kennedy Center in Washington where the Paul Hill Chorale sang some of the American tunes Mrs. Lawrence had discovered, will be heard in N.Y.C. this fall. She is also working on a Bicentennial book project. The proposed title is "Music for Patriots, Politicians and Presidents," and it will be published in two volumes, one covering 1776-1876, the second covering 1877 to 1976.

The designer of the new ARBC stamps featuring Colonial craftsmen confessed that he was unable to find the proper material for the drawings of the stamps and, ironically, had to import the scraperboard from England. Leonard Fisher spoke at a breakfast hosted by Woodward & Lothrop Department Store in Washington, D.C. for some 50 guests in honor of the issuance of the stamps. Burl Albright, Senior Vice-President of Woodward & Lothrop introduced Miss Nancy Porter, Commission Member, David Halas, 17-year old member of the ARBC Philatelic Advisory Panel, Jacques Minkus, also a Panel member, and Bill Hart, Federal Coordinator of the Bicentennial Coordination Center.

## URGENT PROPOSALS TO CLEAN UP OUR AIR

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, in the mid-1960's, the Surgeon General of the United States determined that cigarette smoking was dangerous to the health. As a result, a warning was placed on every package of cigarettes sold in the United States.

At approximately the same time as the Surgeon General's warning, an analysis of the air in New York City revealed that the typical resident of New York takes into his lungs each day toxic material equal to that contained in two packs of cigarettes.

Smoking is a matter of individual choice, but breathing is not. Thus, the deterioration of the air is a matter of urgent concern.

### CAUSES

Automobiles and other gasoline powered motor vehicles are the major cause of air pollution—discharging approximately 90 million tons of pollutants into the air each year. Powerplants and other industrial processes pollute the air each year with another 75 million tons of gases and debris. This is a total of 165 million tons of toxic, unsightly pollutants per year.

### COSTS

According to a 1970 study conducted by the Public Health Service, annual damages caused by air pollutants to our health, our residential property, and our vegetation will total \$25 billion by 1977. However, when we realize that this study does not include the estimate of the costs of air pollution on industrial, commercial, and cultural property, esthetics, visibility, odor, and soiling, the \$25 billion total appears rather conservative.

### CLEAN AIR ACT OF 1970

In order to curb this rising threat, Congress in 1970 passed the Clean Air Act. Under this law, which I was pleased to endorse and actively support, automakers have been directed to develop a 90 percent cleaner engine by 1975. Oil firms must develop one lead-free grade

of gasoline and substantially reduce the lead content of all grades.

The auto industry has already claimed that it cannot meet the 1975 deadline and is pressing the Environmental Protection Agency for an extension. We are all too familiar with the negative attitude for the automobile industry and I firmly believe that we must hold firm to the 1975 deadline.

Mr. Speaker, the 1970 Clean Air Act was a giant step forward, but it needs reinforcement.

Thus, today, I am introducing two bills which I believe will add to our arsenal of legislation designed to combat air pollution.

### A TAX ON AIR POLLUTION

Presently there is little incentive for polluters to install pollution abatement equipment. In fact, some companies refrain from installing equipment since this would increase costs and remove their competitive edge.

One of the bills I am introducing today would place a tax on each pound of sulfur emitted from a stationary source. Under this bill, sulfur emissions would be taxed at a rate of 5 cents per pound during 1973, 10 cents per pound during 1974, 15 cents per pound during 1975, and 20 cents per pound after 1975.

Thus, polluters would find it more profitable to install pollution abatement equipment than to pay this sulfur emission tax. Such a change in industrial policy should lead to cleaner air.

The Federal Government has estimated that the annual discharge of sulfur oxide will increase to approximately 35 million tons by 1977.

According to the Council on Environmental Quality, damage to the public from these emissions now total approximately \$8 billion a year, or \$140 for a family of four.

Mr. Speaker, to help reduce the social costs of pollution, ill-health, damaged property, and overall environmental decay; I believe that we must provide stronger incentives to reduce the discharge of sulfur into the air.

The cost to industries, which burn coal, gas or oil, to install pollution abatement equipment and thus reduce sulfur emissions by nearly 90 percent, would involve an initial investment by industry of \$5.5 billion and an annual cost of \$2.5 billion.

While certain industries' cost of production will increase by approximately 2 percent, I feel that this is worth the price of clean air. For an investment of \$2.5 billion per year, industry can almost eliminate the \$8 billion worth of damage caused by sulfur emissions.

### EXHAUST CONTROLS ON USED CARS

Mr. Speaker, exhaust controls have been required on new automobiles sold in California since 1966. The Federal Government followed our lead and in 1968 required special emission control devices on all new cars sold in the United States.

Today, our highways are clogged by nearly 100 million automobiles. However, nearly half of these autos do not have emission control devices.

While these pre-1968 cars will eventually find their way to the junk pile, we

will have to wait until 1977 until nearly 90 percent of the cars on the road will have emission control devices.

Rather than wait and continue to allow uncontrolled vehicles to damage our air, I am today introducing a bill that would instruct the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to establish Federal standards of performance for emission control devices, or systems designed to prevent air pollution emissions from used cars.

This bill creates uniform standards and regulations for devices and systems controlling emissions on used cars.

These uniform standards and regulations would encourage producers of emission control systems to develop a product that could be marketed throughout the Nation, without having to worry about changes in the test conditions, criteria, and regulations.

Passage of this bill, Mr. Speaker, would provide the uniform standards and regulations necessary to equip all used cars with an effective emissions control system. Without it, the Nation's environment and health will decline for decades more, until these pre-1968 automobiles outlive their usefulness.

#### CONCLUSION

Addition of these bills to our arsenal of clean air legislation will strengthen it and help to decrease the pollutants now threatening our children and our planet with sickening suffocation.

WALTER BRENNAN

HON. JOHN G. SCHMITZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. SCHMITZ. Mr. Speaker, Walter Brennan is and has long been one of America's most respected and best loved movie stars. He has won three Academy Awards and has been playing character parts for 40 years, coming to Hollywood in 1920. He has also starred on four television series.

Proud to be an American, devoted to his country, and believing in it, Walter Brennan won a Freedom's Foundation Award in 1964 for his narrative of "The Red, White, and Blue," received the Horatio Alger Award in 1966 and was named to the Cowboy Hall of Fame in 1969. He is a committed Christian and a dedicated family man.

But Walter Brennan had to earn his success through long years of effort and struggle. From that he learned lessons that an often overprivileged younger generation, too much pampered and protected for their own good or their country's, desperately needs to learn. He explains them memorably in an article in the July 1972 issue of *Guideposts* which he wrote entirely himself, without help from ghostwriters, and which I especially commend to the attention of my colleagues and every reader of the RECORD:

I THINK I KNOW WHY I AM STILL AROUND  
(By Walter Brennan)

My wife Ruth and I have always had chickens around our place, and a long time

ago I learned something important about them. If you help the chick out of its shell when it's hatching, it's going to be too weak to survive. It's the struggle that develops its muscles.

I believe it's the same with us humans: It's the struggles in our lives that develop strength. Not just the muscle-strength that chickens need, but the things that make human life strong: Gratitude and perseverance and faith in God.

It's why I'm glad, looking back, that I didn't know any big shots in Hollywood when I came out here after World War I. No one to open doors. No one to crack that shell for me. I got into pictures the hard way—as an extra. Year in, year out I hung around the studios, made the rounds of casting agencies, waited for the call-backs that never came.

I don't mean it wasn't painful while I was going through it—struggle generally is. A good many times during those years, Ruth fed our family of three children on a dollar a day, plus what those chickens and our backyard garden contributed. But because the big things were slow in coming, I learned to thank God every day for the little things. A 60-second walk-on part, the chance to speak one line, a job driving a truck so my family could eat while I waited for that big break.

I remember one day in 1926 Gary Cooper and I were driving to work together in a 1919 Buick when the brakes gave out. Those were the days when the brake bands were on the outside of the wheels. We'd heard somewhere that if you put castor oil on the bands it would make them swell. Well, we tried it and it worked, and Gary and I came down over that steep pass praising God for castor oil.

The lean years helped me discover, too, what my wife is made of. Never once did I hear Ruth complain. While friends and family were telling me that I was a fool to keep on waiting and hoping, she just stuck by me, spreading faith and courage and laughter.

There were times when I was sure the others were right. Because along with the money and career struggles I had an even tougher personal battle. I'd been with the 26th Division during the war, spent 19 months overseas, nine of them in the front lines. For years after the war, buddies landed in the hospital with nervous collapses. When I'd run into fellows from my old outfit, the first question was always, "Well? Have you folded yet?"

"No, thank God," I'd say.

Then one night I woke up at 2 a.m. with a feeling like I was sinking right through the bed. That was the start of it—months and years of fighting a nameless, numbing fear. I got so I wouldn't even drive a car. When I was doing a picture, Ruth would have to drive me to the studio, then come back and get me when I was through.

But if I once thanked God that I hadn't cracked, today I can thank Him that I did. For out of that experience, rough as it was, I learned what fighting is all about. "Be thou therefore prepared for the fight, if thou wilt have the victory," wrote Thomas a Kempis in his book, *Imitation of Christ*. "Without labor, there is no arriving at rest, nor without fighting can the victory be reached."

I learned what it was like to hang onto God when He was all I had. When the panic would hit me I would ask for strength. Or I would just ask for the faith to ask for strength, like the man who told Jesus, "O Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief." My weight dropped to 140 pounds and I looked like a walking skeleton, but I never stopped working.

And then, like the exhausted chick at the end of hours of pecking, I suddenly saw sunlight. For me the breakthrough came the day I was offered the role of "Old Atrocity" in a picture called *Barbary Coast*.

When I read that part, I cried, out of sheer gratitude to God. It was the role I'd been waiting for for ten years.

After the bit parts, the stick figures, the one-dimensional characters, here at last was a real person, a salty old wharf rat, a mixture of good and evil, rascal and saint.

When the reviews came out, there was a lot of excitement about Sam Goldwyn's new "find"—me! Later there were three Academy Awards for my roles in other pictures. But in all the good times we never forgot what we'd learned in the hard ones.

Remembering what that chicken shell is there for, Ruth and I raised our three kids to work hard for everything they got. They never asked to be given money; they'd say, "How can I earn some?" We'd tell them, "Hoe the garden. Clean the chicken house." I still remember our pay scale back in 1936: "25 cents in the shade, 30 cents in the sun."

Today, 15 grandchildren and four great-grandchildren later, Ruth and I still raise our own fruits and vegetables at home in California. We follow what Ruth calls "God's method" of growing things, organic gardening with no chemical sprays and fertilizers. Sure it takes a little more effort; but, like I say, effort's the name of the game.

#### WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA CHURCH GROUP ADOPTS ANTIWAR RESOLUTION

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, endless numbers of Americans have seen fit to speak out on our senseless military presence in Southeast Asia and the needless deaths of thousands of Americans, Vietnamese, and Cambodians.

Although we are told that the war is being wound down, I am sure there are relatives and friends of some 20,000 Americans killed since the fall of 1968 who believe that this war should have come to a halt long ago. Add to them the millions of others who think that there is no legitimate American interest being served by our continued military presence in Southeast Asia and one would not be reluctant to say that most Americans want us out of that wretched war.

The conference minister of the Penn West Conference, representing 185 congregations of the United Church of Christ in Western Pennsylvania, has written to me of the group's opposition to the U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia.

The group adopted a resolution expressing its feelings and I would like to include that resolution and a covering letter from Paul Westcoat, the conference minister, at this time.

#### RESOLUTION ON THE INDOCHINA WAR

In concert with all concerned Americans, the United Church Board for Homeland Ministries, and Penn West Conference, face anew the agony of Vietnam. We express our anguish over the escalation of the Indochina War on both sides and our opposition to the increase of American participation in the fighting. The extensive bombing of new targets in North Vietnam intensifies human suffering and risks a conflict of even more massive proportions.

This escalation, we believe, cannot be justified either on the grounds of ending the war or protecting American troop withdrawals.



The bombing raises fundamental moral questions. Furthermore, it cannot be justified on the familiar but disproven rationale that this type of bombing can win such wars.

The American people have been led to believe that Vietnamization was providing means to disengage from Indochina. U.S. air war policy and now the new escalation indicate that Vietnamization is not leading to disengagement. Now we seem only to be changing the forms of our military presence in Indochina.

Therefore, we resolve to:

1. Express our opposition to the war in Southeast Asia and to the U.S. role therein which has devastating effects on the civilian population and the natural resources of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos;

2. Reaffirm our intent to continue to work for the end of the war, the rebuilding of the life and land of the Indochinese people, and the reordering of American priorities;

3. Urge support of the cessation of all military action; the withdrawal of all military personnel and the release of all prisoners of war, such as currently proposed by U.S. Senate Bill 3409 and U.S. House Bill 14055 and Mansfield Amendment.

4. Commend the return by the Administration to the conference table and urge the pressing of other initiatives, including those of the United Nations, to achieve an end to the fighting and establish the basis of a just peace;

5. Direct that this action be communicated by the Conference Minister to the President of the United States, to each of the declared presidential candidates, to the members of the Congress, representing the Districts comprising the Penn West Conference, and to the congregations of Penn West Conference through the Penn West News.

UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST,  
Greensburg, Pa., June 29, 1972.

HON. WILLIAM S. MOOREHEAD,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

SIR: The Penn West Conference, a judicatory of the United Church of Christ, at its Annual Meeting held on June 16-18, 1972, adopted the enclosed resolution regarding the Indo-China War and requested that I, as the Conference executive, forward it to you for your consideration.

The Penn West Conference represents 185 local congregations comprised of 37,000 members, covering the counties of Erie, Warren, McKean, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Forest, Elk, Cameron, Lawrence, Butler, Clarion, Jefferson, Clearfield, Beaver, Armstrong, Indiana, Allegheny, Westmoreland, Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, Washington, Greene, Fayette, Somerset, Bedford, and Fulton, in Western Pennsylvania.

Very truly yours,

PAUL L. WESTCOAT, Jr.

#### HIGHWAY SAFETY—\$7 BILLION SAVING OPPORTUNITY

HON. CHARLES THONE

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. THONE. Mr. Speaker, Howard Pyle, a native of my State of Nebraska, has made outstanding achievements in several fields. He distinguished himself as a forward-looking Governor of Arizona. For some years now, he has served with enthusiasm and effectiveness as president of the National Safety Council.

Mr. Pyle spoke at ceremonies for the

25th annual Alfred P. Sloan Awards for Highway Safety. They were presented in the Rayburn House Office Building on June 28, 1972.

In his talk, Mr. Pyle pointed out that perhaps half of the automobile accidents of 1971 could have been prevented by adequate highway safety measures.

Since these accidents had a total cost of \$14.3 billion, there is an opportunity for a saving of more than \$7 billion per year, to say nothing of the saving of life and limb, if we invest adequately in highway safety.

Since the House Public Works Committee will be bringing a new highway bill before this body before long, Mr. Speaker, I believe every Member of this body can benefit from reading President Pyle's remarks:

The 24th Annual presentation of the Alfred P. Sloan Awards for Highway Safety once again recalls the extraordinary qualities of leadership that characterized the distinguished career of the man for whom these awards are named. Mr. Sloan was a pioneer in the organized highway safety movement and an innovator of programs to improve highway transportation. Those of us who had the privilege of knowing him personally will never forget the intense personal pride he felt as he participated in the Awards ceremony each year.

Those of you who are to be honored here today can be sure that the spirit that motivated the development of the Alfred P. Sloan Awards is still very much alive in the memory of the industrial genius who created the idea that brings us together here today.

As my work brings me in continuous contact with the sectors of influence that are identified with our honored guests on this occasion, I hear one question over and over.

What are we accomplishing in highway safety?

I take this inquiry seriously, because in my judgment no single force has concentrated more continuous attention on highway accident losses than the mass media. In every possible way . . . by daily reporting and through countless innovative approaches to the problem . . . the entire mass communications industry has been a tireless advocate in behalf of more safety on the nation's highways.

Since it would be hard to find a more appropriate time than now to have a look at the record, let me begin by turning the calendar back to the mid-twenties when 17.9 highway accident deaths were being recorded for every 100 million vehicle miles traveled.

By 1941, sixteen years later, the rate had been reduced by approximately one third to 11.2.

A new professionalism had arrived in highway safety. Organizations and associations came into being with the creation of the Automotive Safety Foundation, the Yale Traffic Bureau, and the Northwestern Traffic Institute. A number of national professional committees were created for the purpose of improving training, record systems, uniform laws, driver education and motor fleet training.

In 1946, under the leadership of the President and with the cooperation of the established highway safety organizations, federal, state and local governments, and interested citizen groups, a new and revitalized effort resulted in the adoption of an Action Program to coordinate and strengthen all possible countermeasures necessary to bring down the spiraling number and severity of traffic injuries and deaths.

The 40's saw the highway accident death rate lowered over 40% from 11.2 to 6.3.

Remembering the 1925 rate of 17.9 this was progress of the very highest order.

Then came the mid-fifties. Highway deaths were again on the increase. Again the White House provided the leadership needed to strengthen the programs that were necessary to cope with the burgeoning growth of travel, registered vehicles, and the number of drivers.

The great breakthrough during this period was Congressional and White House support of plans for the Interstate Highway System. Experience during the succeeding fifteen years provided convincing evidence of the great contribution to highway safety that is assured by the continued development of improved highways.

By the mid-sixties, because of the steady growth in the volume of vehicles, drivers, and miles being driven, the accident picture was again alarmingly grim. We had reached an all-time high of 50,000 traffic deaths, and the mileage death rate was on the rise.

The general public and the Congress were not satisfied with the efforts in place in spite of the fact that they were actually saving approximately 50,000 lives annually, compared to the rate of highway killings in the early 1930's.

Congressional hearings revealed that more effective highway accident prevention programs were floundering for the want of sufficient financing and firm guidelines for major needed thrusts.

To meet this challenge and help reduce the ever-mounting highway slaughter Congress passed, with both speed and solid unanimity, the Highway Safety Acts of 1966. Excitement grew in the safety community for at last we had a statement of national policy on highway safety and the promise of action to match it.

What have been the results from 1966 into 1972?

Last year 55,000 men, women and children were killed on the nation's highways. Still, the mileage death rate was down from the previous year as was the total number killed.

What about 1972? At the present rate of death we can expect the 1972 total killed to approach 56,000.

In the 20 years prior to the passage of the Acts an average of 38,000 Americans were killed annually in motor vehicle accidents. In the years since the Acts were signed into law, we have killed an average of more than 54,000 Americans annually on motor vehicle accidents.

What does this mean?

The answer is clear and very unpleasant. No Congress and no President has been willing to fully implement the Acts. Instead the Legislative and Executive arms of the government have consistently followed a policy of denying to the nation's highway safety program any significant fraction of the funds required to maximize its effectiveness.

Those in both arms of government and both political parties must face the harsh fact that, by denying realistic federal financing for highway safety they have cost America thousands of lives and billions of dollars in economic waste since the hopes of the nation were aroused by the promise written into the Highway Safety Acts.

Since it appears that a tight fiscal policy, necessary or otherwise, has been given a higher priority than the saving of human lives, it is reasonable to ask where is the economy when the costs of motor vehicle accidents have risen from an average of \$5 billion per year in the 1946-1965 period to an average of \$12 billion annually in the years 1966 through 1971. The total cost for 1971 alone was in the order of \$14.3 billion, at least half of which might have been saved.

The record shows that Americans used the automobile for about 50 years before the millionth traffic fatality occurred in 1951. If present death rates continue, our second million deaths will be a matter of record in only 22 more years, or by late 1973, or early 1974.

If it seems unfair to discount the achievement of our all-time low mileage death rate, it is because the American safety movement has long since demonstrated a capacity to make substantial reductions in accident deaths regardless of expanding exposure.

In the period—1908 to 1912—73,000 Americans died each year in non-motor-vehicle accidents. This year, 1972, the nation's non-motor-vehicle accident fatalities are not likely to exceed 60,000—despite a population increase of more than 100 per cent and enormous increases in our work force and production.

This absolute decline is the result of a number of factors—but central among them is the existence of a highly organized safety effort (notably in industry) which has refused to be content with reductions in accident rates only. Those responsible have battled so determinedly for safety that death totals have continued to decline despite rapidly expanding exposures.

Today there is a passion for building more safety into the design of motor vehicles. Or, if not safety, at least survivability. This emphasis is understandable and in many ways commendable.

In all candor, however, a substantial portion of the crash research and vehicle improvement that is costing a great deal today is aimed at reducing the costs that follow when metal is damaged. It's a worthy objective in terms of economics, but we risk confusing these improvements with improvements in safety.

By all means, let us work on the survivability of tomorrow's cars. But in the name of humanity, first and foremost, let us not put that concern ahead of preventing accidents.

Most of what is so badly needed is spelled out in the 1966 legislation—the soundly administered licensing system, the rigorous and equitable enforcement of traffic regulations, the elimination of the drunk driver from the highway—these prerequisites are stipulated in the law and they are good and realizable goals.

Our good friend and fellow worker, Doug Toms, Administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, who is with us here today, is reported to have recently told the Congress: there is much room for innovative approaches in the licensing area—traffic law enforcement has been assigned relatively low priority—driver education is an expensive program. The estimated cost per high school pupil is roughly \$70.

How vividly I recall the reaction we drew from members of the Congress when our testimony with respect to the Highway Safety Acts raised the question of what were we willing to spend for more safety on our highways? The undaunted reply was . . . would you put a price on a human life?

We are told that not a single state has complied with all the Federal standards for highway safety. Sixteen of them have been in place almost from the beginning and two more are now in the making.

This is true.

It is equally true that all of the blame does not rest with local government although this appears at times to be the implication.

If Federal leadership was really pushing all of the standards with the same vigor that is being applied to a very select, very limited number of priorities, local government would be doing likewise, and the traffic toll would show it in long overdue reductions in death and injury on our highways.

Instead, Congressional behavior with respect to appropriations appears to be headed down the same old trail of too little too late as far as fiscal '73 is concerned. There are those Congressional leaders who are trying very hard to change this situation. Some of them are with us here today and their efforts deserve the very highest commendation. Un-

fortunately, the outcome is still very much in doubt as it has been ever since the Highway Safety Acts were passed.

What are the alternatives?

The central problem of social psychology has always been a matter of attitude—a built-in, inherent determination to respond in a given way to an object or a situation. Traffic safety happens to be one of those things.

How many people do you know who harbor the feeling that traffic laws are to do something to them instead of for them?

The simplest and most fundamental rules of the road are given a hard time a great deal of the time. The record shows that more than 80 per cent of the fatalities on our highways are attributable to improper driving.

Quoting from one of our industrial safety manuals . . .

"Never has there been a safety device or a safety program that some human being could not disrupt or impair. The human factor that operates at all levels of industry is perhaps the most potent factor for success or failure of a safety program. The President of a company who approves or drags his feet, the safety director who works hard or coasts along, the foreman who emphasizes safety or subordinates it to production, the janitor who cleans well or does only the minimal—all these are important factors to safety in the company. Safety can be achieved only by working through all these people. In every area of industry the human factor must be dealt with."

Research has revealed that out there on the highway . . .

82% of the drivers involved in automobile accidents blame the other guy . . .

80% consider themselves good or excellent drivers—only one out of a hundred admits that he is a poor driver . . .

Only 5% think their driving can be improved through a refresher course . . .

53% feel there is nothing they can do to avoid another accident . . .

Obviously, the problem is not simply the psychology of safe behavior . . . it is the psychology of human behavior generally.

How do we go about tackling this difficult problem? How do we convince those who need to be convinced that accidents are hardly accidental; that they are not an inevitable consequence of risks inherent in driving, working, or other activity; that they are, for the most part, personally caused; that they are therefore controllable; and, finally, that every individual has a moral and social responsibility to prevent accidents to himself and to others, and to cooperate with others to this end?

Do we give up?

Of course not.

Does the Church give up because it has not overcome all of the odds it has faced for as long as moral law has been known to exist?

Of course not.

The challenges we face are monumental, but the record shows that noteworthy progress has been made and that more progress can and will be made when and if we are ready to accept the fact that there are no easy answers.

Unfortunately, highway safety's current way of going is heavily handicapped by restraints. Priorities are restricted. Full scale programming is impossible.

Once again, as in the early 60's . . . effective highway accident prevention programs are floundering for the want of sufficient financing to implement and sustain major needed thrusts.

In the mid-sixties a comparable situation brought dynamic Congressional action identified then and now as the Highway Safety Acts.

The question today is . . . what will the

Congress do about the same deadly and costly situation in the early 70's as the record shows that we are pushing on toward 60,000 men, women and children killed on our highways every year?

To those individuals and organizations being honored here today for outstanding contributions to highway safety through mass communications, we extend our congratulations. We hope the 24th Annual Alfred P. Sloan Awards for Highway Safety will stimulate each of you, and all of your associates throughout the industries you represent so admirably, to help us try a lot harder to do a better job for highway safety.

## CONFERENCE ON TRANSPORTATION AND HUMAN NEEDS

### HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, last June a conference was held on Transportation and Human Needs in the 1970's, at the American University. I was deeply honored to be a participant in the conference and to be joined by the distinguished Secretary of Transportation, the Honorable John Volpe.

Transportation, as we all know, is one of the most important challenges that we face as a nation in the coming decade. Much of America's greatness can be attributed to her success in catering to the mobility and restlessness of her citizens, utilizing the most modern technological resources known to man. For America to continue her leadership in this vital field, we must extend to every citizen the most efficient and economical forms of transportation that are available. Steps must be taken to insure that no American will be deprived of opportunities for jobs, for shopping, or for recreation, due to inadequate transportation facilities. Among those who have been denied convenient transportation are the elderly and the handicapped, due mainly to neglect in designing buses, trains, and other systems for their use.

Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I will include at this point in the RECORD my remarks and those of the distinguished Secretary, Mr. Volpe, as presented to the Conference on Transportation and Human Needs in the 1970's:

REMARKS BY SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION JOHN A. VOLPE

Let me say how pleased I am that we could have a part in this conference. The theme of your program coincides with our mission at the Department of Transportation, which is to make more and better public transportation accessible to the nucleus of Americans for whom the automobile is out of reach.

This seminar sets precedent by bringing together in one forum a wide cross-section of the users and the suppliers of transportation. With due respect to the distinguished speakers at this conference, I frankly expect that the greatest benefits will come during the informal dialogue.

We need this exchange of ideas. We in Government need your input. We need to know what we're doing right, what we're doing wrong, what should be our immediate and long-range priorities to meet the Na-



tion's requirements for mobility. And it's equally important that you understand our problems, our accomplishments, and our goals.

President Nixon's transportation programs are all "people programs." Examine any of his many transportation initiatives for the past 3½ years and you will quickly find that the common thread is to make transportation better for people—cleaner, quieter, safer, more comfortable, less congested—easier on the traveler and the environment. We have outstanding people schooled and skilled in every mode. But our task is bigger than the improvement of the individual modes. Our pre-eminent job is to pull together to put the jigsaw of transportation together—to make the elements function in concert as well as they do separately. Our goal is a balanced transportation system serving the needs of all the people of this great Nation. Maybe I can serve a similar "pulling together" function here.

When the Department of Transportation began operation five years ago, the agencies responsible for highway and aviation development were already well established. The railroads had no public voice at all. And urban mass transportation was just a tiny squeak in the loud scramble for funds in the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Now the Federal Railroad Administration and the Urban Mass Transportation Administration are two of our most active operating arms. What's more, the Federal Highway Administration works closely with them, and all three work together to produce intermodal answers to the total surface transportation challenge.

Our most compelling task is to revitalize urban transportation—to release the stranglehold the automobile has on our cities. This too, is an intermodal task, involving the co-operation of highway and transit planners, industry and government, citizen groups and community officials. It also entails a respect for technology and an awareness of what technical enterprise can do for us.

Generally speaking, technology has been taking it on the chin lately. There is a school of thought that blames science and technology for all of society's faults and most of man's problems. At the same time—and sometimes out of the mouths of the same people—technology is being called upon as the hope of the future. People ask—over and over again—"if we can put a man on the moon, why can't we get across town?"

"Why," they ask, "can we say with such certainty that Pioneer 10 will arrive at its closest approach to Jupiter at precisely 9:30 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, December 3, 1973, when we can never be sure what time the next city bus will come by?"

Because, my friends, the job here on earth is a great deal more difficult. Crossing outer space is not like crossing town. There are no municipal boundaries to be observed, no peak travel hours, no multiple routes or diversity of interests to be served, no landtakings, relocation problems, or environmental considerations. So the solution to our urban transportation dilemma must take the pattern approach, which includes short-term as well as long-term objectives, fiscal as well as technical "fixes," and programs designed on a community-wide basis.

That goal in mind, we must review and perhaps rework some practices and precepts that reach deep into the roots of our transportation traditions. Before this decade ends, for example, personal mobility may no longer be entirely synonymous with the private automobile.

While I believe automobiles are here to stay, I think we can all anticipate changes in the way we use our automobiles.

For instance, we are on the verge of perfecting a so-called "dual mode" highway system, whereby you drive from your home to a suburban interchange in the normal fashion—but once you're on the freeway the vehicle is locked into a computerized automated guideway. You get 60 mile-an-hour speeds in bumper-to-bumper traffic and it's totally safe. You can sit back and read the paper!

When you reach your exit the computer automatically disengages your car from the guideway—heads it into an off-ramp—and you drive the last two or three blocks to your destination. This concept gives us maximum utilization of highways, and yet still provides the motorist with the flexibility that he wants. In some urban settings, travelers may be able to move more efficiently and with greater ease by means of P.R.T.—Personal Rapid Transit—than by car. And at lower cost, as well! P.R.T., in case you have difficulty envisioning what I mean, could perhaps best be described as a horizontal elevator "system." It follows a fixed route through the city center, and picks you up and drops you off at the push of a button.

We funded the demonstration of four different personal rapid transit systems as a part of TRANSPO '72. I hope many of you were among the million-and-a-quarter people who visited TRANSPO. If not, the people-movers are still there as working examples of the technologies available to cities for their urban transportation needs, and I hope you get to see them.

At TRANSPO, we also exhibited a full-scale prototype of the tracked air cushion research vehicle which is one of our bright hopes for high-speed intercity service. The cities of Dallas and Fort Worth are conducting a preliminary design and engineering study for a TACV system to link their downtown centers, with a stop at the new regional airport located midway between them. The TACV moves at 150 miles-an-hour on a ribbon of air, powered by a non-polluting linear induction motor.

The systems I have mentioned represent a sampling—but by no means the sum—of the technical possibilities in view for public transit progress. We have many other technical irons in the fire.

Our first dial-a-ride demonstration project, a full demand responsive system, is now under way in Haddonfield, New Jersey. This is the transit system you call to your door—the bus that makes house calls.

We are proceeding toward the demonstration of a dual-powered commuter train; 3D rail electric power in and near the city, on-board turbine power in the outlying areas.

A program of rail technology test and evaluation is being conducted at our Pueblo test track.

And, in more mundane but no less important areas of technical exploration, we are contracting for the production of three new prototype buses. One innovative new bus, steam-powered, is already in use in Oakland, California, and is proving to be a successful and popular performer.

It must be obvious that there is an abundance of new technologies in hand or in the offing. All of these must be considered as one ingredient in a community's prescription for better public transportation. But there are many other factors, of equal or greater weight, that influence transit decisions: geographic circumstances, population densities, public habits and preferences, existing equipment, the shape of future planning, economic feasibility, and so on.

Yet much of what we have done for public transportation to date must qualify as only a first step. Since President Nixon proposed, and Congress passed, the Urban Mass Transportation Assistance Act of 1970, we have spent a billion dollars for public transportation, which is more than the total Federal

funding for all of the previous five years. Additionally, the President has budgeted another billion dollars for mass transit for fiscal 1973. Faltering or failing transit systems have been saved or stabilized in some 60 U.S. cities.

We have proposed to help the cities even further by setting up a single category of funding, supported by Highway Trust Fund resources, for urban transportation purposes. We want to give the States and cities a choice of technologies, plus a choice of spending options. We believe local people know the problems best, and can do a better job of developing the transportation facilities they want and need. That's what our new proposals call for, and we certainly hope that Congress will see it as we do. The need is great. Nearly 300 transit systems have gone out of business in the last 20 years. There is no doubt that we must halt that decline and reverse the trend; not by forcing people to ride buses and transit cars, but by making public transportation so attractive the private car will become, in many instances, "second choice" for trips into town.

That is what has happened on the Shirley Highway coming into Washington from Northern Virginia. We have exclusive busways there, with express bus service for commuters, and we have turned rush hour statistics around; more Shirley commuters now ride the bus than drive.

A morning rush hour count last month with 80 new buses showed 9,100 bus passengers and 7,700 auto commuters; a 110 percent increase for mass transit, a reduction of 2,800 cars, and a more efficient use of highways for those automobiles.

At certain points during rush hours bus patronage is up 300 percent. The new flock of delighted bus riders find that they are saving—on the average—at least 30 minutes each way. As we demonstrate, by means of technology or by bold and innovative plans, that public transportation can be reborn and find new favor with the public, new and greater attention will be accorded the special needs of all who cannot, or do not drive.

Looking ahead, I am certain in my own mind that we shall be seeing in our cities a return of widespread use of public transportation. It won't happen overnight, but the trend has started already. The fact is that public transit is not only the best answer but it is the only answer to a number of major urban problems and a great many human needs. All of our proposals and prototypes for new urban systems and vehicles, for example, make allowances for the needs of the elderly and the handicapped.

Under President Nixon's pursuit of balanced transportation we have a whole new outlook. Preservation of the environment and beautification are now implicit in highway planning and construction. We have made a strong commitment to increased safety, especially on the highway. A single death is a tragedy; 55,000 deaths in one year is a national scandal and disgrace. We are determined to make our cars, our highways, and our drivers safer—and cut the death toll in half.

This is a period of transition for transportation. It is also a time of trial. But as we labor together, so shall we reap the harvest of a more perfect mobility.

The solutions of today's transportation problems depend not on technology alone, or on the establishment of new travel habits, or even on the sums of money that can be pumped into new transportation enterprise. The solution lies in our ability to design and implement a mosaic of technical, economic and administrative programs—tailored to the needs of people.

We shall do the job. Before this decade is ended, we will be able to boast that we can get from home to office as efficiently as we get

from the earth to the moon, even though the task here on earth is much harder.

If we do not fall our transportation responsibilities, transportation will not fail to serve our human needs.

REMARKS OF THE HONORABLE MARIO BIAGGI  
ACCOMMODATING THE ELDERLY AND HANDI-  
CAPPED WITHIN GENERAL TRANSIT SYSTEMS

Ladies and Gentlemen, I would like to keep my remarks fairly brief. In 1970, Congress adopted my amendment to the Urban Mass Transportation Act, making it national policy that the elderly and the handicapped should have an equal right to mass transit facilities. It further required that all federally funded projects include design features to meet their needs. It also authorized discretionary funding for modification of existing facilities and for research and development programs. The amendment, now Section 16 of the Urban Mass Transportation Act, has made little impact, however, since its implementation has depended primarily on an aroused public pressuring local transit authorities to comply with the requirements of the law.

I am sure the other two gentlemen on the panel will discuss separate systems for the elderly and the handicapped. In fact, the vast majority of federal resources have been directed toward research and development of separate systems such as the Dial-a-Ride program currently in operation in my Congressional District. Such a system, though, is too costly and does not reach a sufficient number of the affected persons to justify the expenditures.

On the other hand, with the proper planning of new systems and the modification of existing systems the vast majority of the elderly and the handicapped could be readily and more effectively served through regular transit systems.

I do not believe any elderly or handicapped person enjoys having his age or affliction highlighted by the need for special transit services. But, more importantly, a massive commitment of public funds would be required to provide such a special group with the same level of transit services as is available to the general public. As Mr. Ronan will readily testify, however, it is hard enough today to get the tax dollars to keep existing systems operating, let alone ask for money to provide special services.

Therefore, considering the limited resources, the only way to service the largest percentage of these elderly and handicapped people is within the transit systems built for the general public.

Let me take, for example, a bus system. Elderly people and certainly people confined to a wheelchair have great difficulty using the present buses. In the case of a wheelchair user, the bus steps are an impossible barrier. However, we have bus designs ready for mass production that will eliminate this problem. There would be little additional cost if this new type bus was purchased when fleets are modernized or expanded. Yet transit authorities continue to purchase old-style buses, thus perpetuating a form of discrimination against one type of transit user, the elderly or handicapped person.

Other minor alterations to the designs of new systems such as elevators, wide-step escalators and gates instead of turnstiles would open up these systems to many more users.

The question now is how do we see that these elderly and handicapped people are served through general transit systems? This has to be accomplished by motivating three groups: the federal government, public transit authorities, and the public itself, especially those people affected by the legislation.

Let me start with the federal government. The Department of Transportation has done an admirable job in fostering experimental programs to cater to the special needs of the elderly and the handicapped. But, here again,

these programs are aimed at developing separate systems. Similarly, other federal and state agencies have concentrated their efforts on providing special limited-use systems.

The Department of Transportation should be scrutinizing every application for federal funds. They should be requiring the elimination of all barriers to the elderly and the handicapped. I have received letters from several groups across the country citing specific instances where federal funds were used in systems that did not comply with Section 16. Clearly, with respect to new equipment and systems, the law intends that all barriers be eliminated.

Now, let me turn to the public transit authorities. It is imperative for them to consider the needs of the elderly and handicapped during the design stage. Making the changes at that time will result in little or no additional cost to the system. For example, MTA has been planning—for an extremely long time I might add—a subway line into the Northeast Bronx. Rather than continuing with old designs that offer numerous barriers to the elderly and the handicapped, Mr. Ronan and his men should be doing everything possible to eliminate these barriers. These people and their special needs cannot be discarded as a fringe expenditure when cost cutting occurs. They have an equal right to use the system and should be served as a matter of course. Transit authorities, however, have turned over their responsibilities in this area to specialized agencies servicing only the elderly and the handicapped. This is certainly not being responsive to the spirit or letter of Section 16.

As I see it, though, the people having the greatest stake in implementation of my amendment must initiate the pressure for reform. There are 40 million people in this country handicapped in one way or another. Many people may be temporarily handicapped by a broken leg, a serious illness or just luggage and two kids. Did you ever try to herd a couple of kids and a few bags of luggage onto a bus or subway car and still manage to keep your sanity? Turnstiles, steps, narrow doors, small escalators—these all represent formidable barriers to this person as well as an elderly or permanently handicapped person.

Many people will directly or indirectly benefit by implementation of my amendment. In discussing this law with many groups across the country, I have tried to get them to view themselves as watchdogs—activists for their own cause. Elderly and handicapped groups should review plans for new subways or other transit systems before they are built or even funded. They must challenge public authorities to explain why they have ignored this group of Americans. They must get Congressmen and legislators involved in urging implementation of my amendment. The tools are there in Section 16. It is up to the people to fight for their rights as well.

I would like to just briefly summarize my main points for you. My amendment to the Urban Mass Transportation Act, Section 16, marked a turning point in national concern for the transit needs of the elderly and the handicapped. For the first time, it was acknowledged that these people have an equal right to mass transit facilities.

The need, however, cannot be met by the esoteric or specialized systems that are presently consuming the limited funds available. To meet the needs of all the elderly and handicapped people would cost far more than we can allocate; and, frankly, it is an unnecessary expenditure.

Therefore, the government, the transit authorities and the people themselves, must make every effort to eliminate barriers by the use of general mass transit systems by the elderly and the handicapped. There are very few such barriers that cannot be removed with existing technology, and at very little cost to the public.

In 1954, the Supreme Court declared that

so-called separate but equal educational facilities were not in fact equal or equitable. They were ordered eliminated.

I say to you, a similar challenge could well be made on the basis of my amendment. Our transportation experts have been pursuing a system of separate transit facilities for the handicapped. In the process they have made them second class citizens who not only cannot ride in the back of the bus, but cannot even ride the bus at all.

This is discrimination pure and simple; it must be ended. My amendment provides the means if the government and the people are willing to take action. Thank you.

ALABAMA AMERICAN LEGION CON-  
CLUDES 54TH STATE CONVEN-  
TION

HON. BILL NICHOLS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, the Alabama American Legion has just concluded their 54th State convention. During the convention the membership was scheduled to be favored with an address by the Honorable George C. Wallace, Governor of the State of Alabama.

As every American knows, the Governor of my State was seriously injured by a would-be assassin's bullet several months ago and was unable to leave Spain Rehabilitation Center in Birmingham where he is undergoing postoperative treatment, which every American hopes may restore our Governor to good health.

In Governor Wallace's absence, Mr. Harry Pennington, the Governor's executive secretary spoke for the assembled delegates. His remarks were most appropriate for the occasion and received a warm response from all who were privileged to hear his presentation. I found his remarks to be timely and because I believe so strongly in the principles and precepts outlined by the Governor of my State, I am inserting the speech in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

SPEECH BY MR. PENNINGTON

Department Commander Stone, and comrades of the American Legion.

I am deeply honored to be with you tonight. I am honored to be representing our great Governor and that great American, Governor George C. Wallace, and I am honored to meet with and be given the privilege of addressing a group of legionnaires.

It is certainly good to be with a group whose patriotism and love of country have been a sustaining force in our country for over half a century.

Governor Wallace has asked me to tell you how very much he regrets not being able to be with you tonight. As you know, he is a member of the American Legion and, because of the things it stands for, the American Legion is very close to his heart.

In the history of our Nation there have been more than thirty-eight million Americans who have served their country in the military services and of that number over twenty-eight million are still living. Living veterans and their families, plus the living dependents of deceased veterans, make up about one-half of the population of the United States.

The American Legion has done an outstanding job of representing these veterans and their dependents and leading the fight to preserve the basic freedoms which we cherish so highly.



Legionnaires know the horror of war. They know that if liberty is to have meaning, it must be defended, not alone by lip service but by the very lives of its adherents.

In the early part of this year, I was in Washington, D.C., for a meeting of the National Governors' Conference and recently I returned from the Democratic National Convention in Miami Beach and I am struck with the contrast between what I witnessed on each of these occasions and the principles to which the American Legion has dedicated itself.

In Washington, D.C., I witnessed a wildly shrieking group of welfare leaguers—those people who loudly complain that they are not being paid enough for doing nothing—fight their way to the rostrum as Governor Nelson Rockefeller was addressing the convened Governors, wrench the microphone away from Governor Rockefeller, and shriek their demands for more welfare aid to the assembled Governors. No effort was made to stop them or to remove them once there they took over.

In Miami, you and I witnessed radical groups of the extreme left indulge in frenzied screaming for sanction and amnesty for those who commit acts of violence against police officers while engaged in the performance of their duties.

How far removed this is from the work which the American Legion busies itself with. How far removed is this conduct on the part of the radical elements of the extreme left, with mainstream America as exemplified by the American Legion.

Contrast, if you will, the sponsorship of programs such as Boys State and Nation, oratorical contests, and baseball programs with the indulgence in pot parties and sex orgies. And again on the one hand we see the American Legion making a continual factual study of the enemy of our country, atheistic communism—to know what it is, how it operates, and what we as a nation must do to defeat it.

While these radical elements that we speak of are engaged in public demonstrations, carrying placards calling for reduction of our armaments and military forces, and the consequent weakening of our nation.

What a contrast we see between the experiencing of pain, suffering, and fatigue, of blood, sweat, and tears endured, in the struggle to maintain the blessings of freedom, an experience known to legionnaires, and the activities of these radical groups engaging in wild and frantic demonstrations calling for the release from our jails of murderers, rapists, and robbers—and even having the gall to call for the punishing of the policemen who caught them and brought them to jail.

And again we see the American Legion building orphanages and hospitals—and providing food and clothing for the underprivileged children of the world and elderly persons in need while these radical elements shriek and scream and force their way into Governors' conferences demanding that they be paid more for doing nothing.

Governor Wallace, in his campaign for the Presidency, sought to focus the attention of the Nation on contrasts such as these and to give to the people of our Nation the types of answers to the problems which have plagued them and which they have sought for so long.

He took his message to the people of this country and the people responded overwhelmingly to his message. At the conclusion of some fourteen primaries, Governor Wallace led his closest challenger in excess of one million popular votes.

He sent his proposals to the platform committee at their meeting in Washington and took them to the convention in Miami after they had been fully tested in the fire of the primary campaigns and had received the

overwhelming endorsement of the people of our country.

The essence of his proposals, and I will not undertake to go into detail about them, is this.

Governor Wallace proposed:

That we free business from the intrusion of government and restore the free enterprise system under which this Nation achieved economic greatness.

While taking a stand for equal access to quality education for all students, regardless of race, he proposed immediate relief from the asinine and senseless busing of school children for the purpose of achieving racial balance in the schools.

He proposed to keep inviolate the constitutional right of the people to keep and bear arms while assuring the punishment of those who use guns in the commission of crimes.

And here we think we might reflect on the irony of the fact that of all the candidates for the presidential nomination, he was the only one who—shot down by an assassin's gun—stood up at this convention for the right of the people to keep and bear arms.

Let us not forget that the people in Russia and the people in China are not allowed to enjoy this right.

Another plank to the Democratic platform proposed by Governor Wallace in his minority report was that we should deny foreign aid to those countries who oppose us militarily or who give aid and comfort to our enemies. How anyone can argue with the proposition that you should not put bullets in the gun of the enemy who is shooting you is beyond comprehension.

Yet this plank—and all of the planks proposed in the Governor's minority report—were turned down by the convention floor.

Another plank would require that Federal district judges submit to a vote of confidence of the people at periodic intervals and that appellate and supreme court judges be reconfirmed by the Senate at reasonable intervals.

There is no questioning the fact that the decisions of these courts would begin to be responsive to the will of the people if this proposal became the law of our land.

Another plank in the platform proposed by Governor Wallace had to do with national defense and I would like to go into a little more detail with you on this plank.

I would first like to comment on the status of our national defense and then discuss the defense plank proposed by the Governor.

To begin with, I would like to say that among the great nations, only the strong survive; this is a fact of life, and a law of nature, the greatest threat to peace is weakness. The road to peace has never been appeasement, has never been unilateral disarmament, and has never been achieved through negotiations from a position of weakness.

In the 1960's we assumed that if both super powers had an adequate retaliatory capability that neither would prepare for or risk a first strike.

We were wrong.

There is now reasonable conclusive evidence that the Soviet Union is deploying strategic weapons systems designed for a first strike capability. This evidence includes the continued production and deployment of intercontinental ballistic missiles after they have attained a clear numerical and megatonnage advantage.

So, while we are still following the line of a second strike or retaliatory capability, the Russians are now preparing for a first strike capability and one that could reduce the population of this country by as much as fifty percent.

At the same time the Russians are proceeding with an anti-ballistic missile system which, when completed, could negate our second or retaliatory strike by destroying incoming warheads in the upper atmosphere.

The Russians have deployed a prototype anti-ballistic missile system with radar screens that will provide coverage which we might have some eight years from now if all the safeguard system is completed. And the fact is that the mounting hostility of the radical leftist elements I speak of have made completion and deployment of our ABM system impossible.

We are reducing our military manpower while the Soviets are maintaining theirs without reduction. From a 1968 peak of three and one-half million, we will soon be down to a 1972 target of two and one-half million.

The Soviet army has 102 motorized divisions, 51 tank divisions, and 7 airborne divisions, while we have a total of 19 divisions, many of which are under-equipped and below full strength.

On the matter of air power, the Soviet Union is now fly-testing an immense new swept-wing sonic bomber to be operational in 1973. It is called the backfire and carries decoy devices and electronic jammers representing a whole new generation of Soviet strategic air force bombers.

As opposed to this, we have the B52 designed twenty years ago, and precious few of them. The successor to the B52, the B-1, if built at all, cannot become operational before 1978.

On naval strength, let me say that only one percent of the Russian vessels are over twenty years of age while forty-one percent of our fleet is over twenty years of age. The Russians have the largest submarine fleet in the world and they will probably surpass our nuclear submarine superiority in 1973.

The Soviets have failed to challenge us only in aircraft carriers which they consider vulnerable to missile launching vessels and aircraft.

In thinking of Russian power and relationships, we need to keep in mind that the Communist concept of negotiations is radically different from ours. To them negotiation is simply a part of the conflict with the objective being to gain an advantage without conceding anything. Their idea of give and take is "you give, they take".

In the face of these facts of comparative military strength of our Nation and the Soviet Union, we find that there are high placed people in our defense structure who tell us that strength is weakness and weakness is strength.

They tell us that parity rather than strength in weapons and munitions is sufficient to secure the keeping of the peace and the protection of our country.

They tell us that a deterrent capability is preferable to an offensive capability. They tell us that commitment of our military forces need not always be followed by total national support of those forces.

They tell us that our second strike capability has proven invulnerable. None of these is true.

In his platform plank on national defense, Governor Wallace proposed an intensive and immediate review of the policies, practices, and capabilities of the Defense Department and the elimination from its ranks of all those who have continued the dissemination and promulgation of these doctrines.

He proposed that we put our military leaders back in charge of the military services and, although the defense establishment should be under civilian control, that the civilian authorities must work in partnership and harmony with the military leaders so that we might once again profit from their wisdom and experience.

He proposed that we establish a reasonable relationship between offense and defense capabilities and provide our services with the proper armaments, munitions, and equipment to afford a proper mix of weapons and munitions.

He further proposed that we increase emphasis on research and development in the areas of space and weaponry mobility; that we support the installation of an anti-ballis-

tic missile defense: that our military leaders be allowed to select the weapons and the equipment needs; that we should never again commit American troops without the guarantee of full support of available resources; that we never again permit a static situation to develop wherein America stands still while her potential enemies continue to advance in all areas of development; that we must strengthen our organized reserve forces and accept them into full partnership with the regular military establishment.

There are other points, and we think that, taken all together, this defense plank meets the needs of our times and carries the overwhelming endorsement of the people of our Nation.

And, what did happen to us in Miami?

The convention in Miami may have thought they were sweeping George Wallace under the carpet with its polite but unenthusiastic reception of his minority report. Instead they have swept the wishes of millions of Americans under a carpet of contempt and calloused disregard.

You witnessed a takeover by those who would take the blood, sweat, and tears that have made our country so great and replace them with pot, sex, and queers.

Many of you are veterans of World War II, who, after suffering through the rigors of that war, came home to your families and saw your children go from high school to hell—the hell of Korea, and Vietnam and the hell of drugs here at home. I know that it is a personal affront and insult to you that any consideration would be given to the granting of amnesty to those who would refuse to obey the call of their country or who have deserted from the service of their country. This whole idea of amnesty is an affront to millions of people dating back to the Revolutionary War.

I know that it is insulting to you that anyone would seriously consider allowing the free and unchecked passage of drugs in our society.

But we must not ignore this clamor from the radical left groups about which we are speaking. We all know that we must constantly fight to preserve the freedoms which we have enjoyed in this country and which we cherish so highly. Our country has met and overcome every challenge which we have faced. Our prior challenges have come from outside aggression. The challenges which I have outlined to you tonight come from radical elements from within our own society as well as from the outside. We shall meet and triumph over these challenges as we have all of those that we have faced in the past. We will not allow our heritage to weaken but we shall take the heritage handed to us by our forefathers, strengthen it, and pass it on to future generations brighter and more vibrant than when it was received.

And through this whole process, I know—and you know—that the American Legion will be carrying the banner, showing the way, and setting the pace.

### THE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT

HON. LOUISE DAY HICKS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, juvenile crime in the United States has reached crisis proportions. In the last decade alone, arrests of juveniles for violent crimes increased 167 percent. Their arrests for property crimes, such

as larceny and auto theft, jumped 89 percent. In fact, youngsters 18 and under are responsible for one-half of all serious crimes committed in this country today.

These statistics are particularly distressing when we consider the failure of our correctional institutions to rehabilitate the wayward child. For, according to a recent FBI survey, the recidivism rate for institutionalized delinquents under age 20 is the highest of any other age group. Between 74 and 85 percent of those who have been incarcerated end up back in youth or adult correctional facilities, well on their way toward a career in crime.

Despite the seriousness of the problem, our efforts to combat juvenile delinquency have been largely ineffective. We have lacked the funds, direction, and coordination to do a proper job.

Precisely for these reasons, I would like to express my support for H.R. 15635, which passed the House on Monday. It is my opinion that H.R. 15635, the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Act, offers the most hope for remedying our distressing delinquency problem.

This legislation extends the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act, which expired June 30 of this year, for an additional 2 years. While so doing, however, it refocuses its entire program—placing primary emphasis on the prevention of juvenile delinquency, rather than on its control or rehabilitation.

The purpose of this legislation, which is to be administered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, is to assist States and local communities, including local educational agencies and other public and nonprofit private agencies, to provide community-based programs for the prevention of delinquency in youths. The bill also provides for assistance in the training of persons employed or preparing for employment in occupations involving these services, as well as technical assistance.

There are three principal reasons why I believe the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Act would be most effective in combating youth crime.

First of all, the bill emphasizes the preventive approach to juvenile delinquency. It provides funds for the development and operation of youth services designed to divert potentially delinquent youths from a career in crime. These include individual and family counseling, diagnostic treatment, remedial education, vocational testing and training, job placement, health services, and recreational activities, including social and cultural development programs. All of these services would be located in the community, rather than in the courts, delinquent facilities, or law enforcement agencies, which encompass the traditional juvenile justice system.

Prevention is our first line of defense in combating delinquency and this is where our principal efforts should lie. H.R. 15635 provides that 80 percent of its appropriated funds will be utilized for these community-based preventive programs. In addition, it requires that the funds available under the act are to be concentrated in areas which have the highest

rates of youth crime, youth unemployment, and school dropouts—in short, where our greatest problems exist.

The prevention of delinquency, however, would be a near-impossible task without the aid and involvement of our schools. For the school plays such an important role in a child's life, bearing responsibility for his development into a self-respecting, law-abiding member of the community. For too long we have neglected to utilize perhaps our most powerful force in diverting potentially delinquent youths from crime. It is time we gave our schools the resources and the assistance necessary to meet their important responsibilities. H.R. 15635 provides funds for schools to develop a broad range of delinquency prevention programs, including tutoring services, remedial education courses, as well as other special education programs designed to help the troubled youth.

Moreover, the bill provides that even if the school districts themselves are not the recipients of grants for preventive programs, they must be consulted in the planning and operation of other youth service programs in the community.

Second, H.R. 15635 provides a coordinated approach to the problem of juvenile delinquency. If we really want to wage an effective campaign against youth crime, we need a coordinated concentration of all our resources at the local level, where the problems exist. The Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Act would make this possible. For example, it requires each applicant agency to coordinate its operations on a continuing basis with other agencies furnishing health, education, and welfare services to youths in the community. It also requires agencies wishing to develop preventive programs to consult with local educational agencies and other organizations in the community so that ongoing efforts are taken into account in the formulation of any new programs.

In addition, H.R. 15635 establishes an interdepartmental council on juvenile delinquency to coordinate all Federal juvenile delinquency programs. The agency would be composed of the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, as well as any other representatives the President might designate.

Third, the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Act makes it clear that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is to fund programs dealing with the prevention of juvenile delinquency, leaving control efforts up to the Justice Department, where they more appropriately belong. It is my feeling that such a delineation will go a long way toward clearing up much of the confusion currently surrounding each individual agency's role in fighting the delinquency problem.

To carry out the programs provided for under this act, the bill authorizes \$75 million for fiscal years 1973 and 1974.

Mr. Speaker, if we want to combat crime, we must first tackle juvenile delinquency. H.R. 15635 is the legislative vehicle most likely to succeed. I urge its immediate enactment.



TRIBUTE TO. HON. H. ALLEN SMITH

**HON. JOHN H. ROUSSELOT**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, our colleague, the Honorable H. ALLEN SMITH, has served with a sense of dedication and loyalty to his constituents, and more important, the country as a whole for 16 years. During his service, he has remained faithful to the principles of our constitutional Republic and the basic promises and commitments that he made when first elected in 1956. At a time when some would praise "flexibility" and "pragmatism," it has been refreshing to serve with a man who has the character and conviction to stand for principles that he knows are important to the general welfare of his country. I praise my colleague, as I know many of you do, for this basis of service. Recently, Dick Werkman, a very fair writer for the Pasadena Star News, wrote an article about H. ALLEN SMITH as a result of a speech delivered by AL before the Rotary Club of Pasadena which was billed as his "Swan Song." I commend this to my colleagues at this time, because there are many warning flags that should be considered by this body as a whole in our good colleague's review of his 16 years' of service. I hope that some heed is paid to the concepts developed by H. ALLEN SMITH, because they are desperately needed in this Congress.

The article follows:

SMITH REFLECTS ON 16 YEARS' SERVICE  
(By Dick Werkman)

Retiring Rep. H. Allen Smith, R-Glendale, defended the Congressional seniority system Wednesday as he gave the Pasadena Rotary Club what was billed as his "Swan Song."

"I've tried to do the best job I could," Smith, a 16-year veteran of the House of Representatives, asserted as he looked back over his years as the 20th Congressional District representative.

He's still on the job and will be for the remainder of the year.

But he took his appearance before the Rotary Club as an opportunity to reflect on the changes in Congress and the increases in federal spending since he took his House seat in January, 1957.

"It's more difficult to defeat unnecessary spending," Smith said in citing one example of what he termed a change in the complexion of the House membership.

Smith, who is the ranking Republican on the powerful House Rules Committee, defended the seniority system in which congressmen receive committee positions and chairmanships based primarily on their length of service.

"I cannot find a better system than the seniority system," Smith said, adding that freshmen congressmen usually don't care for it.

Smith admitted that as a freshman he didn't get the assignment he first wanted. However, he contended that if a freshman accepted his assignment and worked hard he would advance in Congress. And, he said, congressmen generally increase their approval of the system as they gain more seniority.

The congressman said nobody has come up with a better system of selecting committee chairmen. The seniority system has been un-

der attack in recent years by some congressmen and has undergone some modification.

Smith predicted to the Rotarians that John B. Connally, the Texas Democrat President Nixon picked to serve first as Secretary of the Treasury and later as a special envoy, will play a key role in the Nixon administration if the President is re-elected in November.

He said his own personal guess is that one possible job Connally might take is that of Secretary of Defense. Melvin R. Laird, the current secretary, has said he felt one four-year term in the difficult post is enough for him.

Smith also discounted speculation that Nixon might dump Vice President Spiro Agnew from the ticket in favor of Connally.

"I'm for Agnew," Smith told the Star-News following his talk.

Smith, who will serve as parliamentarian of the Republican National Convention in August, quipped to the Rotarians that, "I don't expect to have the same problems as (Rep.) Jim O'Hara, (D-Mich., the parliamentarian at the Democratic National Convention under way at Miami Beach) or run the same kind of convention they're running." Smith also served as the parliamentarian at the 1968 Republican Convention.

An opponent of excess federal spending, Smith said the fiscal 1958 budget, the first he had an opportunity to vote on, totaled \$71.8 billion. The fiscal 1973 budget, he said, will be \$270.9 billion.

He said federal receipts in fiscal 1958 were \$79.6 billion while expenditures totaled \$82.5 billion. In fiscal 1973 the receipts are expected to total \$220.8 billion while the expenditures may reach \$246.3 billion.

Citing the growth of HEW as an example of increases in the federal government, Smith said, "I doubt that anybody in Washington, D.C. knows all the ramifications of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare." He said no one person could know all that is needed to run the agency and suggested that it be broken into smaller departments.

Smith said Congress will undergo one of its largest changes even as a result of the November elections. He said five House members are resigning to take other jobs; six have died recently; 33 are retiring; 10 are seeking other offices, and 10 were defeated in their party primaries. Altogether 64 House members will be gone when the new session opens in January.

**GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY****HON. JOHN D. DINGELL**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, July 26, 1972, marks the golden anniversary of an outstanding organization which is devoted to the improvement and betterment of our social, moral, and family life. The organization to which I refer, of course, is the Order of Ahepa—American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association.

Founded in Atlanta, Ga., on July 26, 1922, the Order of Ahepa has expanded over the years and its 430 local chapters will be known throughout the communities as men of good will who are devoted to the fulfillment of their civic and family responsibilities.

The Order of Ahepa can take particular pride in the fact that it has been quick to come to the aid of victims of disaster both in the United States and

abroad. The order's efforts on behalf of education and cultural development are to be highly commended.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend my best wishes to the members of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association and express my strong desire for the continued success of the organization.

**PROBLEMS IN OUR U.S. POSTAL SYSTEM****HON. JEROME R. WALDIE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention in correspondence with postal employees of the desperate economic situation and despicable working conditions that persist today with our U.S. Postal Service. I felt the views of N. Dwight Harman, branch correspondent of NALC Branch 3741, Manhattan Beach, Calif., to Postmaster General T. K. Klassen worthy of being entered in this CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I felt that Congress should be informed of the views expressed by this man and act accordingly to amend the present situation.

The letter follows:

JUNE 26, 1972.

Postmaster General T. KLASSEN,  
Washington, D.C.

SIR: I have before me a copy of your speech of last March. Your ninety days are nearly up. I have several firmly held opinions, one of which is this: Congress, where are you when we need you? You, sir, and your Board of Directors have attacked the very heart of the Postal Service—service to the public—with the single-mindedness of a man digging a hole: no place to go but down.

Who are you? Where did you obtain your expertise regarding the Post Office? You must be highly qualified to be able to thoroughly evaluate an organization like the Post Office in only ten weeks. Were you out here on the West coast? The East coast? Anywhere? Have you or any of the Board of Directors ever had anything to do with the Post Office other than to mail a letter? Did you ever talk to anyone who didn't walk into your office? Just who are these "key Congressional Leaders"? What "important customers and concerned citizens"? What "key managers"? Did you ever consider that you are looking through the wrong end of a telescope? That most of your information is fed to you? Other information withheld from you? You stomp your foot and the earth trembles? Like Hell! Your edicts affect 700,000 of us. You dare to be cold-blooded about these things because you are at the TOP; not because you worked your way through the system, but because you were chosen. Do you sleep well? Probably. You only deal with facts and figures, blacks and whites. Come away from the ledgers a moment and look at the flesh and blood aspects.

In many cases your speech resulted in harmful side-effects. You have driven wedges between supervisory and employees—something that certainly does not make working conditions, especially morale, pleasant. We have a right to have pleasant working conditions, unless we are slaves. Are we slaves? You have created make-work for postal inspectors by initiating street surveillance for the sole purpose of firing carriers; this to save money. You don't give a . . . for any of us.

Postal rates have risen, while service has

diminished. City collection boxes have been removed—again, this to save money. Revenue is being diverted to private mailers. Patrons are disgruntled because of mail delays. In my city, a woman asks why it takes two days for delivery of a letter to a neighbor up the street. I tell her that, first, everything goes to Inglewood, then back here. She says, "Why?" I say, "Ask Mr. Klassen. He has all the answers."

Your speech, high-handed as it was, sent supervisors and other employees scurrying in all directions. No answers; just myriad questions. Threats of layoffs—a violation of the National Agreement (which, apparently no one but the NALC read)—and implied dismissals of highly qualified supervisory personnel created more dissent and worry than you may have anticipated. That "Beautiful Bureaucracy"—there's a phrase for you, since you are fond of phrases—works in such a way that it is next to impossible to find anyone to blame for the results of faulty decisions. Except you. You said, "The buck stops here." Money, again. But, tragically, even you won't have to live with the results of your decisions. You don't even have to live under them.

Surely among the thousands of postal employees expected to retire this year, Congress should be able to find a use for some of these brains and talent; to wit: replacing you and the Board of Directors. No one in the axle-grease business should be permitted to tell a experienced postmaster how to do his job.

In the letter, which I still have before me, you talk about money. I do not know what you did before this job, but I suspect that you have a fatal disease contracted through long exposure in the money mines; it's called profititis. Just explain why the Post Office Dept. (as it was once known) should break even, let alone make money. The Government (i.e. the people/taxpayers) pays for many unprofitable services. (I won't go into the subject of legislators' salaries.) If the U.S. Postal Service is going to provide service, as you put it, it will likely always operate at a deficit. This is really no crime, believe it or not. It's all in the way one thinks. Some people have nightmares over the thought of doing something without remuneration. Postal workers provide many services no other present competition can. The list is long, but conversations with regular clerks and carriers, even supervisors, would give you a good deal of insight. Don't get your information from people who have to be told which side of the stamp to lick. For the sake of the people who've been in the service longer than you, listen to these voices of protest. It may help keep your job. We do not object to change to improve service, but how are things improved by lowering of morale, eliminating qualified personnel, increasing postal rates which force publications under, removing collection boxes, causing fear of job-loss; etc.?

You state further that "Customer courtesy must again become a way of life . . ." I never lost it. I now courteously tell people to take their bitches to you. "The buck stops here.", you said. Bully.

You say that we must learn to live within our incomes. Fine and dandy. You don't care how it's done; only that it be done. Jump in the air, and don't come down until I tell you. I don't care how you do it; just do it. In the office I work in there has never been a grievance filed that wasn't settled within the office. Since your ninety-day freeze our Union has posted three that have gone to arbitration, with more to come. And ours is a small office. How many grievances in the entire postal system are you aware of? I'll bet you knew this would happen and said, "Let 'em suffer". In our cases, the actions are results of vacant positions not being posted for bidding. Now, these grievances cost money, that precious stuff you are trying to save. So, too, does the overtime pay to cover routes where offices are under-staffed. Since you are al-

ways talking about money, how do these glaring inconsistencies fit into your philosophy of management?

If you'd had any experience in this business, you'd know that every postal unit is different—the reason being, of course, that each city itself is like no other city. The needs and methods vary from place to place. Previously, the Post Offices were permitted flexibility to adjust to these needs. Cities, as you know, are made up of people. But it seems now that everything is black or white. The public be damned! Let's get this thing rolling!

I am one person who thinks that Congress can protect our jobs far better than you and your Board of Directors can. My own opinion is that you are not a very good cook, in spite (or because of) the heat in the kitchen. I think that you should follow in the footsteps of your predecessor. And if you can't find an office to run for, pack your carpet-bag, and come out here—I'd love to vote against you. Here's to eighteen-and-eight.

I appreciate this opportunity to share with you some of the concerns that I have. Thank you.

N. DWIGHT HARMAN,  
Letter Carrier.

## CONTROLS STIFLE NEW DRUGS

HON. JERRY L. PETTIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. PETTIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to place into the RECORD an article that addresses itself to a growing problem in the medical field: The lagging position of the United States in drug research and development. I have spoken on this subject on many occasions, and feel that this article clearly recites the danger presented by governmental overregulation in this field. The article follows:

[From the New York Times, July 2, 1972]

CONTROLS STIFLE NEW DRUGS—EMPHASIS ON SIDE EFFECTS HINDERS PROGRESS

(By Sheldon G. Gilgore)

Is the United States faltering in its ability to deliver new medicines to the American public?

The question deserves serious attention at a time when we hear almost daily reports of a national health-care crisis and while we still lack medicines to deal effectively with many serious illnesses, such as heart disease, cancer, stroke and rheumatoid arthritis.

Unhappily, the record shows unmistakable signs that the introduction of new medicine is lagging in the United States, while other nations are aggressively moving forward.

For example, during 1959—the peak year of postwar drug innovation—there arrived on the United States medical scene a total of 63 new chemical entities—single therapeutic compounds never before available to physicians here. Ten years later, the flow of new drugs had trickled down to just nine.

What has happened? How can this faltering of a once unrivaled system be explained? Where are the new drugs?

One possible cause of the decline might be that we are investing too little in research for new drugs. The facts lead us quickly to reject this hypothesis.

Research and development expenditures for the United States pharmaceutical industry have been increasing at a rate of 14 per cent a year since 1951. The current level is 14 times that in 1951. And 1972 research, benefiting from major advances in scientific instrumentation and methodology, is tremend-

ously more potent, dollar-for-dollar, man-for-man, than 1951 research.

Another hypothesis: Has new drug introduction declined because we have exceeded the bounds of existing scientific knowledge? Far from it. Although it is true that drug discovery today is more complex, and more difficult than in the past, an unprecedented store of basic knowledge has been built up in the last decade, in large part as a result of the billions of dollars spent by the National Institutes of Health in fundamental research in the biological sciences.

A more compelling explanation for the decline in new drug introductions suggests itself from the fact that other countries are introducing new medicines sooner and in greater numbers than we are. Against the United States record of 16 new single chemical entities for 1970, we find 25 for Britain, 19 for France, 29 for West Germany, and 33 for Italy.

It can be rightly pointed out that not all of these drugs are relevant to United States therapeutics. However, we cannot ignore the results of a survey of new drug introductions between 1965 and 1969. During this five-year period, 82 new chemical entities were marketed in the United States, many of which were important therapeutic advances. For many of these key drugs, introductory dates in Germany, France and Britain ranged from one to nine years earlier than in the United States.

The clear implication is that something is going on in the United States that is different, and it takes little searching to suspect what that is: A monstrous concretion of overlapping controls, precautions and delays in drug research. These have grown up in response to perennial, widely publicized scare stories about the risks and alleged inadequacies of drugs and drug research.

In the field of biomedicine, societal preoccupation with a drug's side effects without being balanced by an appreciation of therapeutic benefit can only impede progress in our quest for better health care.

If this attitude had prevailed in the nineteen-forties and nineteen-fifties, we might still be awaiting allergy-free penicillin—with a tremendous resulting loss to human well-being.

To put the fault on any one element of the system, such as government regulations, or the policies of the Food and Drug Administration, is to oversimplify vastly and really distort a phenomenon that is woven throughout the fabric of our times, influencing everything, everywhere, in ways that hold back biomedical developments.

For example, in addition to Federal policies that affect the clinical testing of new drugs, we now have state review committees, hospital peer groups and research committees, all massively duplicating F.D.A. activity at a cost of considerable time.

When it comes to deciding whether doctors will or will not be allowed to use a new drug, it is not formal regulatory policy alone that determines the outcome, but also the shadowy presence of various watchdogs threatening to "Monday morning quarterback" any decision made. It is only normal to expect the individual regulator to be hesitant about making decisions in these circumstances.

As if the present situation were not bad enough, we are now confronted with bills in Congress that if enacted are certain to make a serious situation even worse. The Food, Drug and Consumer Product Safety Act of 1972, just voted by the Senate, would totally remove drug regulation from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and restructure it in a non-medical atmosphere where fear of possible side effects of a drug would likely outweigh appreciation of potential medical benefits.

Another bill pending before Congress



would establish an entirely new agency to advocate consumerist concerns before existing agencies, and it seems inevitable that this agency, if established, would powerfully reinforce the existing impediments to biomedical and other innovation.

In the biomedical field, the stifling of research will cost all of us dearly. It will cost us time in which important new drugs we do not have could be helping patients. It will cost us the potential savings that newer and better drugs often contribute, by substituting for other, more costly modes of treatment, such as time spent in the hospital.

In short, society has a problem of balancing costs against costs; on one hand, the possible—but by no means certain—costs that might flow from less stringent societal control of the new drug research and approval process; on the other hand, the cost of the certain and irrevocable loss if new discoveries are interminably delayed along the long route from laboratory bench to sick-room.

The situation in the United States today, as regards technology in general and drug research in particular, is grave indeed. If the present trend continues unchecked, it can only result in a further stifling of socially desirable technological progress, out of simple fear of the unknown.

#### GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY OF ORDER OF AHEPA

### HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, the Order of Ahepa, the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, is celebrating its golden anniversary during 1972. This fine organization encourages its members "to always be profoundly interested and actively participating in the political, civic, social, and commercial fields of human endeavor." AHEPA has certainly proven itself worthy of that goal.

Its membership extends to 49 States, Australia, and Canada—this includes 430 local chapters. The officers of the Philadelphia chapter are: John Anagnostakos, president; Caesar Millas, vice president; Gerald B. Clonaris, secretary; and Simon Marlos, treasurer. In addition, Philadelphia boasts a past national officer of the AHEPA Supreme Lodge in Judge Gregory G. Lagakos.

Mr. Speaker, during its half century of service, the Order of Ahepa has acted generously in providing aid to international, national, as well as to community endeavors in the fields of education, charity, and civic improvement.

However, the fine work done by organizations such as AHEPA often goes unnoticed or unrecognized in the general sweep of events. Usually only those direct beneficiaries of such work are witness to it. This, I believe, is unfortunate, for in a broader sense, we are all beneficiaries.

Therefore, allow me to list just some of the achievements and concerns of AHEPA and some of the services it has provided in its proud 50 years: Relief for Florida hurricane victims; relief for Mississippi flood victims; aid for the Hellenic Museum; national scholarships for worthy students; AHEPA Franklin D.

Roosevelt Memorial at Hyde Park; relief of Turkish earthquake victims; AHEPA hospitals in Athens and Thessaloniki, and seven health centers in Greece; sale of \$500 million in U.S. War Bonds during World War II as an issuing agency of the U.S. Treasury; aid to the Truman Library and the AHEPA Truman Memorial in Athens, and the AHEPA education journey to Greece student program.

I congratulate the Order of Ahepa on the proud occasion of its golden anniversary and, along with its members, anticipate another 50 fruitful years.

#### MISSISSIPPI'S LUMBER INDUSTRY

### HON. CHARLES H. GRIFFIN

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker, the lumber industry has had a long and important history in the State of Mississippi. Today the manufacture of forest products exceeds even agriculture in Mississippi.

The modern development of the lumber industry has meant much to Mississippi. The opening of world markets to the Mississippi lumber industry will make a great contribution to the economic development of our State as well as serving as a stimulant to our Nation's economy in world trade.

I share the optimism for the continued growth and importance of this industry and the role that Mississippi plays in it. And, I would like to share with my colleagues an article on the expanding lumber industry which recently appeared in the Mississippi Magic magazine, a publication of the Mississippi Agricultural and Industrial Board.

#### HOW OUR GARDEN GROWS

The lumber and forest products industry of Mississippi, the nation's No. 1 tree farming state, is in a period of dynamic growth. Mississippi, as the second ranked producer of hardwood in the nation, boasts a lumber and forest industry which presently represents some \$129 million annually in new capital investments. The state is currently producing and shipping more than 680 million dollars of forest products a year.

Mississippi's lumber industry goes back many years. In the late 1800's Mississippi ports were shipping square timber ship masts, planks and other timber products to Europe, Australia, the West Indies and Latin America. Large quantities of southern pine were being shipped to offshore markets, particularly to Germany, for the manufacture of window casings, wagons, freight cars and other uses which exposed wood to the outdoors.

In 1911 Gulfport shipped more pine lumber than any other port in the world (379,932,000 board feet). These shipments were largely responsible for development of the Port of Gulfport and the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad, now owned by the Illinois Central.

As the virgin forests of our state were cut, shipments steadily declined until the 1930's when all but a few of the major mills shipping through Gulfport had closed their doors.

By 1936 it was said of our Southern timberlands, "the timber has been so completely destroyed by the turpentine and lumber

men that it is now a hard matter to get enough good lumber to build a chicken house".

Today's modern forestry has changed the face of the desolate stump-studded acreages of the 1930's until the manufacture of forest products exceeds even agriculture in the State of Mississippi today.

On February 8, 1972, for the first time in almost a half-century, a large shipment of Mississippi yellow pine lumber was exported through the State Port of Gulfport. The 780,000 board feet of pine lumber, manufactured by the Hood Lumber Company, a subsidiary of Masonite Corporation, was shipped through the Export Division of Klumb Lumber Company of Gulfport to Germany.

Further serving to reinforce Mississippi's position in the increasing market for forest products, contracts involving \$32 million in wood products have been signed between an area sawmill operator, the W. E. Parks Lumber Company, and the Kakashimaya Kosakusho Company of Tokyo. The contracts call for southern pine lumber to be cut and milled in this country and shipped to Japan for bowling alleys.

Parks Lumber Company has employed graduate foresters to locate the special dense timber required for manufacture of this product. Natchez is the approximate center of the area which produces this type of timber. The high quality product required for bowling lanes contains a minimum of five growth rings per inch. Parks will purchase and mill this timber from southern pine producing regions of Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas.

This mutually beneficial transaction will be an example of how to improve the now deficit international trade balance, while at the same time creating good international relations between the three-state area and Japan. It will also be a definite boost to the economy of Mississippi and her neighbors. Banks in Mississippi and Louisiana will handle the financing on the transaction. It will necessitate extra logging contracts, transportation facilities and additional employees for the local concerns involved. Not since the days when the vast, virgin forests of Southern Mississippi were opened to logging . . . when the shipment of lumber out of our Gulf ports was so great that as many as 40 ships were berthed in the harbor at one time . . . has a Mississippi port handled such a quantity of lumber for export abroad, and never before in one shipment.

A growing demand abroad for Southern pine lumber is anticipated. It is felt that these two outstanding shipments from Gulf ports is only the beginning . . . and that there will be further shipments of this kind in the future. That this trade will benefit not only Mississippi and the neighboring lumber producing states, but by stimulating activity through our ports with our forest products, we will help to stimulate the economy of the entire nation now burdened by a deficit balance of payments.

#### NATIONAL CAMPERS AND HIKERS ASSOCIATION

### HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, the National Campers and Hikers Association has completed its 13th annual gathering at Camp Atterbury, near my home in Martinsville, Ind. I visited this camp twice during their stay. It was an inspiring sight.

More than 8,000 camping units and

almost 40,000 people spent a week in beautiful southern Indiana. Their age ranged from babes in their mother's arms to a woman 101 years old. There were people from all professions, trades, and businesses, all enjoying the outdoors. There were thousands of American flags flying and not one Viet Cong flag.

There were innumerable activities, from athletics to a teen queen contest and nature hikes. There was no evidence of drugs or drunkenness. These campers took care of their own security and they left the campgrounds as clean as an army drill field.

This was America on the move—the same high-quality Americans that made our country, a contrast to those who hate their country and themselves; the filth, the queers, and weirdos; small in number but who receive much attention and publicity.

This meeting of the National Campers and Hikers Association was a picture of the real America, strong, courageous, and clean. You left this scene with a wholesome feeling and a renewed confidence on a real America.

#### CONCERN FOR PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

**HON. PHILIP E. RUPPE**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. RUPPE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize Congresswoman HECKLER's special order of June 27, by expressing my grave concern for the future of our private and parochial elementary and secondary schools.

During the past few years in my congressional district in northern Michigan, I have witnessed the closing of a number of parochial schools that could no longer afford to stay open. This unfortunate trend is not isolated in northern Michigan. It is estimated that between 1963 and 1970, the number of students enrolled in nonpublic elementary and secondary schools throughout the Nation declined from 6.5 million to 5.1 million, over a 20 percent decrease. At the same time, public school enrollment jumped from 40.2 million to 45.9 million.

We should not be surprised at the number of nonpublic schools closing each year. With the skyrocketing costs of both public and private education, parents are finding it impossible to pay taxes for the public schools and tuition for the private schools at the same time.

The dilemma facing nonpublic schools is tragic for all concerned. Parents are unable to send their children to parochial schools that emphasize important personal religious beliefs in many families. The increased number of students forced into already overcrowded and underfinanced public schools works to the disadvantage of all students—students who deserve the right to a high quality education.

Finally the decline of the nonpublic

school means an even heavier burden for taxpayers; indeed, if the student enrollment in private and parochial schools had not dropped between 1963 and 1970, it is estimated that the public schools across our Nation would have saved \$1.2 billion in fiscal year 1971.

Given the urgency of this crisis, I have sponsored H.R. 13820, a bill similar to the legislation introduced by my distinguished colleagues, Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin, and Mr. GERALD FORD of Michigan. This bill would provide a tax credit for 50 percent of the tuition paid for a dependent up to a maximum of \$400 per child attending a nonpublic elementary or secondary school. Items such as books, fees, and supplies would not be covered by a credit, and the credit would be subject to reduction by 5 percent of any adjusted gross annual income in excess of \$25,000.

I do not pretend to be an expert on this legislation, nor do I claim that this particular tax credit approach is the best possible way to save our nonpublic schools. I introduced H.R. 13820 to emphasize that some means must be found to ease the plight of these elementary and secondary educational institutions. Mr. Speaker, let me conclude by reaffirming my unequivocal support and full cooperation in the efforts of President Nixon and a number of our colleagues in seeking to aid our private and parochial schools.

#### NORM

**HON. JOHN M. ZWACH**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, a new and promising farm organization has been chartered which is composed of bankers, agribusiness leaders, farmers, oil and gas operators, ranchers, mining personnel, members of the fish industry, economists, and past and governmental leaders.

The organization is the National Organization of Raw Materials, Inc., or NORM.

With your permission, and for the information of my colleagues and all of the other people who read it, I would like to insert an article from the Wilmont Tribune about this new organization in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

#### NORM

(By A. Larson)

The letters NORM stand for National Organization of Raw Materials, Inc. This is a newly chartered organization composed of bankers, agri-business leaders, farmers, oil and gas operators, ranchers, mining personnel, members of the fish industry, economists, and present and past governmental leaders. The organization is seeking the aid of not only those involved directly in these industries, but those who are indirectly involved, especially the rural bankers, agri-business people and the rural main street business man.

Mr. Harlan Vanderzee of Hartford, Texas, is the national president of the organization.

He is also president of the Hartford State Bank. He says the agriculture people who make up 70% of the raw material production of the nation are giving the organization tremendous support.

Gerald McCathern, editor of the NFO newsletter published in Deaf Smith County, Tex., writes as follows in his publication in regard to NORM. "It is apparent to me that such an organization as this is what agriculture can get behind 100% since it will be bringing those influential people of our rural communities into the fair price battle with us. It is estimated that 70 million people live in rural America and approximately 40% of the nation's work force is indirectly dependent on agriculture for a living.

"If we can get all of those people behind us, we will have regained the political influence which we seem to have lost in the past."

A very encouraging aspect of NORM as far as I am personally concerned, is the fact that they hired Mr. Arnold Paulson as their Executive Vice President. Those of you who know Mr. Paulson know that he is the best friend that agriculture could ever hope to have. It also indicates to me that N. O. R. M. will be voicing what agriculture needs most, PRICE.

"NORM has already been successful in getting Mr. Paulson before several influential members of Congress and some of the presidential candidates to explain his 'raw materials' approach to the economic problem. But they must have our support, both in number and finances, if they are to be totally successful."

We in the upper midwest know this economist from Granite Falls, Arnold Paulson, very well and he is scheduled to speak on WCCO Radio Sunday morning about this very subject in the near future.

After much study and research from the Agriculture Committee of NORM, the following list of recommendations as to what a successful agriculture program must do, was drawn up:

1. It must be beneficial to the nation as a whole.
2. It must satisfy the farmer and agricultural industry.
3. It must bring agricultural income up to an equitable standard with the least possible increase in food costs.
4. It must satisfy the consuming public and voter.
5. It must be acceptable to Congress and the administration.
6. It must control supply based on the needs of the nation.
7. It must help to manage the sale and distribution of the supply.
8. It must establish and enforce a minimum or floor price.
9. It must provide a means of disposal of excess production, without that disposal affecting the price of that which is needed by the nation.
10. It must be equitable to all segments of the nation's producing areas.
11. It must reduce the cost to the government, both in direct payments and in administration costs of USDA and other agencies.
12. It must provide for the continuation of more exports of agricultural goods and less imports of those commodities that the U.S. agricultural industry can supply.

The following additional recommendations were made:

That 100% true parity, based on the 1946 through 1950 prices as indicated in the 1962 Economic Report of the President be restored to all agricultural commodities. That imports of all commodities, indirect or in direct competition with U.S. agriculture commodities, be restricted to enter U.S. ports of entry at prices no less than 110% of true parity, FOB port.



## THIS IS DEMOCRATIC?

## HON. LARRY WINN, JR.

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. WINN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues in the House the following article, which I read and found truthful as well as amusing. I believe that Stan Rose, publisher of the Johnson County Scout, captures quite aptly the tone of the Democratic National Convention:

## THIS IS DEMOCRATIC?

(By Stan Rose)

Dear Emma: "Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free, the wretched refuse of your teeming shore . . . and I will make them delegates to the Democratic National Convention in Miami Beach!"

Forgive me, Emma Lazarus, wherever you are, for sounding flip but I couldn't resist this. If you were alive and watching television, you might paraphrase your great poem, inscribed on the Statue of Liberty, in somewhat the same vein. But more poetically, of course.

Democracy my eye! Open convention my foot! When the real story of the 1972 Democratic convention is written, my guess is it will focus on the smoothest, slickest political takeover in American history.

McGovern did it—and with the help of those master strategists loaned to him for this campaign by the Kennedy camp. McGovern overthrew the power structure with a classic bloodless revolution.

But he replaced the back-room politicians with a motley crowd of amateurs that turned out to be just as closed-minded and uncompromising as the ruthless bunch of pros they replaced.

I won't cry for Boss Daley of Chicago and his henchmen who got kicked out of the convention before they even got in the door. They deserved what they got. I won't weep for Gov. George Wallace, given a rousing ovation for recovering from an assassination attempt and then the brush-off when it came time to vote on his minority recommendations for the 1972 platform. The "New Politics" has little patience with Wallace and his kind and wasted no time proving it.

I won't shed any tears for Hubert Humphrey, who apparently didn't have the horse sense to know he wasn't wanted because he was a loser. And I won't weep for Edmund Muskie who didn't have the stomach to fight the battle for the nomination in the tough way it had to be fought.

But Emma, I will cry a little for you and your idealistic belief that the have-nots will listen when they get the power because "the storied pomp belongs to ancient lands." Those delegates were almost arrogant in their self-righteousness, Emma. They (most of them) went into that convention with a McGovern mind, not an open mind, and steamrolled this convention just as surely as any convention has been steamrolled in the past.

Being a black, a Chicano, a female, or just plain broke may be symbolic of unfairness in our society. But it doesn't automatically qualify one to be a delegate to a national convention to elect a presidential candidate.

Heaven help us when we become so regimented we must allocate 15 percent of a delegation to blacks, 36 percent to women, 22 percent to the under 30 group, and so on. If that's democracy, I'll take vanilla.

I'm surprised at my own feelings. Only a few weeks ago, I wrote that the Democrats

were so committed to the Establishment they'd never nominate a maverick like McGovern. I said they were wrong and should have an open convention.

But that was before the revolution. Or before I learned about it. I don't like the revolution. I shudder at this takeover.

Fortunately, Emma, taking over a convention is a lot different from taking over a country. It's my guess millions of Americans will be just as indignant as I about the 1972 Democratic convention and all the undemocratic things it so complacently and calmly allowed.

Senator McGovern has emerged from the convention as a Pied Piper of the young, poor, the black, the Chicano and the Indian, the amnesty seeker, the Woman's Libber, the Gay Libber (bedfellows make strange politics), the lettuce boycotter, those who want us out of Vietnam (but who doesn't?), and many other groups with an ax to grind.

But America, Emma, is more than a nation of ax grinders. Just as in your day, Emma, America needs more than a Man for all Reasons in the White House.

## A VIEW FROM THE MIDWEST

## HON. FRED SCHWENGL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. SCHWENGL. Mr. Speaker, we all enjoy the benefits of modern farming methods and the wide variety and high quality of foods now available. However, we easily forget the residents of our rural areas who have made these benefits possible. Following are some opinions on current issues expressed in the Washington Evening Journal, published in Washington, Iowa:

## MEAT PRICES ARE LOW

So, the government is going to do something about the price of beef—the price of beef, that is, on the butcher's counter, not the price the farmer is paid for beef on the hoof.

Outright price control was suggested, but the government didn't buy that; instead they took the indirect route: lift import restrictions so imported beef can come into the country duty free. "That will force meat prices down, by golly!"

No matter that we're paying less for food now than we ever have in the past—less, that is, in terms of our income. No matter that now we spend (average) only about 14% of our income on food when we used to have to spend 25%.

No matter that prices of everything else go up like crazy: clothing and housing prices go up, car and transportation prices go up, everything you buy doubles and triples in price. No matter the wages of government workers shoot skyward, that postal rates get hefty boosts. Those things are unimportant: it is meat that shan't be allowed to rise.

Unrestricted imports. Well, that's "free trade" with a vengeance. It will reduce beef prices, all right, so why not carry it farther? Let Japanese cameras and television sets come in without restriction—that would lower prices on those things, too. Let Hong-kong and Taipei ship in cheap clothing, let Austria and Italy ship in cheap shoes. We could force down a lot of prices that way.

But it won't be done, of course. Only the farmer is the villain; only the price of food is sacred.

And—let the government try to make it up to the farmer through subsidies for cheap food and the screams arise all over the land,

from the city dwellers, the labor unions, the consumer groups!

Talk about a double standard!

## THE NONGIANTS IN THE SECURITIES MARKET

## HON. BOB ECKHARDT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. ECKHARDT. Mr. Speaker, the Subcommittee on Commerce and Finance of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce is nearing completion of its comprehensive study of the securities industry. Under the chairmanship of JOHN MOSS, our subcommittee held many months of hearings and panel discussions on the major problems confronting the industry and investors.

Two of the most important issues that we looked at in great depth were: First, fixed versus negotiated brokerage commissions; and second, the desire of institutions, either directly or through broker affiliates, to deal for themselves on the stock exchanges. Obviously, these two issues are very closely related.

In an editorial appearing on June 9, the Wall Street Journal does an admirable job of discussing these issues and the roles of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Congress.

Discussions of securities industry problems are generally dominated by the concerns of the very largest broker-dealers, institutions, and investors. I feel that we should give greater weight to the problems of the smaller companies and individual investors. In an article appearing in the Wall Street Journal, also on June 9, entitled "A Broker's Fears About New Rules," Frederick M. Stern, a general partner of Gruntal & Co., presents an excellent analysis of these issues giving the proper recognition to smaller firms and investors. He explains how, for instance, "the individual investor would become an innocent victim in the game of giants."

Because of the ever-increasing role Congress will be playing in the future of the securities markets I urge all of my colleagues to read the Wall Street Journal editorial and pay close attention to Mr. Stern's article, both of which follow: [From the Wall Street Journal, June 9, 1972]

## THE SECURITIES QUESTION

Two main issues of the securities industry—whether to eliminate fixed brokerage commissions and whether to give institutional investors direct stock market access—have come onto sharper focus in recent days as a result of actions by the Securities and Exchange Commission, in Congress and at the exchanges themselves.

The issues don't lend themselves to pat answers but we do have some opinions. For example, we don't particularly agree with the arguments offered by veteran stockholder Frederick M. Stern on this page today on behalf of fixed commissions—just as we don't agree much with arguments for any form of price fixing. But we do share some of his reservations about permitting insurance companies, mutual funds and other large institutions to have exchange seats to use mainly as a means to trade for their own accounts.

In that sense, we are somewhat in sympathy, at least in principle, with the SEC, which appears to be trying to move gradually to accommodate securities industry critics without turning the industry upside down. The SEC is responding to the demands of institutional investors by gradually lowering the size of block trades on which commissions may be negotiated outside the fixed rate structure. On the other hand, it last week asked all the nation's stock exchanges to sharply limit institutional membership for the purpose that interests institutions most, which is to handle their own business.

The SEC, nonetheless, has come under considerable fire from Congress. Sen. Hart (D., Mich.) doesn't think it is doing enough to lower barriers to competition among brokers; he is threatening to haul the New York Stock Exchange before his Antitrust Subcommittee in the fall. Democratic Sen. Williams of New Jersey, the home state of Prudential Insurance Co., has indicated that he would like to void SEC moves to limit institutional access to exchanges. Chairman John Moss (D., Calif.) of the House Commerce Subcommittee thinks new exchange control legislation which the SEC is requesting permits exchanges to retain too much self-regulation, since it would not give the SEC jurisdiction over internal "housekeeping" affairs of the exchanges.

On the other side of the fence, there are SEC backers in Congress who would like to give the SEC explicit congressional authorization for its attempts to limit institutional membership. A deadlock on the issue apparently has developed in the Senate Banking Committee and may not be resolved until a securities industry study of the question has been completed, probably by the end of the year.

We tend to feel that the real answer lies in a further dismantling of the fixed rate structure, despite the objections of Mr. Stern and other brokers who feel threatened by such a movement. This would not only be in keeping with the spirit of the nation's antitrust laws but would seem to be a proper response to the pressure from institutions for direct access. If undertaken in gradual steps, it should be possible for less secure securities houses, which Mr. Stern's statistics indicate are not always the smallest ones, to make adjustments to the change.

As to the direct access question, it no doubt deserves further study and we welcome the Banking Committee's decision to hold fire for awhile. There is indeed a possibility that large institutions, trading for their own account with little inhibition posed by the cost of brokerage fees, might become disruptive of orderly market processes. The large and growing role these investors play has been one of the most important structural changes of securities markets in the postwar decades. Would their membership on exchanges tend to foster or negate efforts to bring about more public supervision and scrutiny of the operations of securities exchanges?

We are not sure, but we would like to see new efforts at greater public supervision given a fair trial without unnecessary interference from Congress. The NYSE has just announced an impressive list of public members who will sit on its reorganized board and the Amex is moving towards a similar reorganization.

It would appear that the SEC is trying to keep the exchanges moving towards reforms without bowing to congressional pressures for drastic federal intervention. That would seem to be the most desirable course as long as there is movement. If the movement stops there will be plenty of time for Congress to step in. But it should be remembered that the exchanges have not served the public badly and they deserve time to make adjustments to the new needs and demands of the market.

[From the Wall Street Journal,  
June 9, 1972]

#### A BROKER'S FEARS ABOUT NEW RULES (By Frederick M. Stern)

The controversy about the future structure of the brokerage industry is primarily concerned with the aspects of institutional membership in stock exchanges, especially the New York Stock Exchange, and with negotiated commission rates. Little thought seems to have been given to the effects of this restructuring on the financial community itself and its impact on the investing public. Can the latter truly be served more efficiently and economically by rate reductions and broader direct access of institutions to the primary markets?

Wall Street brokerage organizations fall into many categories of operations, with some firms concentrating only on one or several areas, others ranging over the entire field. Multifunctional houses are naturally less dependent on the securities commission business as a primary source of income than those that are mostly retail-oriented, and they may thus be less concerned with the viability of the Stock Exchange. It is the larger firms that are in the limelight as industry spokesmen and they have the greater representation in professional organizations. Many financial writers have expressed the view that too many firms are in existence, and that smaller houses should liquidate or merge, so that not more than perhaps some 50 superfirms would survive.

It may come as a surprise that medium and smaller sized brokerage firms comprise 84.3% of the total 567 NYSE member organizations, with 477 of their number having from 1 to 10 offices, and 90 having 11 or more offices. Thus, even the 90 firms, of which 53 are regional and only 37 based in New York, would exceed that desideratum unless some of them would merge in turn and absorb all others. That kind of thinking sounds absurd.

#### A LOOK AT PROFITABILITY

Taking a look at profitability, the NYSE recently reported that 55 out of 76 member firms which were specially monitored last year and whose orders averaged under 400 shares, lost a total of \$27.1 million on their securities commission business in the fourth quarter of 1971, compared to a \$40.8 million loss in the third quarter. Reviewing the NYSE tabulations of Security Commissions Business Income and Expense Ratios of 333 Member Organizations which carry customers accounts, the aggregate result for 1970, the last year available, was a loss of \$5 out of each \$1,000 security commission income from all sources.

The 24 firms with the highest commission income, of \$20 million or more, lost 2.7% after federal income tax credit. The best overall performers were the 20 smaller firms. (Group 5) with \$4 million to \$5 million commission income which earned a profit of 5.1%. The next to best results were achieved by the 25 firms (Group 7) with only \$2 to \$3 million commissions which earned an average 3.3% profit.

Thus, the smaller firms outperformed the largest units, indicating that they seem better able to control and supervise their operations than the larger organizations. Only the very small 16 non-clearing firms with commission income under \$500,000 lost 9.8% after federal income tax credit (if such was available), thus making the worst showing. But these 16 houses were less than 5% of the aggregate 333.

If fixed commission rates were supposed to protect all member firms, or as many as possible, as The Wall Street Journal stated in a recent editorial, they have not been a leak-proof umbrella over the industry in recent years. The alternative, fully negotiated rates, would be tantamount to utter chaos. Every security and commodity exchange in the world operates with fixed commission rates.

The Stock Exchange Tabulation shows that only 25 of the 42 largest firms were profitable in 1970, a year which set new records in stock and bond volume. If all the remaining 291 firms, in the 333-firm study, were to merge or liquidate, some huge institutions would ensue—a highly monopolized industry. How would the Justice Department react to such a state of affairs?

Would the public investors indeed be better served by a limited number of superfirms? The 24 largest clearing organizations derive only 47.6% of their income from security brokerage. Thus, they could almost afford to consider this phase of their activities as "loss leaders." Is it not preferable to have a variety of retail-oriented houses where each customer is regarded as an individual, not just another name or number, and where a broker gives personal service to clients whose financial objectives and circumstances are well known, instead of being simply an order taker?

It appears doubtful that material cost savings could be accomplished through consolidation of firms, although greater automation and computer sophistication would be obtainable; duplicate facilities such as research departments could be closed, etc. Combining branch offices would be possible in some areas, but such combinations would be limited, unless the number of registered representatives would be curtailed. At year end 1971, member firms employed 50,787 registered representatives (down from 52,427 the previous year) and serious attrition would jeopardize the industry's ability to service adequately the more than 30 million American investors.

The aggregate 333 member organizations carrying customers' accounts in 1970 required 2.3 other personnel for each producing partner or registered representative. It is interesting to note that the second largest group (commission income of \$10 million to \$20 million) had the highest ratio of 3.3 to 1, whereas Group 6, 27 clearing firms with commission income of \$3 million to \$4 million, had the lowest ratio at 2.1 to 1.

#### SIZE NO PANACEA

Thus, mere size has proven to be the panacea that it had been touted to be. On the contrary, when some 100 firms in recent years had to liquidate or merge, the failure of the larger entities had the most serious repercussions. While the investment public did not lose any money whatsoever thanks to the membership mutual insurance program, the remaining firms will be paying dearly for many years to come through annual assessments.

In the case of Goodbody & Co., only Merrill Lynch was physically capable of taking over the organization, but at a \$30 million cost to the membership. The rescue of duPont, Glorie Forgan, Inc. required several huge infusions of new outsider money plus a \$15 million indemnification by the exchange members. The collapse of smaller firms, although equally regrettable, did not cause similar problems in scope. However, organizations which were fully committed to agency business, did not engage in market making or trading activity for their own accounts and kept control during the paper glut of 1968-69, survived unscathed.

In this context, brokerage organizations should be required to separate their own trading, market making, underwriting, open-end arbitrage and hedge operations from their agency activities by keeping separate capital accounts so that the business with the public cannot become jeopardized through their operations as principals. Regulations in that direction are currently pending.

Institutions have been increasing their share of public volume on the NYSE. First quarter 1971 statistics show that institutions and intermediaries accounted for 57.4% of public share volume and 66.5% of public dollar volume. These figures com-



pare with 55.9% and 61.9% respectively in 1969. For institutions, the average order size grew from 644 shares in 1969 to 713 in the first three months of last year, whereas the individual investor's average order grew from 130 shares to 177 shares in the respective periods.

Small wonder that institutions are demanding lower commission rates and access for themselves or affiliates to exchange membership. With regard to lower rates, as of April 5, 1971, that portion of an order exceeding \$500,000 in money value had become fully negotiable. As of April 24, 1972, the ceiling was lowered to \$300,000, and the SEC set a target date for April 1974 for extending negotiated brokerage rates to all orders exceeding \$100,000.

At the \$500,000 ceiling level, SEC studies estimated the loss in revenue for member organizations at \$63 million, assuming an average discount of 30% to 40% from fixed rates. According to the NYSE Annual Report for 1971, the discount actually averaged 51%.

With an industry that is only marginally profitable, a \$100,000 ceiling for fixed rates poses a serious threat to survival. Many firms may prefer to retire from the brokerage business when they find that capital and brainpower can be deployed more profitably and subject to less control and regulation in other fields. At year end 1971, the NYSE community employed some 149,000 persons (down from 165,000 the previous year) and \$3,351 million (down from \$4,002 million) in proprietary capital. Under such circumstances, what attraction would qualified new entrants to the securities business find in commission brokerage which requires so much capital and dedication and seems to offer so little reward?

Legislation has been proposed to "unbundle" commission rates, permitting securities firms to charge separately for various services offered to public customers. SEC Chairman William J. Casey has strongly and rightfully objected, saying, "We certainly don't want to see rate competition based on deterioration of the standards of suitability, service, responsibility and professionalism for which the industry and the commission have striven over the years."

In practice, unbundling is not workable because the cost of the small investor would be prohibitive. He may be just an occasional buyer or seller, but has a real need for guidance and portfolio review. His investment objectives must be known to the broker and taken into consideration. It would be ludicrous to attempt imposing charges for such services. (When he goes to his lawyer, accountant or doctor, he is prepared to be charged for time and consultation, but does he really need to go to a broker if it becomes too expensive?)

Since brokers deal in the identical market at identical prices at any given moment, they can indeed only compete by the quality of service and information made available to clients. Fully negotiated commissions with such individual investors would be ridiculous. Should every registered representative be obliged to bargain for the fees to be charged? If rates were really set free, one of the largest industry organizations with thousands of registered representatives would, no doubt, establish its own rate sheet and this would probably set the scales for the entire industry. Thus, the rate making authority would be given to that particular organization instead of being vested in the NYSE and the SEC.

The growing importance of institutions (mutual, pension, trust, profit sharing funds, insurance companies, foundations, etc.) in overall market activity has by no means contributed to breadth and viability. Professional money managers have a tendency to act aggressively in accumulating or disposing of

investment positions. Being engaged in a high performance-conscious endeavor, they strive to be ahead of their competitors who may well be on the same track. Thus, in effect, their activity may frequently be unstabilizing and cause wide price swings up or down. The greater the domination gained by them, the more breadth of market will be lost.

Blocks of 10,000 or more shares accounted for 17.8% of all reported 1971 volume, versus only 3.1% in 1965. Transactions in 100 share lots declined to less than half the total turnover in the late months of last year. The smaller investor's partial eclipse is also indicated by the considerable reduction in odd lot volume and the heavy preponderance of sales over purchases.

The private investor had in the past provided depth and viability to the market before the impact of institutions made itself so strongly felt. As the market loses this cushion and as block trading becomes heavier, business is diverted to the third market (over-the-counter trading in listed issues) which reached a new record in 1970, equaling 6.5% of total Exchange volume (versus only 2.7% in 1965). It should therefore cause no surprise that block trading houses favor fully negotiated commissions which would drive more business into their hands.

#### MR. MARTIN'S REPORT

However, in a bear market, no cushion of public orders would exist underneath, resulting in almost catastrophic volatility. Even the block houses would be unable to stem the tide of selling if no massive buyers are around. In this context, the esteemed William McChesney Martin, the former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said in his report for the NYSE last summer: "If our markets become dominated by controlled subsidiaries of institutions dealing for their own account, I believe there is a significant danger that such markets will be less fair for individual investors. I don't really see any steps short of prohibiting institutional control of members which would be certain to forestall such a development."

In the discussion about giving access to institutions of their brokerage subsidiaries to Exchange membership, it has been proposed that the dominant part of their business, perhaps 80%, must come from non-affiliated sources. With institutions originating some 60% of NYSE volume, the loss of perhaps 12% of commission revenue would make many organizations unprofitable and the individual investor would become an innocent victim in the game of the giants. Does such a trend lead to more or less competition?

What effect would such a trend have on the survival on the NYSE itself, the paragon of free enterprise and the world's greatest securities market? Long has been shed the image of a private club, solely dedicated to the preservation and profitability of its membership. It has a professional management, dedicated to administration of the most liquid, open and highly visible market for stocks and bonds, with instantaneous reporting over a nationwide ticker system. It is an integral and vital part of the American capital system which has no parallel in the world in its ability for raising new capital for industry and commerce.

Its greatest asset is the individual investor who finances new enterprises and owns not only securities directly but also owns the institutions themselves, whose capital provides the money with which the banks, insurance companies, mutual funds, etc. operate. In the controversy between the financial community, the SEC and the Senate Banking Committee, the private investor has indeed become the forgotten man.

## U.S. POSTAL SERVICE SEEKING TO IMPROVE SERVICE

### HON. JOHN E. HUNT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, in a continuing effort to improve its image and service to its patrons, the U.S. Postal Service is to be commended for a program it launched recently to do just that.

As explained in a news release prepared by my friend and colleague from New Jersey's Sixth Congressional District, Congressman EDWIN B. FORSYTHE:

The program is to consist of lobby painting and clean-up drives, replacement of old lobby signs, construction of "Service Information Centers" for information displays, expansion of collection hours, better information about collection standards, and a special courtesy training program for window clerks.

Mr. Speaker, I share my colleague's interest in improved postal service and I know that postal patrons everywhere will welcome this new initiative on the part of the U.S. Postal Service. I include the full text of Congressman FORSYTHE'S release at this point in the RECORD:

WASHINGTON.—The U.S. Postal Service has launched a program this summer across the nation to improve post offices, making them more attractive for employees and patrons.

The program is to consist of lobby painting and clean-up drives, replacement of old lobby signs, construction of "Service Information Centers" for information displays, expansion of collection hours, better information about collection standards, and a special courtesy training program for window clerks.

The "Serving America" program indicates that the new Postal Service is seeking to improve its service. This, indeed, is encouraging.

According to Postmaster General Elmer T. Klassen, a new high speed electronic mail sorting system is now operating in major post offices, and is expected to result in substantial savings to the Postal Service.

Known as the ZIP Mail Translator, the computer will permit ZIP coded letter mail to be sorted more rapidly and efficiently. In addition, the new system can sort mail by nine other categories ranging from air mail to special delivery, from uncoded to foreign mail.

Of course, an important key to this system is the use of the ZIP code by customers. During the first three months of 1972, usage of the code reached its highest level to date, 83.6 percent, up nearly 2 percent from the same period in 1971.

ZIP codes were implemented in the U.S. in 1963, following pioneer work conducted in Germany on coded mail processing.

The Postal Service has also announced that a book illustrating American history through postage stamps has been published and may be purchased at major post offices or ordered from the Philatelic Sales Unit, U.S. Postal Service, Washington, D.C. 20036.

"Stamps and Stories, The Exciting Saga of U.S. History Told in Stamps", illustrates every American stamp issued from 1847 through mid-1972. Published in color, the book contains 114 capsule stories about

great moments in American history illustrated by 2,000 stamps.

"Stamps and Stories" is available in paperback at \$2 or hardbound at \$5.95. There is a 50 cent postage and handling charge on mail orders.

## STOLEN GUNS: CHICAGO TRIBUNE TASK FORCE REPORTS—PART II

**HON. ABNER J. MIKVA**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, want to make some quick cash? Steal a gun, or maybe even a few. Guns are easy to steal and the resale market is highly profitable.

This is the second in a series of 10 articles written for the Chicago Tribune. The task force was created to study the role of the handgun in the epidemic of violence throughout America.

Today's report examines the ease with which stolen guns are obtained. Fifty-nine guns were stolen from a train as it went around a curve, notorious as an easy target for thievery. The fate of some of these weapons, and the fate of their victims is traced in this article. The absence of laws to cope with the problem of gun thefts contributes to the problem. There are no laws requiring security for the shipment and storage of weapons, in contrast to the effective statutes governing shipment of explosives. Private homes are another major source for stealing guns. Sixty million households own at least one gun. Owners may be law-abiding citizens, but they frequently become the middlemen, the key link in the chain between the legitimate gun dealer and the criminal.

Part II in the Chicago Tribune series follows:

### TASK FORCE REPORT—BLOODY TRAIL LEFT BY STOLEN GUNS

(This article, the second in a series on the gun control issue, was compiled by The Tribune's Task Force team: George Bliss, director, and reporters Phillip Caputo, William Currie, Robert Enstad, and Pamela Zekman).

The Erie Lackawanna freight train rumbled out of the Westfield, Mass., railroad yard carrying a cargo that would spread a trail of bloodshed on the streets of Chicago.

It was midmorning, Sept. 26, 1969, when the train approached a curve at 61st and Wallace Streets, just minutes from its long journey's end.

At the time, Chicago Policeman Kenneth Kaner, 33, was working a second job to earn extra money for his wife and two children. The former amateur boxer could recall some close shaves during his six years on the force. He flirted with disaster each time he climbed into his squad car alone to patrol high crime areas during the 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. shift.

As the train slowed for the curve, 20-year-old Rudolph Scott was sitting in a classroom of the Central YMCA preparing for a social worker's career. He had struggled thru the city's public schools, spurning the lure of gangs in his tough Englewood neighborhood, to realize his ambition.

#### CARRIES 1,000 SHOTGUNS

The fates of these two men rested with the destiny of that train. Sandwiched between cars loaded with consumer wares were 1,000

new Savage Arms Co. shotguns bound for the shelves of Faber Brothers, a Chicago sporting goods store.

Neither Scott, Kaner, nor the engineer knew that a pack of railroad car thieves were waiting at the bend of the tracks. The curve was notorious as an easy target for thievery.

The front of the train reached 63rd Street before the engineer peered in his rear view mirror and saw the band of youths scramble aboard the flatbed car which bore the shotguns. Somehow they knew exactly which car to hit.

They quickly broke the flimsy seal on the "piggyback" trailer and with split second precision shoved off three cases of guns before the engineer could call for help. By the time police arrived, they had carried off their prize.

#### LOST IN STREAM

The 59 guns were lost in the steady stream of illegal weapons that floods the city. The story of their odyssey thru Chicago back alleys paints a grim picture of the country's gun crisis.

At the heart of the crisis are the tens of thousands of firearms burglaries committed each year. At least half a million contraband weapons reported stolen were in circulation in April, 1972, nearly double the figure reported two years ago. But the statistics are gathered from only half the nation's police departments. Law enforcement officials fear the figure is only a fraction of the number of stolen weapons that go unreported.

They complain that one of the great failures of federal gun control legislation is the total absence of laws requiring security for the shipment and storage of weapons. Unlike regulations relating to explosives, there are no laws that require even a padlock on the door of a store or trailer filled with guns.

That is why those 59 shotguns were so easily obtained. What took seconds to steal would take years to find, and they would be found the hard way—one by one as they were used in two murders, two armed robberies, three aggravated assaults, and 11 cases of unlawful use of a weapon.

#### SAW OFF SHOTGUNS

While Faber Brothers was making out its \$3,000 insurance claim for the stolen stock, the thieves were sawing off the shotguns to make them more concealable and hence more useful for urban warfare. Afterward, they distributed them into the network of illegal channels thru which criminals obtain their firearms.

Five months later, Rudolph Scott was walking along Stewart Avenue joking with a friend as they headed toward a party. He was going to celebrate his acceptance at Chicago State College. For the first time his life's goal appeared within reach.

He probably recognized the youth in the battered white car that slipped alongside of him near midnight on the darkened street. They had played together as children in the crumbling alleys of the West Side.

But he had little chance to even nod at his boyhood friend. Without a word the youth leaned out the car, took aim, and fired one of the stolen shotguns. Scott lay face down in a pool of blood, fatally shot in the head.

#### DIDN'T FEAR DEATH

"My child wasn't afraid to die. He would always say you're not going to die until your time," recalled his mother, Mrs. Audren Brooks. "They buried my child on Feb. 25 and I moved out of my house in two days. I was just so grieved. I lost my will to live. I only pray that one day in the resurrection, I might meet my child again."

Scott's killer was testing the gun before launching an evening robbery spree. Minutes later he would net \$1.20 from a weary steelworker returning from the plant. A half hour later he was shot himself fleeing from the police.

Fourteen months later, Patrolman Kenneth Kaner was sitting alone in his squad car at the corner of 71st Street and Union Avenue, writing a report on his fruitless search for a missing boy. It was 1:20 a. m. on June 19, 1971, and he had just asked two men a half a block away if they knew of the child. As he pulled away, one of the men, Bruce Sharp, 24, suggested to his friend, Let's "knock off that pig."

#### STROLLS TO CAR

Sharp slipped the stolen shotgun from beneath his jacket and strolled up to Kaner's car. He placed the barrel against the window and said, "Hi officer."

As Kaner turned his head, Sharp's shotgun roared, killing Kaner instantly. Sharp's friend hit Kaner in the wrist from the passenger side of the car with a stolen pistol, the fruits of a home burglary 18 months before.

Police captured the pair three blocks away after they sped thru a red light. The stolen shotgun, pistol, and Kaner's service revolver were in their car.

That ended the voyage of those two shotguns. Only 17 others have turned up in the last two years.

One found its way to the stockpile of a teen-age gang leader who lent guns to his friends. In April, 1970, he lent the stolen shotgun to a youth caught entering an elevator of the Robert Taylor Homes with the weapon hidden up his coat sleeve.

#### ENDS DOMESTIC SPAT

Another became the final arbiter in a domestic quarrel between Roger and Evelyn Alexander. After her husband struck her several times, Mrs. Alexander ran to the kitchen, grabbed the stolen shotgun from a shelf and shot him as he burst thru the door.

Still another was brandished by a youth robbing a South Side dry cleaner on May 8, 1970. The robber was shot by the store owner before he completed his getaway with the \$58.11 taken from the cash register.

Forty of those shotguns are still missing.

Guns like these are a precious find and criminals will go to any lengths to get them. Gang leaders told reporters how they pay youngsters a pittance to rifle homes, sometimes their own, and bring back a gun they are barely big enough to carry.

"All the kids, they got guns," said one member of the Black Angels street gang. "We get the little kids and they break into houses and we pay them \$2 to \$3 for the gun they bring back."

He replenished the gang's arsenal when a woman, moving from her West Side home, carelessly left behind 150 rounds of .22 caliber ammunition in a trunk in her attic.

A Fagin-like leader of the Black P Stone Nation related how he entices children to steal for him and add to his personal arsenal:

"You meet them in the street and you talk to them about whether they're going to support the neighborhood . . . how they're going to reinforce it. You tell a kid, 'You'll be a big man if you do this.' You use the little kids to do all the wrong because they'll get off if they get caught. And you tell them if they get caught, 'When you come out you'll be my man. You'll kill and do big things and be a big man.' A kid doesn't have a mind for himself after that. He's brainwashed. He just does it."

"They rob gas stations, and store owners, and security guards. They rob railroad passenger cars and hit freight trains. You can tell what car has meat, flour, or guns. The Main [Main 21, leadership of the gang] tells us what to hit. They know from someone in the railroad and you can tell by the markings . . . And then you tell them to burglarize homes, and you let them burglarize your own house. You tip them off where to find the gun."

The National Commission on Causes and



Prevention of Violence estimated that half the nation's 60 million households possessed at least one gun. Their owners may be law-abiding citizens, but they frequently become the middlemen, the key link in the chain, between the legitimate gun dealer and the criminal.

As these citizens continue to arm themselves against crime, they become the targets of crime and arm those they are protecting themselves against.

"Say an addict needs some money to support his habit," explained one veteran Chicago gun trafficker. "He just breaks into a house and gets a gun. Hell, every house in the city's got at least one gun, maybe three or four. Then he takes the gun and he sells it on the street."

Large quantities of guns are obtained from interstate shipments and burglaries of gun stores that are frequently left unprotected by minimal security devices. The countless examples include:

One trucker en route to Alabama with a cargo of 1,200 cheap handguns left his trailer parked for four days in a New York City public lot. When he returned, two cases, containing 600 guns were gone.

Twenty-one guns stolen from a Manhattan, Kans., gun store that had no alarms, wound up in the Kansas City rent-a-gun operation of a drug peddler. He loaned them to addicts to commit robberies so they could buy narcotics.

Railroad security guards have joined with thieves who prowl the yards in search of weapons. "They're not going to stop you if they're with you," explained one Chicago gang member.

One switchman stole three M-60 machine guns from armored personnel carriers while the flatbed car bearing the load was set aside for repair at the South Chicago switching yard. His accomplice solicited several gang members to buy the guns, but later sold them for \$500 to an undercover policeman.

Laws designed to cope with the problem of gun thefts are a rarity.

By stubbornly refusing permits to persons who cannot show a compelling need for a gun, New York City cuts down on the number of honest citizens who become sources for contraband weapons. Thus, only one out of every 370 New Yorkers has a permit to own a gun, compared with one out of every 11 residents of Illinois. Of the 23,000 persons holding gun permits in New York City, all but 600 are required to carry a gun for their employment.

Illinois' lenient legislation prohibits permits only to persons who have a felony conviction records or history of mental illness.

Oakland, Cal., is one of the few American cities that has taken action to cope with commercial thefts of weapons. In 1964, the city enacted a burglary prevention ordinance. Security devices installed by stores to comply with the law have cut thefts by 13 per cent and thwarted 1,303 of the 1,932 burglaries attempted over the last five years, police said.

#### SHOOTS IN FACE

The police pay particular attention to stores carrying guns, and it has paid off. Siegel's gun shop, the city's largest, had four burglaries in 1964, but only three in the seven years that have elapsed since the law was enacted.

But such laws are so few and so fragmented that they cannot begin to cope with what experts say is the major source of weapons used in crime—burglary.

That is why amateurs like 14-year-old Richard Serafin are able to get guns. Serafin's rise thru the ranks of the Northwest Side Campbell-Hirsch boys was cut short when his family moved from the city to suburban Round Lake.

#### STEAL TO SELL

In Round Lake Serafin befriended a youth whose drug addicted brother worked as a

stockboy in the suburb's Ace Hardware store. The brother confided to him that the store owner stocked guns, had no burglar alarms, and sometimes didn't even lock the door at night. It was an open invitation to the enterprising youth.

In the predawn quiet of a January morning Serafin and his friend smashed the store's plate glass window and filled a sleeping bag full of 26 assorted guns.

Twenty-one of the weapons were recovered in a series of arrests in Chicago following the theft. Five are still missing. Police suspect the pair was also involved in the November theft of 40 guns from the same store. None of them have been recovered.

It is cases like these that best explain the growing frustrations of policemen thruout the country as they struggle to dry up the flood of stolen weapons. A Chicago detective expressed it this way as he inventoried a gun found in the sock of a youth:

"For every gun we take off the street, 20 more replace it. And it goes on and on with no end in sight."

#### ORDER OF AHEPA CELEBRATES ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

### HON. GLENN R. DAVIS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, this July 26 the Order of Ahepa will celebrate its 50th anniversary. For half a century this fraternal organization, dedicated to the betterment of social, moral, and family life, has proven itself as a model organization in the performance of its goals. While the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association's contributions to international and national worthy causes are too numerous to mention here, its unexcelled reputation for good fellowship and family participation is well documented, as well as its promotion of civic responsibility and patriotism.

The AHEPA family is composed of four separate organizations familiar to much of the public. They are: The Order of Ahepa, the Daughters of Penelope—senior women's auxiliary, the Sons of Pericles—junior young men's auxiliary, and Maids of Athena—junior young women's auxiliary. Each of these organizations has contributed a great deal to their communities by way of charitable and civic undertakings.

Many members of AHEPA are well-known Government, professional, and business leaders in America. Others are not so well known to the public but are no less valuable contributors and active participants in the AHEPA organization.

In the Ninth Congressional District of Wisconsin there are many of Greek descent who are distinguished members of their communities. Mayor Paul Vrakas and Dr. Louis J. Dellios of Waukesha, Peter J. Kondos of Shorewood, and Wisconsin AHEPA local chapter Treasurer Steve L. Gineris of Whitefish Bay are just a few prominent men in southeast Wisconsin.

The AHEPA organization has compiled an exemplary record of civic accomplishment during its 50 years and is deserving of public recognition and applause.

#### SPIRIT OF '76—DEFIANT SPIRIT FLAMED IN RHODE ISLAND

### HON. ROBERT O. TIERNAN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. TIERNAN. Mr. Speaker, with our Nation preparing to celebrate its bicentennial, it is appropriate that we be mindful of our beginning and the history and contribution of each of the States which make up the Union.

In commemoration of this event, the San Diego Union is running a series of articles on each of the States. I was pleased to note recently my own State of Rhode Island was featured. The author of the series, Mr. Robert Betts, captures the colorful history of this 13th of the original States and the contribution it has made and continues to make to our Nation.

I commend the article to my colleagues in the Congress.

The article follows:

SPIRIT OF '76—DEFIANT SPIRIT FLAMED IN RHODE ISLAND

(By Robert Betts)

Independence was never more highly valued than by the Colonists of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

In 1636, Roger Williams fled from Puritan Massachusetts to found in Providence the first major community in the world to advocate religious freedom and political individualism.

Williams was the first to lay down the principle, later to form part of the U.S. Constitution, that government has nothing whatever to do with control of religious belief. He called it "soul liberty." Men of all religions, or of none, were safe from molestation so long as they behaved themselves.

Puritans in the neighboring Colonies, who had never intended to permit such freedoms in the new world, frowned upon the inhabitants of "Rogues' Island," as some called it. The tiny Colony never was admitted into the New England Confederation.

The defiant spirit which burned there, however, was a valuable asset when the time came to fight for independence from England.

One of the earliest instances of resistance to British authority occurred on the night of June 4, 1765 (the year of the Stamp Act). A mob of some 500 sailors and boys seized a boat attached to the Maidstone, which had been impressing sailors in Newport Harbor, and dragged it through Queen Street to the Common, where it was burned.

The same year Rhode Island adopted resolutions denying the right of any power but the General Assembly to levy taxes upon the Colony.

The British revenue sloop Liberty was destroyed by patriots at Newport in July, 1769, in protest against enforcement of revenue laws. It is claimed to have been the first overt act of violence offered to the British authorities in America. In June, 1772, another British ship, the schooner Gaspee, was burned in Narragansett Bay.

The first naval engagement of the Revolution was between a Colonial sloop commanded by Capt. Abraham Whipple and a tender of the British frigate Rose, in which the tender was captured off Conanicut Island, R.I.

On May 5, 1776, the Rhode Island Independence Act was passed, which declared the Colony free from English dominion two months before the Continental Declaration of Independence. By this action the Rhode

Island General Assembly established the first free republic in the new world.

The Union's smallest state has the distinction of having built and manned the earliest vessels with which to fight against England. In Rhode Island were equipped more than her proportionate share of vessels during the war.

Rhode Island furnished more naval officers than any other state, and from Providence came the first commander of the American Navy, Esek Hopkins. Another Rhode Islander was Gen. Nathanael Greene, Washington's "right-hand man." It is said that during the Revolution every male citizen between the ages of 16 and 60 fought for independence.

Parts of Rhode Island were occupied by British forces from 1776 to 1779. American strategy at the Battle of Rhode Island (August, 1778), was hailed as preventing an invasion of New England and probably turning the fortunes of war in favor of the Colonies.

The British began to find their position in Newport untenable toward the end of 1779. They began making plans for a withdrawal of troops and stores, and left before the arrival of 6,000 French troops on July 10, 1780.

With the Revolution won, Rhode Island continued to hold stubbornly to its own ideas of independence. It refused to agree to a national import duty, did not send delegates to the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia and held out against ratifying the Constitution until May 29, 1790. Thus it was the last of the original 13 Colonies to enter the Union.

The post-Revolutionary period saw the start of Rhode Island's industrial growth. The first successful cotton-textile mill was built at Pawtucket in 1790, laying the foundation of an industry that eventually employed more workers than all other Rhode Island industries put together.

Today this highly industrialized state is still noted for its textile production, together with dyeing and finishing of textiles and manufacture of textile and other machinery, rubber, plastics and electronic equipment. It also pioneered in the manufacture of silverware and jewelry, and Providence is one of the world's biggest jewelry centers. U.S. Navy installations in the Narragansett Bay area also are important to the economy.

Farming takes second place to manufacturing. More than half the state is covered by forest. Dairy and poultry products (notably Rhode Island Reds), potatoes and apples contribute mainly to agricultural income. Commercial fishing also is important, the shellfish catch being particularly valuable.

For many years Rhode Island was the most densely populated of all the states. Latest census puts its population at 949,723, averaging 905.4 persons per square mile—second to New Jersey's 953.1.

Rhode Island is not itself an island, but Narragansett Bay contains many islands. The coast is lined with resorts noted for their fine swimming and boating-facilities.

Among the many ancient buildings and historic sites reflecting Rhode Island's Colonial heritage are the Touro Synagogue at Newport, oldest synagogue in the country, and the Old State House at Providence, where a tablet proclaims:

"May 4, 1776 (was passed) the Act constituting Rhode Island the first free and independent republic in America and asserting her absolute independence of England two months before the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia."

## TELEPHONE PRIVACY—XXV

## HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, I reintroduced the telephone privacy bill on May 10, 1972, with a total of 48 cosponsors.

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

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

I have received an enormous amount of correspondence on this legislation from all over the country. Today, I am placing a 23d sampling of these letters into the RECORD, since they describe far more vividly than I possibly could, the need for this legislation.

These letters follow—the names have been omitted:

NORTHBROOK, ILL.,  
July 15, 1972.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVES ASPIN AND STAGGERS: I am writing in favor of passing bill HR 14884. Is this bill only for land solicitors or all solicitors? I am hopeful that it is for all solicitors.

Also, if the bill passes, would you kindly notify me so that I can have my name placed on the list with Illinois Bell for no soliciting. Thanking you, I remain,

Sincerely,

DES PLAINES, ILL.,  
July 14, 1972.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE ASPIN: Hooray! I certainly hope bill No. 14884 passes.

It is time someone did something about those horrible nuisance calls.

MCLEAN, VA.,  
July 6, 1972.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN ASPIN: This is a carbon of a letter I have mailed, as suggested in your form letter.

Don't apologize for that form letter. It was a nice form letter, and I congratulate whoever wrote it.

Best wishes,

MCLEAN, VA.,  
July 6, 1972.

Congressman HARLEY O. STAGGERS,  
Chairman, House Commerce Committee,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN STAGGERS: This letter will take ten minutes to write and cost me one 8¢ stamp. I figure it's a good investment.

Averaged out over a month, this is about the amount of time I waste and telephone

costs I pay to answer one unsolicited call congratulating me on having won a free dance lesson, or inviting me to visit a new recreational community at Beautiful Lake Bilgewater. For years now, such nuisance calls have cooled my mashed potatoes and cast an unsavory pall over my dinner hour. I am guilty of being in the upper-middle income class, and somehow I seem to have landed on the solicitation list of every fly-by-night promoter on the East Coast. I am also semi-crippled with severe osteoarthritis of both hips. It hurts me to move around.

I am glad to get up and answer the phone if the call is from a friend. I am glad to pay for telephone service as a means of keeping in touch with family and friends. I have twice had to use the phone to summon ambulances. All this I am glad to pay for.

But the mere fact that I am a telephone subscriber should not expose me to a nightly barrage of nuisance calls from total strangers electronically invading my premises and trying to make a fast buck.

I therefore urge you to hold hearings promptly on Congressman Les Aspin's Telephone Privacy Bill, and to give this bill your personal support. I further urge that the same principle be applied to the invasion of my mailbox by unsolicited junk mail—which us 8¢-an-ounce letter writers are subsidizing against our will.

Sincerely,

CHICAGO, ILL.

HON. LES ASPIN,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

SIR: Add two votes in favor of your bill—H.R. 14884—to forbid telephone solicitation. I will boycott any S.O.B. who so solicits business via telephone.

Emphatically yours,

ITASCA, ILL.,  
July 14, 1972.

DEAR MR. ASPIN, I would like to write to let you know I'm on your side for bill H-14884.

To say that these solicitors are obnoxious is putting it mildly. A few days ago I received 3 phone calls & one door-to-door salesman.

I used to be polite to the phone salesmen & women, figuring "Well, they're only doing a job." But when I've run up from the basement, or the phone has wakened the baby, I'm in no mood to be polite any longer.

However the door-to-door salesmen are another matter. They seem to be virtually impossible to get rid of. Very often I could kick myself for finally giving them a dollar for something just to get them on their way.

I've often felt it rather unfair of Ma Bell to charge people like myself for not publishing our phone numbers—our only retaliation against these peddlers.

Here they are, charging us not to give us a service.

Well, I could go on and on. As you can see, this is a subject that really gets me going!

I hope that your bill is adopted. Keep up the good work!

Sincerely,

## AHEPA CELEBRATES GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

## HON. ALBERT H. QUIE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that one of America's



leading fraternal organizations is celebrating its golden anniversary this month.

I wish to extend my sincere congratulations to the members of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association—AHEPA—for their unwavering dedication to the ideals which have made this country great. Their desire to instill in their membership a deep appreciation for the privileges of citizenship and respect for the inalienable rights of mankind are goals of which every American can be proud.

Their generosity and willingness to contribute to worthy causes is well known. In instances too numerous to list they have come to the aid of flood and earthquake victims. They have built fine hospitals and have supported many cultural events. AHEPA is noted for its championship of education.

Indeed, the members of AHEPA may take justifiable pride in their accomplishments.

Although rooted in a common heritage abroad, it is truly an all-American institution dedicated to the finest in American traditions.

#### IMPARTIAL IMPACT STUDY ON CROSS STATE BARGE CANAL

**HON. BILL CHAPPELL, JR.**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. CHAPPELL. Mr. Speaker, information continues to arrive in my office from people who are concerned about the status of the Cross State Barge Canal. The canal authority chairman, Mr. L. C. Ringhaver, and others are most interested in having an independent impact statement on the Canal. I find this sound reasoning and I would like to quote Mr. Ringhaver's thinking on the matter:

#### IMPARTIAL IMPACT STUDY ON CROSS STATE BARGE CANAL

(By L. C. Ringhaver)

We are delighted to learn that the House Appropriations Committee of the Congress has reported out a bill carrying \$150,000 with which the Corps can initiate an impact statement on the Canal project and its various alternatives. This is a goal we have been seeking ever since the President issued his press release/stop order without having the benefit of any impact statement within the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act. The Corps had started work compiling such a statement, but suspended the effort once the President acted.

This Committee action is a tribute to the efforts and leadership of Northwest Florida's own Bob Sikes, ably supported by our other North Florida Congressmen. We are deeply appreciative of their efforts. We do not see how any truth-seeking individual conscientiously could oppose this long overdue factual evaluation.

We are gratified at the results of the three and a half days Federal Court hearings in Jacksonville last week. The Government had sought an immediate removal of the Court's injunction against lowering Lake Ocklawaha. We, and other parties, opposed the action. Judge Johnsen, Saturday noon, took the issue under advisement pending his review of the transcript. We believe our case has

shown that other, existing, environmental equities far outweigh the insignificant percentages of trees a drawdown would have any reasonable scientific probability of saving.

We are highly pleased that we have exposed the arbitrary and evasive course pursued by bureaucratic elements seeking to destroy Lake Ocklawaha and to efface all trace of the Barge Canal project. The Federal defendants assured the Court that *this year* they were presenting an *objective* evaluation of the environmental aspects of their proposed drawdown. (Does this imply that they were unobjective in their unsuccessful representation last year?)

Something of a "credibility gap" is beginning to surface in the devious efforts by the F.D.E., the Department of the Interior, Nat Reed, Lee Talbot, and allied assailants of the Canal project. We are confident that subsequent court proceedings will uncover additional abuses equally flagrant. With such a chain of so-called scientific environmental advisors, it is easy to recognize how badly misinformed and ill-advised has been the President, as well as the general public, on the entire Barge Canal issue.

The impact of truth has constituted about the only ray of light we have found in this mess of manipulation and deceit. We have been reassured by our success in locating knowledgeable scientific and academic individuals, of recognized stature and integrity, who are willing to stand up and be counted on the factual, as contrasted to the emotional, aspects of the issues. And these individuals have reached their conclusions with no influence from us, other than a request to investigate and let us know the true facts.

Yet, George Gardner, leader of the heavily staffed task force which spent over a month and an estimated quarter million of the taxpayer's money in preparing this new report, admitted that he had been assigned by Nat Reed to head the effort. Gardner indicated that his adult employment has been entirely with the Florida Defenders of the Environment, followed by services directly under Reed, a long-time opponent of the Canal.

Gardner confessed to the Court that he had received, from C.E.Q., a copy of an environmental impact statement, prepared by the Jacksonville Engineer District last year, on temporary lowering of Lake Ocklawaha; that he had withheld this document and suppressed its contents from consideration by members of the task force (save a single individual whom he instructed to consider nothing except an appended list naming birds, fish, algae, and aquatic vegetation species in the Lake area); that he, himself, had edited the conclusions in his task force report; and that he had ignored the Corps' impact statement (which diametrically contradicts the Gardner report).

The Deputy Jacksonville Engineer testified that the Corps' impact statement still reflects the professional opinion of the District; that District personnel gave only limited technical input to the Gardner operation; and that the District had not received the courtesy of reviewing Gardner's report prior to its publication.

A temporary drawdown would entail maintenance and restoration expenses estimated somewhere between 1 and 5 million dollars. It would have severe adverse impact on wildlife, including such rare or endangered species as the alligator, the osprey, the bald eagle, and the Everglades kite, now inhabiting the Lake. It would wreck the prolific Bass-fishing and other Lake recreation activities right at the height of the peak season of the year (and they already have counted around 900,000 visitors to the Lake in its short life span).

Dr. Jim Klimbrough, Professor of Mycology at Gainesville, and Curator of Fungus for the State of Florida, explained to the Court that essentially all oak, and maple, plus

varying percentages of some other species, already are *fatally* infected with fungus and will die regardless of future water levels. Further, exposure of presently submerged root systems would open likely avenues of infection in trees presently uninfected.

Gardner's report failed to recognize or consider this fungus infection problem. Consequently, in order to save an estimated 3% of the trees now living in the reservoir area, he would risk infection and death of the other 97%. And he still urges this step, despite Federal defendants' admissions that the insignificant quantities of trees involved are not essential, either for future regeneration of the swamp forest, or for study of the Ocklawaha as a possible scenic or wild river.

Some of the scientists who participated in gathering data for Gardner's report indicated that its conclusions were not their own and that they had not been able to examine the final, pre-publication text.

Gardner did acknowledge that Lee Talbot of the C.E.Q. had arranged for Department of Interior leadership to guide analysis of a project legally the responsibility of the Corps of Engineers, the proper lead agency for preparing any applicable impact statements required by the National Environmental Policy Act (N.E.P.A.). Lee Talbot, last year in Federal Court, indicated his own role in preparing the Russell Train memorandum to the White House recommending the termination of the project, with great emphasis on the political advantages to be gained thereby.

Thus, there is exposed an evident collusive effort and flagrant disregard by C.E.Q. of its own published procedural requirements, as well as the language and intent of N.E.P.A. C.E.Q. has withheld public distribution of the Corps' draft impact statement; and its staff scientist, Lee Talbot, has been instrumental in arranging to circumvent action by the lawful lead agency, in favor of biased and hostile leadership. Gardner, the task force leader, has suppressed and ignored the lead agency's analysis; has authored his own interpretations of the data gathered; has withheld consideration of bird and wildlife aspects; and has missed, completely, several of the essential scientific and environmental factors.

Mr. Speaker, I concur with Mr. Ringhaver that we should have the benefit of an impartial impact statement and I want to thank the Congress for including funds for this study in the Public Works Appropriations bill.

#### HON. HALE BOGGS ADDRESSES THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

**HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, last week, the Democratic Convention convened in Miami Beach, and became one of the significant events in American political history. Represented at the convention were people of every walk of life, every occupation, and every race and religion. Besides nominating a presidential and vice presidential candidate, the delegates to this convention formulated a party platform that demonstrates unalterably that the Democratic Party is the innovative party of the future, that the Democratic Party is moving ahead, and that it is still the party representing the vast majority of Americans. In an address at that con-

vention, the able and erudite majority leader, HALE BOGGS, spoke of the progress which the Democrats have made in Congress, despite the vetoes and obstructionism offered by the administration. The remarks of the distinguished majority leader remind us once again of the achievements of our party, and the concern which the party has for all Americans, children, the poor, minorities, and the elderly. I call on my colleagues to read the address delivered by the majority leader, as it eloquently expresses the hopes and chronicles the achievements of a party which has always served the people:

**SPEECH OF HON. HALE BOGGS**

Mr. Chairman and my fellow Americans: I am honored to appear before you and once again to participate in the greatest exercise of democracy on the face of the earth.

Just a few days ago, on the Fourth of July, I had an experience that no American had for twenty-five years. In the ancient city of Canton, in the People's Republic of China, I was among a small group of our fellow citizens who there celebrated the 196th anniversary of the birthday of the United States.

This is not the forum to discuss that long and enlightened journey. But I left China with the overriding conviction that the time has come to normalize relations between our two countries, which together make up one-third of the world's population. We have many differences. But—we have much in common. Like us, they want to build their nation. All of us inhabit the same planet. We will live in peace or die in terror. And in my toast, on that memorable Fourth of July, so far away, I found appropriate the words of the poet, Archibald MacLeish, written when our astronauts first left our earth and looked at us from space:

To see the earth as it truly is,  
small and blue and  
Beautiful in that eternal silence  
where it floats, is  
To see ourselves as riders on the  
earth together,  
Brothers on that bright loveliness  
in the eternal cold—  
Brothers who know now they are truly  
brothers.

And yet another thought occurred to me at that Fourth of July in China. The man whom we elect to be our President next November will preside over the 200th anniversary of our Independence. Will he be able to say that we have really fulfilled those sacred commitments of our Declaration of Independence commitment that says—"That we are endowed by our Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among them is life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness."

Because sadly today we have not fulfilled that commitment.

More sadly, our nation during the past 3½ years has retreated from fulfillment of those magnificent principles of human dignity and freedom—because, tragically, we have lacked the leadership that our nation requires.

But during those years, our Democratic Congress has not retreated despite Presidential vetoes of bills to educate our youth, to care for our sick, to aid our handicapped, to provide for our children in day care centers, to put the unemployed back to work and to fairly pay for Presidential campaigns, we have not been intimidated. We have not retreated despite vetoes, threats of vetoes, and reckless Presidential rhetoric. We have worked to fulfill that which was promised to all of us 196 years ago.

The Democratic Congress has passed laws and implemented them with adequate funds: laws to build our cities; to provide for universal education from the kindergarten

through the university; to cleanse our rivers and purify our air; to protect the consumer against the unscrupulous; to improve the health of every man, woman and child; to fight the three great killers of man, heart disease, cancer and stroke; and to brighten the lives of millions of older Americans by expanding social security and medical programs and community activities.

Indeed, this Congress has done more to fulfill the commitments of the Declaration of Independence than any in many years. We passed an Amendment giving voting privileges to every citizen 18 years of age, some of whom sit here tonight as delegates to this great convention. We extended voting rights and we passed the Equal Rights Amendment for the women of our nation.

That record has been written. It is a good record. It will be expanded in the months ahead.

Yet we have not done enough.

We must do more. And we will.

But it is not enough just to write a record. It is not enough just to pass laws to house our citizens, to cure our sick, to educate our young, to improve our environment, to guarantee full citizenship to our minorities, to find work for our unemployed.

Laws must be implemented and administered with intelligence and conviction. Under this Republican Administration, they have been sabotaged. The appropriated funds needed for their implementation have been impounded.

Our people must be involved in these programs if they are to succeed. They should have a quiet pride in building a better country.

And I say to you tonight, my fellow Democrats, that the record of this Republican Administration is one of failure and callous neglect.

I say to you that the gap between promise and performance has never been wider.

The Republicans promised to end the war. But the war goes on.

The Republicans promised to bring us together again. But our youth have never been more alienated; our Blacks and Browns, our minorities, have never been more disillusioned.

The Republicans promised to restore integrity in government. But snooping and electronic surveillance, the constant erosion of the Bill of Rights, have shattered traditional guarantees of privacy and have cast a cloud of suspicion and mistrust over the entire government.

The Republicans promised to restore fiscal responsibility. But we are now experiencing record budgetary deficits, record trade deficits, and record deficits in our balance of payments.

The Republicans promised to halt inflation without dislocating our economy. But inflation rages—prices are higher than ever—and yet we are in the midst of an endless recession.

These issues, my fellow Democrats, will be the battleground on which this campaign will be fought.

The economy of this nation is directly associated with the confidence of its people. And today, there is no confidence in this Republican Administration.

When the Republicans took office 3½ years ago, they inherited the strongest, most vibrant economy in the history of this nation—96 months of uninterrupted prosperity and growth. And we Democrats used that economy to pay for bold new solutions to the problems of our nation.

But today the economy is in disarray.

When the Republicans took office, 2.7 million workers were unemployed. Today, 5.4 million Americans are out of work.

When the Republicans took office, we had a balance of payments surplus and a balance of trade surplus. Today, we are experiencing some of the worst deficits of our history—

and the dollar has been devalued and floats uncertainly on the world money markets.

When the Republicans took office, the Federal Budget showed a surplus of \$3.2 billion. Today, 3½ years of Nixon economic policies have given us \$90 billion in deficits in our history.

When the Republicans took office, the Dow-Jones Industrial Averages stood near an all-time high of 1000 points. Today, those averages are still well under 1000 points.

When the Republicans took office, 13 million Americans had been lifted out of poverty by a Democratic Administration. Today, after 3½ years of disastrous Nixon economic policies, that trend has been reversed, and millions have slipped back into dismal, hopeless poverty.

Despite the glittering promises of four years ago, there is in America a frightening lack of faith in those who govern—and in the institutions of government. That lack of faith is reflected in the faces of the unemployed. It is reflected in the faces of Black and Brown Americans who were promised a larger part in the American system. It is reflected in the faces of young Americans who are alienated from the rest of society. It is reflected in the faces of the poor and the aging and the hungry and the sick.

It is reflected in the faces of Americans everywhere who watch with bewilderment as their cities crumble around them and their rivers turn to open sewers and their air fills with poison.

After four years, the American people know, as we here know, that a Democratic Congress alone cannot restore the government to the people; that a Democratic Congress alone cannot lead this nation to its rightful destiny.

We need, and must have, a Democratic Congress. But we need a Democratic President as well.

We need a man in the White House who cares. We need a man in the White House who is not afraid to be bold and imaginative. We need a man in the White House who will provide the leadership this nation must have if we are going to move forward again.

We are going to put that man in the White House.

We are going to leave here a united party—united behind our candidates, and united behind the Democratic principles of fairness and equality and opportunity for all.

Since the days of Jefferson, who gave our party its faith, and the days of Jackson, who gave our party its spirit and made it the party of the people, the Democratic party has never retreated. It made us a continental nation; it opened the frontiers; it developed our fields and our factories; it gave opportunity to millions from other shores; it brought us through a devastating Depression; it met the challenges of world dictatorship.

The Democratic party has given more opportunity to more people than any other political instrument in the history of mankind.

But this simply recites the fact that our party, through all the years, has been innovative and responsive. The problems today are in many ways more difficult than the ones that we overcame in the past. But in this hall tonight I sense a resurgence of that same unconquerable spirit to find responsible solutions that will inspire men and women from all over our country to work together for the common cause.

A beloved President, taken from us by an assassin's bullet in the prime of life, often quoted words that are equally appropriate tonight:

The woods are lovely, dark and deep.  
But I have promises to keep  
And miles to go before I sleep  
And miles to go before I sleep.



GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
ORDER OF AHEPA

HON. W. R. POAGE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, the Order of Ahepa is celebrating its golden anniversary this year. It is not nearly as old as many of our other lodges and fraternities, but it does have an outstanding record of community and worldwide service. I am especially proud of the prominent part played in this development by citizens of Waco, Tex.

We cannot have too many such fraternal and patriotic organizations. I want to express my congratulations to the fine citizens who make up the membership of this great order.

GIVE WOMEN THEIR DUE CREDIT

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, women do not receive equal treatment in applying for credit. Requirements for loans, mortgages, credit cards, and retail-store charge accounts are more stringent for a woman than for a man. Two articles in the Wall Street Journal of July 18, 1972, tell of discrimination in granting women equal access to credit and show that the justification for this bias is rooted in the built-in, but now largely outdated, prejudices of our society. The articles follow:

NO-ACCOUNT FEMALES: WOMEN COMPLAIN  
THEY OFTEN CAN'T GET CREDIT BECAUSE OF  
THEIR SEX

(By James C. Hyatt)

Estelle G. Antell, a federal employe in Dallas, would appear to be an ideal airline customer. Her income is around \$20,000 a year and she flies at least 100,000 miles annually. Thus, she didn't expect any problems last September when she moved to Dallas from Tulsa and applied to Continental Air Lines for a credit card in her own name.

"Back came a letter asking for my husband's signature," she says. "I called up and said, 'You've got to be kidding. How many men in my wage bracket do you ask for the wife's signature?'" She never received the card. And the final insult came recently "when a Continental salesman came by asking why I didn't fly Continental. You can bet I told him."

As Mrs. Antell's experience indicates, many women are finding that liberation hasn't pervaded all segments of the business world. Banks, savings and loan institutions, department stores and other firms that extend credit frequently are reluctant to let an employed married woman do business in her own name. Many widowed or divorced women find the problems become even more troublesome. And for young married couples, the wife's income often carries little or no weight in such vital transactions as securing a home mortgage.

"A COBWEB OF MYTHS"

Thus, the effort to weed sex discrimination out of the credit card and the loan office is becoming yet another major front in the

women's equality battle. Department stores increasingly are finding themselves subject to picketing and account cancellations over their credit practices. State and federal officials are calling for legislation to correct the problem.

"Men and women today don't have equal access to credit," Martha W. Griffiths, Congresswoman from Michigan, testified recently. "Banks, savings and loan associations, credit-card companies, finance companies, insurance companies, retail stores and even the federal government discriminate against women in extending credit. And they discriminate against women in all stages of life—whether single, married, divorced or widowed; with or without children, rich or poor, young or old."

She was a witness at May hearings before the National Commission on Consumer Finance, a government agency. The testimony indicated "the reasoning used to deny women credit is often a cobweb of myths and suppositions unsupported by research on the statistical risks involved or on the individual's credit-worthiness," Virginia H. Knauer, special assistant to the President for consumer affairs, last month told the International Consumer Credit Conference in Washington.

SOME TALES OF WOE

Some examples cited:

A regularly employed woman in her early 30s couldn't get a loan to purchase a vacation home although she could make a substantial down payment. Her fiancé, who had been through bankruptcy, easily obtained a loan to purchase the same property with a smaller down payment.

A woman in her 40s who, as head of her household, wanted to buy a house for herself and her children couldn't get a mortgage without the signature of her 70-year-old father, who was living on a pension.

A woman widowed for six years found it easier to open charge accounts in her dead husband's name than in her own.

As a condition to being granted a mortgage, a couple in Washington was asked by a bank "to agree in writing not to have a child for a specified period of time." Another lender wanted a doctor's assurance that "a proper method of birth control was being used or, in the alternate that the woman wasn't fertile."

Companies and financial institutions contend that such examples aren't typical, and they note with some irony that not so long ago they were being criticized for wide distribution of unsolicited credit cards. "You didn't hear the women complaining then," says one official in the consumer credit industry. Nonetheless, many credit grantors conceded their credit policies concerning women are under considerable pressure and are frequently being changed.

AN EXPERIMENT IN ST. PAUL

Some find the problem is getting the word of top-level policy down to the rank and file. Thus, Continental Air Lines says if Mrs. Antell, the Dallas woman, was turned down in spite of a clear credit record, "we made a mistake. Our policy is to treat applicants as individuals. Tell her to refile."

Ironically, working married women who established a credit standing when they were single often appear to have the most difficulty. "You lose your credit when you marry," says Marsha King, president of the Texas division of Women's Equity Action League (WEAL), a nationwide women's group. When she married about two years ago and set about changing the name on her credit cards, she found Dallas retailers reluctant.

"I had excellent credit and had done a lot of business. But they told me I'd have to reapply in my husband's name," she says. The demand was particularly irksome, she says, because "I have always paid all the bills in the family. I don't know of anyone who has ever received a check from my husband."

Working married women who are supporting an unemployed husband—a student, for instance—often find their credit status different from that of a man supporting his nonworking wife. Early this year, for example, the St. Paul human-rights department sent a man and a woman separately to 23 area banks to borrow \$600 for a used car.

Each was earning \$12,000 a year and was the sole support of a family with almost identical financial and personal qualifications. But about half the banks applied more stringent standards to the woman than to the man, the researchers found. These banks refused to lend the woman money without her husband's signature while waiving the co-signature requirement for the man, for instance.

Following the survey, department officials told the banks their policies appeared to be in violation of the city's antidiscrimination ordinance. "We came up with an agreement that they wouldn't require any more from a woman than a man. They're even rewriting their forms to say spouse instead of wife," says Louis Ervin, director of the department.

Some women are particularly irritated that companies freely let husbands speak for the wife in financial transactions but don't give wives the same privilege. Consider, for instance, the Louisiana woman who discovered about two years ago that her husband had opened up a stock-trading account in her name at an office of a major brokerage house. "The broker apparently was glad to do it, so long as my husband would co-sign," she says. The husband filled out the application, but the wife was never consulted by the brokerage house.

Then the husband began actively trading in the account, and often he transferred funds from "her" account to his. "He generally just manipulated the situation, and they never once had my signature, or any contact with me," says the woman.

When she finally learned about the account, she called the brokerage firm. "Do I have an account at your office?" she asked. "Oh, yes," they said. "But your husband always does your business." I said I'd never done any business with them, and they'd better find a way to indicate that on their records." For some weeks, when she called, the brokerage firm told her the account was still open. Recently, she says, "they've been saying the right words. They tell me I have no account up there. I really don't know if they're just telling me that." (So why hasn't she left her husband? "I can't, for financial reasons," she says. "You can say I live with my husband, but it is an awfully big house.")

MRS. CARLOCK'S REFRIGERATOR

Married women say opening new credit accounts in their own name, even when they are employed, is often a problem. About a year ago, Mrs. Vee Carlock, a legal secretary in Baton Rouge, ordered a \$500 refrigerator at her local Sears store. She planned to pay the bill when the item was delivered.

At the store, however, she decided to take a service contract, which cost \$54, and she asked to open a charge account in her own name. "The clerk started explaining that it is illegal in Louisiana to extend credit to a woman. I said I know that isn't the law. I talked to two or three clerks, and finally the credit manager. I kept telling them I work, I earn more than my husband, and I'm perfectly capable of paying my bills.

"After two hours of haggling, it was close to closing time, and I said, 'Let's just forget the whole purchase.' So the manager said, 'Well, we will open the account if you insist!' When he found out I was only charging \$54, he almost had a stroke." Ironically, she never received her refrigerator; the store couldn't fill the order, and she bought at another store where she had had an account for several years.

(At the Washington hearings in May, officials from Sears testified that while the company prefers to open only one account per family, a wife meeting normal credit standards could get her own account. It isn't in Sears' best interest, they added, "to turn customers away from its doors.")

Frustrated by credit problems, women are resorting to a number of tactics. Picketing, refusal to accept credit cards in their husbands' names, and general complaining have led to some changes in department store policies in Chicago and Syracuse, women say. Lynne Litwiler, who heads a task force on credit problems for the National Organization for Women, says that while many retailers routinely will turn down a woman's credit request, "if she calls the credit manager and puts up a big fuss, more and more stores will give credit in her own name. But the stores really don't like to do it. It still hasn't been established as a right."

Other women are considering lawsuits against lenders, although the legal grounds appear far from certain. No state or federal laws appear to directly ban sex discrimination in credit transactions. Attorneys working with the women's movement say lawsuits in the works involve instances such as stores persisting in sending bills to a husband although the goods were ordered in the wife's name, a case involving two women veterinarians who have been turned down for bank loans while younger, less experienced men vets have easily borrowed money, and a case where a bank giving men employees of a major industry a particularly favorable interest rate has refused to give the same rate to women workers whose husbands are employed elsewhere.

In response, lenders often acknowledge that their policies are undergoing constant review, but they caution that the women's demands often ignore real risks in granting credit. "More attention will have to be given to this area of lending in the future," says William E. Jones, vice president of consumer loans at City National Bank, Columbus, Ohio. The bank is a noted marketing innovator. "More women are working than ever before," he says. "More young people are wanting money. Banks have got to be prepared to extend credit to that class of people. We're all learning our lesson on that one every day."

BOB AND CAROL

Indeed, he concedes that while City National will give married women their own BankAmericard if they have their own income and a good credit record, "that wasn't the policy when we started the card six years ago." But he stresses that a young woman borrower in the child-bearing age raises questions for credit men. "Betting on her to be able to work every day for the next four years isn't the same as betting on a man," he asserts. "It is impossible to put a man and a woman on the same level completely as far as extending credit is concerned."

At the Washington hearings, John P. Farry, president of the U.S. Savings and Loan League, said that in the past couple of years "there has been a substantial reshaping of our thinking with respect to real-estate credit involving women." A survey covering 421 S&Ls indicates "that it is fast becoming much easier for a woman to get a mortgage," he said. Most of the institutions said they've liberalized policies toward giving credit to working wives in making mortgage loans.

Clearly some lenders are losing business due to stringent policies in that area. Bob and Carol Wellman, a Cleveland couple, recently asked Park View Federal Savings & Loan for a home loan and were told the firm wouldn't consider her income in the application. So the couple took their proposition to Cleveland Trust Co., where they got the loan when they assured the lending officer they had no plans to start a family any time soon.

An officer at Park View says that to con-

sider a wife's income when a young couple has no children "does us a disservice and them a disservice," for when they start a family "then they are stuck and she has no income."

#### CREDITORS SAY ABILITY TO PAY—NOT SEX—IS FIRST CONSIDERATION

Credit grantors, stung by allegations that they unfairly refuse women credit, insist their policies are often affected by factors the protesters don't understand.

"What we have to look at is ability to pay," says a spokesman for Gulf Oil Corp. "And it is a very simple fact of life that women generally make lower salaries than men." (He hastens to add that Gulf is liberalizing many of its credit policies.) And a credit official at another oil company asserts: "There is no obligation by these credit grantors to give credit to anybody, woman or man, unless they have a pretty good idea they'll pay their bills."

Thus, the officials say, when a customer marries, gets a divorce, or loses a spouse, circumstances often have changed, requiring a new look at the customer's credit worthiness. The new marriage partner may have a poor credit record, or divorce proceedings may leave the creditor legally unsure of which party will pay the bills.

Indeed, "the first group that has to be convinced (about extending credit to women) are the lawyers," says James Ambrose, secretary-treasurer of the International Consumer Credit Association, St. Louis. Each status—single, married, separated, divorced, widowed—"is a different legal ballgame," adds another credit official. Mr. Ambrose notes that, in some states, larger credit accounts pay a smaller interest rate; thus, giving separate accounts to a husband and a wife might cause creditors to run afoul of usury laws, because the separate accounts could result in higher interest payments than a joint account.

Many women are puzzled at refusal of lending institutions to include the wife's income in making a loan. "It is actually possible for a woman to go to work and increase the family's buying power by only 25% of what she gets paid," says Mr. Ambrose, "if she needs a second car, clothing, and babysitting services."

Some lenders make the point that young, newly married, better-educated couples are often poor credit risks because they have no clear record of making payments and handling finances in a responsible manner.

Others admit they refuse accounts to married women for selfish reasons. Keeping credit cards in the husband's name, they say, cuts down on paperwork, particularly for retailers without elaborate bookkeeping equipment. (To deny a married woman her own account when a retailer has the computer equipment to do so "is more stupidity than anything else," asserts Mr. Ambrose.)

It's clear, however, that many credit grantors are confused by the sudden complaints. "This was a sort of a shocker to us," says the credit head at one major retailing concern. "Our business is primarily oriented to women. I'm afraid we didn't really know we had a problem."

#### BEWARE, THE ECOLOGICAL CON MAN

HON. EARL L. LANDGREBE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Speaker, there has been much talk on ecology in recent months. However, I have come across

some comments that shed some new light on those who are most forcefully pushing the ecology cause. The comments are those of Dr. Ross E. McKinney, Parker professor of civil engineering at the University of Kansas before the Kansas Public Health Association on May 20, 1971. I insert his comments here:

BEWARE, THE ECOLOGICAL CON MAN

(By Ross E. McKinney)

In recent months we have heard more and more about "unbreathable air, undrinkable water, inedible fish, eroded mountainsides, intolerable noise, scarred Alaskan tundra, and poisoned mother's milk."

This week I received a magazine that had a label on the cover indicating that the magazine might be hazardous to my health since the paper contained mercury, 0.6 of one millionth of an ounce of mercury. The magazine went on to state that if it were burned in an incinerator, the mercury would enter the air.

The Wall Street Journal headline on the front page, "The Dying Lake," was designed to catch people's attention. The article started off, "The oil-slicked Cuyahoga River, which oozes its way through this city to Lake Erie, catches fire periodically, earning it the dubious title of 'the only body of water ever classified as a fire hazard.' The bacteria count of the chocolate-brown river water, which bubbles like a witch's brew because of fermenting gases on the bottom, often matches that of pure sewage." Barry Commoner has been quoted as saying, "Lake Erie represents the first large scale warning that we are in danger of destroying the habitability of the earth."

The Topeka Daily Capital used the headline, "Ol' Man River Becoming Stream of Sewage" to attract attention to its AP story on water pollution. The Committee on Government Operations of the U.S. House of Representatives published a report in 1970 that stated, "The natural environment of our Nation's bays, estuaries, and other water bodies is being destroyed or threatened with destruction by water pollution. . . ." The Assistant Surgeon General of the USPHS stated that "More and more cities and industries are treating liquid wastes before discharge into our waters but the population and industrial growth rates are outstripping our capability of reducing gross pollution or enhancing our environment."

The Saturday Review carried an article which pointed out that "The issue of pollution creates its own bureaucracies, its own inertia, its own zones of indistinct responsibilities." Garret De Bell wrote, "In 1969 the United States woke up to the fact that the richest country in the world is in the middle of an environmental crisis."

Each day brings new stories of environmental horror. Each new story must be worse than the last in order to get even a measure of attention from our ever fleeing media.

Like a large wounded animal, the public has responded to this environmental danger with screams of lament. There is no hope for the future. All is lost. It is merely a matter of time before mankind is flushed down the tube, once and for all. There is doubt that we will live long enough to see the dawn of another century. The picture is painted with blacker and blacker hues. And like the wounded animal, the public cries out for life. Environmental pollution must be stopped. The world must be made pristine again. Time is of the essence. Do we have time or is it already too late?

As is normal in times of stress, various groups of people step forward to meet the challenge. All are eager to do battle. All have the answers we seek. Some of the answers are simple; some of the answers require complex technology; some of the answers are quite expensive; and some of the answers are even magical.

Ever since the beginning of time man has been fascinated by magic. The sleight of



hand artist, the Brooklyn bridge salesman, the something for nothing specialist, and the ecological medicine man have held a special charm that has permitted the sucker to be taken without his realizing it. The name of the game is "Making It Without Any Effort." The con man makes it with a minimum effort on his part while the sucker loses what little he had.

Currently, we are involved in one of the largest con games ever played, the environmental con game. It is an easy game to play. It requires no skill and works best in a highly educated, technologically oriented, socially conscious society. There is no easier sucker than someone who has been exposed to a smattering of knowledge; who has tasted the fruits of technology; and who feels slightly guilty for having it so much better than his fellow man.

Unfortunately, the environmental con man is not easy to spot. He comes in many shapes and forms. Most of all, he wears the cloak of respectability. The environmental con man is well educated, both technically and socially; but he has no conscience. Let the sucker beware is his motto. The environmental con man is an avid collector of facts and figures that can be used at the drop of a handkerchief to refute and confuse any other data concerning environmental pollution. If challenged on his facts and figures, the environmental con man shifts to social concerns and moral issues that cannot be quantified. There is no way to catch the environmental con man and to expose him as a hoax. The public will not permit him to be caught. For to catch and expose an environmental con man for what he really is would be to admit that the public was a sucker, too gullible to recognize right from wrong. We are too proud to admit that we might have made a mistake. We had much rather continue the fraud and allow the environmental con man to take his extra share. It is not a large share and we will not really miss it. So why admit we made a mistake.

Confusion is a key part of any con man's routine. The take is always easiest when the suckers are confused and disorganized. If ever there was a more confused and disorganized area of concern than the environment, it would be hard to document. No one seems to know what to do or how to do it. When the confusion tends to slacken off and progress begins to occur, the environmental con men give the pot another stir or two to create further confusion and to stop progress. There is nothing more detrimental to the environmental con men than organization and progress. The current situation is that there is no danger of this con game slowing down for the next decade or two. It could last a generation or two without much trouble.

As a professional environmental pollution specialist for the past 20 years, I have had an opportunity to watch our current environmental con game get set up. It has been an interesting and a frustrating experience. As an educator I was in the position where I could observe the environmental con men in real operation; but I could do nothing to stop them. I could see the situation developing and could predict the consequences, but that was all. Over the years I have tried to sound the alarm; I have tried to tell the public what was really happening; but no one really cared. They were too busy playing the game to realize what was really happening.

If we examine the facts carefully, we would find that environmental pollution is not something that suddenly caught up with us a few years back. It is not something that is strangely peculiar to the United States and other technological nations. It is not the end product of a greedy society that is consuming all the earth's resources at an ever increasing rate. Environmental pollution has been with us since the beginning of time and will be with us until the end of the earth. We can-

not escape from pollution but we do not have to live in a polluted environment. For centuries man has lived in an ever increasingly polluted world. Slowly but surely, he learned that environmental pollution destroys life both actually and spiritually. Once he learned this, man had the key to solving the pollution problems once and for all.

One of the major aspects of our current environmental pollution binge is its negativity. Everything about pollution today is negative. Unfortunately, two negatives do not make a positive. It is interesting to note that the negative approach to pollution appeals to most people. They like to think that they must be punished for having the good life. The more they enjoy life, the more they must be punished. Since suffering appeals to so many, it is not surprising to note that the environmental con men are preaching salvation through further suffering. Needless to say, further suffering can be attained only at great cost to the public and gain to the environmental con artist. As long as we accept this strange philosophy of personal guilt for enjoying life, we will not make any real progress in solving pollution or in getting rid of our environmental con men. When I was much younger, there was a popular song entitled, "Accentuate the Positive, Eliminate the Negative." This should be the battlecry for environmental pollution control. We will solve our pollution problems when we stop walling about how bad things are and start doing something positively about them. Our success to date, and there have been lots of successes, is due to the positive efforts of a few individuals who went out and did something positively.

More than ever before there is a general awareness by the public of environmental pollution. This should be a good thing because it should lead to public support of pollution control programs. To date it has not been a good thing. It has been a handicap to the professionals who had been working long and hard to eliminate pollution. The environmental con men have stepped in and diverted public attention from the real job to be done. They have succeeded while the professionals have failed. The time has come that the professional environmental pollution control specialist learn to recognize the environmental con man and the techniques he employs; because progress will not be made until the environmental con men are eliminated or controlled.

To date the environmental specialists have been overwhelmed by the reaction to the pollution problems being manifested in the popular press. Just a few short years ago, the professional pollution control people found the public totally disinterested. The sudden shift of interest caught the professionals unprepared. The professionals were not expecting a change in attitude and were not prepared with an adequate program for positive action. The net result was a natural for the environmental con men who rushed forward with glossy pictures of doom and disaster and grandiose schemes for instant solutions. The environmental con men are well entrenched with the public. It will take considerable effort to control them properly. It is a shame that so much of the efforts of the professional pollution control specialists must be diverted from the job at hand. But maybe he will learn a valuable lesson and be better prepared for future con men.

The environmental con men have been very effective in undermining public confidence in existing pollution control specialists. Existing pollution control people have been blamed for allowing the situation to deteriorate to the sorry state that now exists. The public is being conned into believing that things are getting worse and worse. Actually, just the opposite is true. The situation is actually getting better and better. This progress is not being made by the en-

vironmental con men but by the plodding professional who does the work and is never recognized.

One of the current fallacies being expounded by environmental con men is that more money will solve all of our environmental problems. There is no doubt that more money will have to be spent for environmental pollution control. A clean environment is not free. But it does not need to cost as much money as the environmental con men have indicated. Unfortunately, since the public likes to listen to con men, we will spend more money than we should to do the job right.

The environmental con men have recognized the greedy instincts of politicians at all levels and have played on those instincts to set up the most complicated set of rules for pollution control. These rules permit easy operation of the environmental con men while restricting the efforts of the professional pollution fighter.

A typical example of the environmental con game is the construction grants program for municipal waste-water treatment plants. Initially, the construction grants were proposed as carrots to help local areas recover after World War II. The professional people mistakenly thought that a little Federal support would help the local levels over the financial hurdles that had accumulated during World War II. Unfortunately, the professionals failed to recognize the real impact of that request. Over the years the construction grant program changed as the environmental con men recognized the real value of this incentive program. The rules were changed so that today the mayor of Lincoln, Nebraska, can publicize the fact that Lincoln will have its expanded sewage plant for only 20¢ on the dollar. The State of Nebraska will pay 25¢ on the dollar and the Federal government has promised to pay 55¢ on the dollar.

Since everyone pays such a minor share of the total cost, no one cares if the cost is inflated somewhat artificially. No one has full responsibility and only the public loses. It is obvious that the State of Nebraska and the Federal government get their monies from the people of Lincoln as well as everywhere else. The environmental con men tell people what a wonderful way this is for paying for pollution control plants. The cities only pay 20¢, the states pay 25¢, and the feds pay 55¢. No one pays much and everyone wins.

The only catch is that the real cost is well over a dollar for each dollar committed. The people could get the job done for a dollar per dollar cost if they would do it themselves; but they want something for nothing. They are suckers for the free money concept. The local politicians love this procedure because they get credit for bringing in all this free money to the local area. The pollution is created at the local level and can be solved only at the local level. Fragmentation of responsibility for funding has caused a loss of local control. Increased bureaucracy plays right into the hands of the environmental con men and they are having a field day at all levels, local, state and federal.

As professional health specialists, you have a stake in the environmental pollution problem. You have a responsibility to see that the job is done right. Unfortunately, from where I sit, it appears that some of you have gotten tired of trying to do the job right and have decided to join the ranks of the environmental con men. You have developed a complex which threatens to destroy your effectiveness. This is exactly what the environmental con men were hoping would happen. You are playing into their hands and I can assure you that you cannot win at their game. The solutions to pollution lie with the professionals. There are no magic solutions; but there are new ways of doing things. There is a positive way of moving

ahead but it takes lots of work and effort. It means that we are not going to solve our environmental pollution problems in just a few years of effort. We are going to be working on these problems from now until eternity. We can never stop working.

The challenge that faces us all is to do the best job possible with the minimum of resources. Any idiot could solve the environmental pollution problem if he had enough manpower and money. But the professional is trained to accomplish the task with minimum effort. We seem to have been blinded by a few setbacks and have developed a negative attitude. If we do not demonstrate our professional capability within the normal constraints of society, then we have been a failure. Our education has been in vain, totally wasted. It would be a sad commentary on our generation to be known as the failure generation.

We have an opportunity and a great heritage. It is time we started living up to that heritage and stopped making excuses why we cannot get the job done.

Let's clean out the environmental con men and get on with the job. If we do not, then we have only ourselves to blame.

### THE NATHAN LESTER HOUSE

#### HON. ROBERT H. STEELE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. STEELE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, July 22, in the town of Ledyard, the Nathan Lester House which stands at the Great Oak Garden, will be dedicated for public use. This house, constructed in 1793, and the adjoining garden will add importantly to the historical awareness of Ledyard and the State of Connecticut. The building was restored through matching funds from the town of Ledyard and the Connecticut Historical Commission. In addition, funds from the Federal open space program were used to aid in the purchasing of the house and lands.

I would like to bring the following article describing the efforts to restore this house and the garden to the attention of my colleagues. I believe that Congress can take pride in the fact that Federal open space funds, coordinated with grants from the State and local governments, have been put to such important use. I heartily congratulate the people of Ledyard for this welcome addition to our perception of history and to their awareness of the need to preserve for future generations areas of beauty and interest.

The article follows:

#### THE NATHAN LESTER HOUSE

In 1967 the Town of Ledyard purchased for \$85,000 the approximately 100 acres known as the Graves estate. The reason for the acquisition was to give the town land in this area for recreational use as well as a possible school site. Three quarters of the purchase price was paid for with State and Federal open space grants, only one quarter of the total coming from town monies. The fine 18th century house and barns were included in the purchase at no additional cost, but with the Graves estates' expressed hope that the historic property might be preserved as such. In 1965 this same family had generously donated to the town of Ledyard the nearly 400 year old Great Oak and the surrounding 11 acre plot as a park. This park as such has always been administered by a separate town committee.

In 1968 the Selectmen created the Graves Estate Planning Committee to study the best and most appropriate use of both the land and buildings. All interested groups in town had representation on this committee. The published report of this committee was accepted by the Selectmen and its main provisions implemented. The surrounding parkland was placed under the jurisdiction of the Conservation Commission, with plans formulated for use of the land as open space. The house and barns were placed under a separate committee for purposes of ultimately restoring the buildings for use as an historic museum portraying Ledyard's rural-agricultural past. The Ledyard Historical Society had long been the leader in supporting this project, and now provided the active membership in this new town committee. In December 1968 the house which was built in 1793 was carefully surveyed by Mr. John Curtis, Director of the Curatorial Department of Old Sturbridge Village. He found the old house of such architectural and historical significance, and especially because of its unspoiled original setting, that the State Historical Commission in Hartford in its own state-wide survey gave the house a "B" rating. This meant the building was of very significant local and regional interest and worthy of urgent preservation (this is a very high rating, only a half dozen buildings in the state having an "A" listing).

At this point a brief history of the old farm shows that Peter Lester, Sr. bought the property in the late 1730's. Of two sons born on the farm, Ensign John Lester (born 1740) was killed in the Fort Griswold massacre during the Revolution. Another son, Nathan (born 1742), built the present house in 1793. His daughter, Hannah Gallup Lester, married Captain Adam Larrabee, a West Point graduate who served with distinction in the War of 1812. The seventh of Captain Larrabee's nine children, William Larrabee, later moved west where he became governor of Iowa. Indeed in that state, his own mansion, "Montauk", is open to the public as a house museum. In 1908, the farm was acquired by Dr. Charles B. Graves, a local physician and noted botanist. It remained in their hands until the town purchase in 1967.

In October 1969, the State Historical Commission gave our town a matching grant of \$1,000 for emergency re-shingling of the entire roof, and another grant of \$3,850 in December 1969. Of this \$4,850, local money, \$1,000 was donated by the Ledyard Historical Society, the rest was from the Town Treasury. Therefore, by July 1970, a total of \$9,700 had been spent, largely on structural repairs and creation of a custodian's quarters in the "ell". (In early 1969 an entirely new heating system had been installed with insurance money received after water pipes froze.)

From July 1970 until February 1971, no work could be done because of a dispute with the tenants over the committee's right to work during their occupancy. By March 1971 architects plans for completion of the "ell" were available and work finished by September 1971. As of August 1971 new tenants were in occupancy to protect the premises.

A third matching grant for restoration of the main part of the house was secured officially by September 1971. The total was \$13,800, of which our local share of \$6,900 came from \$4,750 town appropriation, \$1,600 from the Ledyard Historical Society, and \$550 from the Ledyard-Gales Ferry Junior Women's Club.

Two related significant events have taken place to enhance and protect the restoration of the Nathan Lester House. In 1969 a Colonial Garden Committee began work on creation of a memorial garden that would further complement the Lester House setting. Their work is separate from the Lester House Committee and supported solely by private donations. In December 1970, by vote of the Town Meeting, the Nathan Lester House and surrounding land was designated an historic

district and a Town Historic Commission was created to administer this district as well as the town's other historic property, the Old Main vertical sawmill restoration.

It is hoped that under the guidance of this new commission and with additional state matching grants, the Lester House restoration will soon be completed so that both our townspeople and tourists may soon enjoy its educational and recreational benefits.

CHARLES H. LOEB: AWARD-WINNING EDITORIAL WRITER

### HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, on innumerable occasions, I have spoken about Cleveland's eminent newspaper, the Call & Post. It is my great pleasure today, to call my colleagues' attention to that paper's city editor, Mr. Charles H. Loeb.

Last month Mr. Loeb, one of America's most distinguished editorial writers and a poet of the first rank, was honored by the National Newspaper Publishers Association. His column on "The Games People Play" received the association's first-place merit award for "best column" in the black press. The article and its accompanying poem, "Turnabout," originally appeared in the March 6, 1971 issue of the Call & Post.

It concerned former Mayor Carl B. Stokes, and was a courageous leap to the mayor's defense when many in the Cleveland community were turning against their elected leader. At the time of its printing, Mr. Loeb's column generated quite a bit of heat. His words were powerful.

Charles Loeb forcefully attacked the hypocrisy that had surfaced among Cleveland's white liberal establishment. He frankly deplored the fact that Mayor Stokes was being asked, by the white community, to betray not only himself, but also the city they had elected him to serve.

More than a year later, Charles Loeb's words continue to have the ring of truth. Today, I would like to share his award-winning column and poem with my colleagues.

The article follows:

[From The Call & Post, Mar. 6, 1971]

#### THE GAMES PEOPLE PLAY

(By Charles H. Loeb)

The strong support received by Mayor Stokes from the black community of Cleveland last week was perhaps the one rare bright note in the thankless job he has won as Chief Executive of one of this country's major cities. At long last, he has visible evidence that his dedication to full citizenship for ALL of the people of Cleveland is not entirely unappreciated by the very people who, in his zeal to bring them into the mainstream of community life, he has brought down upon him a swelling manifestation of the virulent racism from much too large a segment of this city.

Make no mistake about it, a very considerable segment of our white fellow citizens have found it virtually impossible, if not unthinkable, to adjust themselves to the revolutionary aspect of having a black mayor. Some of their antics in trying to rid themselves of this "curse" under the guise of



solicitude for the conduct of municipal affairs would be downright laughable if it were not so tragically disgraceful.

And it might indeed be taken lightly if the anti-Stokes furor was a sole project of the untrained, uneducated, and uninformed whites of the community. But Stokes is getting the shaft from so many diverse elements of the white supremacy complex that it requires more adroitness than any one man short of sheer genius can be expected to possess.

There are those leaders, many of them suburbanites, who have sponsored and encouraged Stokes projects like "Cleveland NOW" who are swapping ill-founded rumors about the Stokes lifestyle, in swank golf club lockerrooms and suburban bistros.

These range from speculation on how the mayor manages to look like an animated reproduction of a Playboy Magazine illustration in his every public appearance, to just how much the Mayor revealed in the income tax return that he was hounded to make public some weeks ago.

But most of all, this gentry airs its resentment over the refusal of Carl B. Stokes to play the familiar, accommodating role that has always been the surest way into the hearts of the white power structure. When really exasperated, some influential whites, who wear their liberalism in full view on most occasions, and who faithfully turn up at front row tables at the annual dinners of the Urban League and the NAACP, wonder out loud "why Stokes hasn't sense enough to be like Leo Jackson, etc., etc."

Amazingly enough, there is a considerable segment of the black brothers and sisters, who echo this sort of thing. "Stokes could get the wolves off his back," they say, "by being a little more diplomatic." "Why doesn't he learn to turn the other cheek," says another.

Whatever else he is, Carl Stokes is a realist, and as such realizes that much of the harassment that he has had to undergo originates, not exclusively from racial prejudice, but more frequently from political frustration on the part of ambitious, if not always talented political hacks.

Neither Carl B. Stokes nor most of the black citizenry of Cleveland are one bit fooled by the loud protestations that have arisen over trivial irregularities in the hiring and firing or the rating of personnel, or in the collection of rubbish or garbage, or in the zeal of a newly-appointed west side councilman to protect housewives from shortweighing in a major supermarket.

It takes a real American to take in stride the integrated complexion of City Hall, Cleveland, Ohio, since the advent of Carl B. Stokes. And, while there are some solid Americans still to be found (may their tribe increase) they are still a very scarce commodity in this or any other neck of the American woods.

Unfortunately, in this society of ours, a black man who has achieved what Carl B. Stokes has achieved has to stick with his priorities in something like the following order:

1. Be a Negro Man.
2. Be an American Man.
3. Be a Democratic Party Man . . . if they'll let you.

And though the fire will get hotter before it cools, our man Carl simply can't take tea for the fever!

#### TURNABOUT

"Their 'system' was perfection,"

Said my friend, Methoselah Brown.

"They made it run like clockwork

When it kept the black man down.

But since Carl Stokes got elected

The damn thing won't work no more

An' its got a lot of white folks

Mos' upset, and awful sore!

"So our white folks, big an' little

Are all screamin' for a change,

An' they got some deals a 'cookin'

In the oven of their range.

Party labels don't mean nothin'

In the face of stormy weather.

When supremacy is threatened

Friend an' foe can get together."

They would change the plan of votin'.

'Till they hit upon a way

To drive C.B.S. from office

By the next election day.

'Less us black folks go to sleep.

An' go back to Uncle Tomin'

Like a flock of stupid sheep!

#### TRIBUTE TO AHEPA

### HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, during the last five decades the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, better known as the Order of Ahepa, has made outstanding contributions to American life. Now, during the month of its golden anniversary, I want to pay tribute to this organization.

AHEPA's work begins at the local level. Individual chapters have always vigorously supported community undertakings in the fields of education, charity, and civic improvement. They also provide an active social program, emphasizing relaxation for the whole family.

When we turn to AHEPA's national and international contributions, we find an impressive record of accomplishments. A longtime champion of the cause of education, AHEPA has sponsored scholarships and established libraries. It is justly proud of the AHEPA Hall for Boys and the AHEPA School, both at St. Basil's Academy, Garrison, N.Y. When school is out, the Order of Ahepa offers summer studies in Greek language, history, and culture, through its educational journey to Greece program.

At scenes of human suffering, ranging from Florida's hurricanes to Turkey's earthquakes, AHEPA has provided relief. It has established hospitals in Athens and Thessaloniki and a cancer research center in Miami. Its support for the fatherless children of refugees is still another example of generosity to the victims of disaster, both here and abroad.

AHEPA's record of meeting its civic responsibilities is also worthy of note. When the Nation needed support during World War II, AHEPA was able to sell \$500 million in U.S. war bonds as an official issuing agency of the U.S. Treasury. Today, emphasis has shifted to assisting noncitizens in attaining full citizenship and to instilling a due appreciation of the resulting privileges and obligations.

I want to make special mention of AHEPA's local chapter in Fond du Lac, Wis. Its officers, Peter and Nick Frank, Mike Poulos, and Sam Bekearis, can be especially proud of the valuable role this chapter plays in the community. To them and all the members of the Fond du Lac chapter, and the Order of Ahepa as a whole, I offer both thanks and congratulations.

#### INCOME TAX

### HON. JOHN G. SCHMITZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. SCHMITZ. Mr. Speaker, most of us are aware that a supposedly unintended result of the Internal Revenue Act of 1971 has been to impose personal income tax overwithholding upon a large proportion of the Nation's Federal taxpayers; but very few of our constituents seem to be aware of it yet. What is more, an unannounced consensus seems to be developing among the responsible administrators and legislators to keep it this way, so that the Federal Government continues indefinitely to have the use of billions of dollars of the taxpayers' earnings to which it has no legal claim, from the time they earn the money until they file their next year's income tax return and receive their refund.

The following portions of Paul Scott's column for July 17 explain what is happening:

[From the Washington News-Intelligence Syndicate, July 17, 1972]

#### THE SCOTT REPORT

(By Paul Scott)

WASHINGTON, JULY 17.—Despite all the political clamor for tax reform, there is no evidence that the Democratic controlled Congress or the Nixon Administration plans to do anything this year to plug the biggest loophole of them all.

This is the provision in the Internal Revenue Act of 1971 that permits the federal government this year to withhold more than \$8 billion from the wages of workers than they owe in taxes. The "forced loan" provision, as it is referred to inside government, affects more than 50 percent of the nation's taxpayers.

Questioning of high-ranking Treasury officials by members of the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee recently confirmed the massive overwithholding by the government but neither the lawmakers nor the Nixon Administration have made any legislative moves to correct the situation.

All that has been done so far is a feeble administrative effort by the Treasury Department to acquaint the public with the steps that individual taxpayers can take to end the overwithholding. Their surveys, however, show that only one out of every ten taxpayers had heard about the Treasury's educational program or knew that the government is taking an average of 10 percent more out of their wages that they owe in taxes.

Instead of recommending legislation to end the overwithholding, Treasury officials now are talking privately about keeping the provision as a permanent part of the nation's tax laws. The reason for continuing the overwithholding, they argue, is the billions in advance revenues that is produced for the government.

Confidential projections of the Treasury Department indicate that these advance collections could reach \$20 billion by 1975 each year. While the "forced loans" will have to be refunded to taxpayers, their yearly growth will provide a large, interest-free revolving fund.

"How else can the government raise and use billions of dollars each year without paying any interest," states House Majority Leader Hale Boggs (D. La.). Neither Representative Boggs nor House Minority Leader Gerald Ford (R. Mich.) see Congress or the Admin-

istration changing the overwithholding provision this year. Both have indicated privately, that the provision could become a permanent part of the tax laws.

The general feeling among Senate Congressional leaders is there will be no action in either the House or the Senate unless the Nixon Administration recommends that the law be changed.

Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott (R. Pa.) doesn't expect any Administration move this year unless a storm of protest comes from individual taxpayers. This is unlikely since only one in every ten taxpayers realizes that the government is taking more out of his pay check than it should. . . .

Although Nixon Administration officials are planning no moves to end the overwithholding, they are already concerning themselves about the massive refunds that the provision will cause next year and the impact this will have on the budget deficit.

Federal Reserve Chairman Arthur F. Burns is trying to sell the White House on the idea of paying a bonus interest rate to those who would keep their refunds in a special bond, rather than taking the cash.

In pushing his proposal, Dr. Burns warned President Nixon that because of the overwithholding that tax refunds in 1973 would reach a record \$15 billion—or about double the amount of current Treasury estimates. The return of this money could cause tremendous inflation pressures next year, Dr. Burns contended. He also sees the refunds causing the budget deficit next year soaring to nearly \$50 billion.

While Treasury officials would like to adopt the Burns plan, they are concerned that if they did that, Congress would force the government to pay taxpayers for the use of their money this year as well as in the future. It also is their contention that the Burns plan could hurt the chances of getting Congress next year to approve the imposition of a new value-add tax.

The value-add tax will be the heart of President Nixon's tax reform program. He sees it as a replacement for corporation taxes and of a method to keep from having to increase the federal income tax during the next four years.

Note: Senator Vance Hartke (D. Ind.), a member of the Senate Finance Committee, has asked Treasury officials to furnish him a report on the amount of advance revenues the government will receive in 1973 if the overwithholding provision of the law remains unchanged. Senator Hartke says he hears it will be over \$15 billion.

#### THE AMERICAN SPIRIT: 1972

### HON. ABNER J. MIKVA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, the Chicago Daily News recently published a nine-part analysis of American society entitled "The American Spirit: 1972," a sensitive, personal glimpse at discouragement, and at the steady undercurrent of hope in Americans of today. Mr. Harlan Draeger, a columnist for the Daily News, conducted a series of interviews, exploring every segment of our society: steelworkers, farmers, policemen, students, executives, housewives, legislators, in search of that unique essence of hope he labeled "The American Spirit." The following are the first two articles of the series:

#### THE AMERICAN SPIRIT: 1972

(By Harlan Draeger)

Tom Bryant, if anybody, has a right to be cynical.

For 24 years, he has swallowed the dust and heat that go with the hardest, dirtiest job in a Chicago steel mill. His spit comes out black.

Bryant survived four major battles in Europe during World War II. Two decades later, his son and only child came back from Vietnam badly crippled.

Income taxes and inflation are cutting deeply into his paychecks. His property taxes have tripled in 13 years. Economically, he's "just not getting nowhere." On top of all this, he has the added pressures of being black.

It comes out, not as reliance on the big institutions of society, but as a stubborn faith in his fellow man: "We've got a whole lot of good, sound-thinking people. I think the great majority are really decent. They just got to the point where they're complacent and don't fight City Hall. Nobody's willing to take the lead."

Tom Bryant's message is that the American spirit is not dead—just temporarily stunned by events, waiting to be revived.

Over the past several weeks, I discovered this same core of belief in talks with scores of people across the nation.

True, skepticism may run deeper than before. Americans are being pushed around by changes they dimly understand and can't seem to control. For many, life has turned sour, empty, unrewarding.

But the central inescapable fact is that we have not given up, nor have we thought of surrender.

The pebble of truth is easily overlooked. It is, after all, a presidential election year. Pollsters, reporters and other professional pulse-takers are swarming over the landscape like grasshoppers.

People feel almost compelled to spit out their frustrations and resentments. Why not? Bitch a little ("Since you asked, Mac") and something might change.

So the man-on-the-street talks like a loser, partly for effect. It is fashionable in 1972. And he is merely catching up to the social critics who have produced a steady stream of pessimism over the past decade.

The easy analysis that usually follows is that America is in a hopeless state that can only become worse.

It pays, I learned, to spend a little more time with people. Examine the whole person, watch how he lives, sift out what he says from how he acts. You rarely find genuine despair.

The essential fabric of trust still remains—largely intact, largely unnoticed, clearly our greatest national asset.

It is something on which to build a better life in this country if we can only regain the will and a sense of direction. We have at least a fair chance.

My assignment was to take a close look at what's happening to Americans in 1972—and especially at our obvious morale problem.

I found most of us floundering, groping awkwardly for some meaning to a world, that, like bakery products, seems to be remade fresh every day.

Life has been one long, tough grind for Tom Bryant.

He should be screaming at the system—and, to a certain extent, he is. But the 240-pound steelworker with the callous-crustured hands is no cynic.

Along with most Americans, he shares a spark of hope.

More than anything else, our national mood resembles the stage of life that Tom Bryant has reached at 49: middle age, with all its fears and doubts.

New pressures are bearing down from all sides, and we can't respond the way we once

did. The scenery shifts constantly. The pace and complexity of change are too much.

"If you go down a street for years and suddenly it's ripped up, you're shook," said Nat Pressman, a former New Yorker lawyer who now sells hardware in Maryland. "Life is hitting a detour these days."

Pressman, like many, resists. An outspoken conservative in his 50s, he talks in political terms, and his villains are predictable:

"The liberals want to do it differently. If it's black, make it white. They got to live in a world of change. Why change everything? All these landmarks and beliefs we entertained are being attacked. We buck it. We're on the defensive. The average man just mutters to himself. He's wondering why."

Pressman is quick to condemn irritants that he associates with younger people—sloppy dress, violent demonstrations, the push to legalize abortion and marijuana.

Even in his outrage, Pressman, the supreme realist, has not given up on human values.

"My goal is happiness and love and respect," he said, softening his tone. "I find it in my family and the people I know. The warmth, the human element is fading out, but not completely. People are basically good."

If life today is a "detour" for Nat Pressman, it is a sea of disaster for 22-year-old Milo Mason—an apostle of change.

"We're shipwrecked," he said, in the midst of repairing a tractor to get back planting 60 acres of soybeans. "But only when you're shipwrecked can you reach for a more meaningful life."

Milo runs his father's 250-acre farm near the Wabash River that separates Indiana and Illinois. He uses the profits to attend Cornell University. And he typifies the 180-degree shift in the attitudes of many young people.

In 1968, Milo was co-chairman of Illinois Youth for Nixon. This year, he said, "I will probably be working for George McGovern when I get the soybeans planted."

Milo's creed developed slowly. It began taking shape when he was 17 and wrote a pessimistic poem about man's inhumanity to man.

"I had a feeling then that something wasn't right, but I really didn't know the answers or ultimate causes," he recalls. "I was sickened by the hypocrisy of so many adults. They could go to church on Sunday and all that. Yet, when someone speaks of low-cost housing for low-income people and them paying taxes for that, it gets them upset."

Milo's search for answers provided him with another familiar catalog of devils—the Vietnam War, materialism, corporate pollution, deceitful politicians, racial bigotry, "the iron menagerie running a very inhumane system."

Lately, Milo hasn't seen much of his old high school pals, who don't feel quite as strongly as he does.

"The majority of them really see something wrong, but they are still following in the footsteps of the consumer society," he says. "Their ideal is a 472-cubic-inch GM car. They have much more social responsibility in many ways, but they still haven't admitted blood on their hands."

Milo's personal ambition is "experiencing and creating beautiful things, whether planting a soybean field or rewriting an analysis of American history."

He believes his country can create such opportunities for all its people if fundamental changes are made—first in government, then in the economic system:

"Mass technology, if properly channeled, can elevate man from his total economic struggle. We have the power to make over meaningless, dehumanizing jobs so we can sit on the corner and play a banjo. We just can't turn off technology, but we can't go on with the only motive being profit."



"Just sweet Christian words won't do a damned bit of good."

Nat Pressman and Milo Mason. Two different generations. Two very different outlooks. Yet both critical of what's happening in society. Both wanting something better for their country. Both somehow hopeful that decent people can work it all out.

And there stands Tom Bryant, balancing his hopes and frustrations daily in the U.S. Steel Corp. mill on Chicago's Southeast Side.

Every working day, Bryant puts on a respirator and crawls inside big ingot molds. With an air hammer and 12-pound sledge, he chips off the rough spots so another cast can be made.

"It's a lousy job," says Bryant. He's the only one left out of 45 who were chipping molds when he started. He says about half a dozen are on pensions and the rest are dead, many of silicosis, lung disease.

Bryant earns about \$9,000 a year. He lays out \$750 for house taxes and another \$110 every two weeks for federal and state income taxes.

"I think the whole tax structure is wrong," he said. "The little guy is being squeezed. I have nothing against taxation, but we're not getting a dollar's worth."

"Police protection is lousy. They should put the cops back walking beats. I pay for mosquito abatement, but the last time they came was about 1960."

What's needed, according to Bryant and many others, is someone to "grab the ball"—political leadership:

"I think it all depends on who we elect to run the country. We need to do some thinking, get some new faces more representative of the people as a whole."

"We could probably start in our cities and communities. We tend to elect people who get in office and think they own the whole town. They are not responsive to the needs of the people."

Then he picks up enthusiasm:

"Maybe we should get a new kind of election system where the party bosses don't pick the guy to run. I think there's enough good people to make it work."

#### PART II

Only four years from now, the United States of America will celebrate its 200th birthday.

Question: Will anyone be in the mood for a party?

In only two centuries, we have created the most powerful, most prosperous society ever seen on earth. Babylon was strictly bush league.

For people at the top, though, we certainly are a strange bunch—and not much fun any more.

Most Americans, when they find time to relax, slip into a peculiar, unsettled state of mind.

Self-confidence is displaced quickly by self-doubt, trust by suspicion, hope by a shrug of the shoulders. It can happen in a second.

The old guidelines are fading fast. Nothing, or nothing satisfactory, rises in their place.

Nowhere is uncertainty more visible than in America's hard-working, ever-expanding middle class—traditional backbone of this and every other strong nation. Even the salt of the earth can get stuck in the shaker.

Before we can recapture confidence, some kind of inventory is needed. What have we lost?

Faith in what the future will bring, for openers.

"The more you know, the less you want to know," said a housewife in suburban Wilmette. "I wish I could just forget about things and go out and play bridge."

She won't. She has a cause or two. But it would be nice for a while, to turn off the steady stream of mind-bruising events.

The bizarre story of Illinois' late Paul Powell, his cash-filled shoeboxes and his closet full of cream-style corn still is remembered throughout the United States.

In New York City, a serious-minded woman in her 20s pondered her fragile defenses against such disclosures: "I'm afraid to go on making discoveries. Each revelation is another disappointment."

Gone, too, is our fascination with large-scale undertakings, our wonderment at razzle-dazzle technology.

"We don't have any challenges left," explained a biology teacher, struggling valiantly to cope with boredom in his high school class.

"We've gone to the moon, and won't be able to get to Mars in our lifetime."

On April 20, 1972, two mere earthlings hopped into a space buggy and drove around the surface of the moon. Who got excited? Hardly anyone. This was, after all, the third trip.

"It's not interesting any more," said a Milwaukee R.R. man, who ignored the latest moon-shot on live television. "I can go down to Lake Michigan to collect rocks. If they want prettier ones, they should try the Grand Canyon."

Would anyone throw a testimonial dinner for Thomas Alva Edison if he were alive in the 1970s? One can only wonder.

The moon, 250,000 miles away, is cold and decidedly remote. To the average man, so is the galloping technology that has given this country unparalleled prosperity.

Last Feb. 20 to 26 was National Engineers Week. The theme was "Engineering a Better Tomorrow Through Technology." Does the public buy that? Probably not. Engineers these days are heroes only to other engineers, or possibly to their wives.

In a way, my pals who marched off to engineering school with slide rules slung on their belts brought it on themselves. Take this true story, published here for the first time:

Early in 1969, high radioactivity turned up in a drinking fountain at a nuclear power plant. Someone had goofed. The well water tap had been cross-connected to a 3,000-gallon tank of radioactive wastes by a hose coupling.

Fortunately, no one became ill. But the formal report of the Atomic Energy Commission concluded with this classic advice:

"The coupling of a contaminated system with a potable water system is considered poor practice in general." Score one for the anti-technology crowd.

Personal safety is lacking, too, in the land that campus radicals choose to call a "police state."

Next to Belfast, New York must be the most security-conscious city in the Occidental world. Fear of robbery, injury or sudden death dominates Fun City's mentality. Sirens blare all night, making the incessant daytime horn-blowing sound like sweet music. Even hippies take a German shepherd to lunch.

In the East Village, black and Puerto Rican kids sometimes play basketball all night long at Tompkins Square Park. Fine, say residents of the old Russian neighborhood, closing their windows to shut out the endless bounce-bounce-bounce. It will sap their energies for crime in the streets.

No wonder pro basketball teams have so many New Yorkers. Practicing jump-shots serves a high public purpose.

There is another side to the criminal justice story, too. "The Police Department is a gas," said a young black man in Chicago, telling of a bad experience. "Some of the laws don't protect people. They hurt people."

Big cities have no monopoly on law-breaking. It wasn't long ago the people in small towns and many suburbs rarely locked their

cars and homes. Today, such a carefree person is branded a fool. Drug abuse has become the one indispensable topic for the Wednesday night PTA meeting.

Loyalty to the profit-based economy may be weaker among young people than at any time since the desperate days of the Great Depression.

"I'm a product of affluence," a 25-year-old explained casually. "The capitalist system has given me the opportunity to find out it's full of crap."

Businessmen, understandably, are uptight over such heresy. They can cope with the bomb-throwing mentality. But what about kids who simply walk away from the system? Or those content to stay on the lowest rungs of the ladder?

Carl Karcher, a wealthy, self-made businessman, runs a big string of drive-in restaurants on the West Coast. He read that two-thirds of Harvard University's graduates have no interest in business careers. And he is more than mildly concerned:

"That is kind of a shocking situation. We as businessmen feel that something is lacking in the education of our young people. We're not giving them a real feel for our business world."

Everywhere it seems, major institutions are forced to put forth great effort simply to justify their existence.

Public education, once viewed as the flagship of American progress, has few vocal supporters these days. In Kenosha, Wis., which lays claim to establishing the first free public high school west of the Alleghenies, three bond referendums for a new high school have been defeated in three years.

Last year, the percentage of school bond referendums approved by U.S. voters dropped to a record low of 47 per cent. Six years earlier, the figure had been 75 per cent.

Impersonality seems to be the hallmark of any "well organized" operation. At some hospitals even a urine sample must enter via the admitting office, to square things with Blue Cross.

Personal identity, a sense of belonging, worth as an individual—these, too have been submerged in a maze of monster institutions with computer hearts. Even families are depersonalized. How many teen-agers can say they really are needed?

"Young people in our generation had a function," said a middle-aged professor, recalling his youth in Milwaukee. "The 15 cents I earned as a newsboy was needed to buy bread."

The Depression year produced many poignant stories of family life.

In 1933, an 8th grade boy worked in a shoe-shine shop on Chicago's South Side. His father was trying to feed six children while working one or two days a week at \$4 a day. One day, the boy received a \$5 tip from a salesman. At 53, Salvador Bals still remembers the incident vividly:

"I went home that day and brought my mother \$7 and some cents. She was so proud of me she cried."

Modern life has resulted in "an escalation of scale, complexity and artificiality," says Otis Duncan, of the University of Michigan's Population Studies Center.

"It's always conceivable that we are going to press beyond the limits people can tolerate. However, we can adapt to an awful lot of things."

Duncan finds society putting "a real strain on the individual," demanding more of him and gearing him up to increasingly

The Michigan researchers have measured higher levels of expectation: "You expect more, get the same, and it seems like less." public attitudes, including certain "morale" factors, in the same population of Detroit since the 1950s. Duncan reports rapid swings of mood and, in later years, "real changes in an unfavorable direction."

For example, in 1956-58 one-third of the Detroit residents agreed that "most people don't care what happens to the next fellow." By 1971, it was up to one-half.

"It's a disconcerting thing," said Duncan. "Now people more often give you an answer that connotes despair or disturbance."

The 1971 Michigan survey supports other polls showing a steady erosion of confidence in such institutions as education, the military, science, business leaders, the press and the U.S. Supreme Court.

"I don't think there is a mass mood or call for revolution or wholesale replacement of institutions" Duncan said. "That would be a frightening idea to most people."

"Just in abstract terms, they seem less beholden to the form of the institution. There is a new, spreading willingness to accept the idea of change."

## THE ENERGY CRISIS—A GATHERING STORM

HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, New Hampshire and the Nation have good reason to be proud of the able Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, Hon. John N. Nassikas. Mr. Nassikas, a graduate of both Harvard Law School and Harvard Business School, is alert and forward looking as he seeks implementation of national policies to avert the gathering storm of our energy crisis.

In this connection I commend a careful reading of Mr. Nassikas' replies to questions put to him by the editors of U.S. News & World Report appearing in this week's issue of that outstanding publication:

WILL THIS SUMMER'S POWER NEEDS BE MET?  
INTERVIEW WITH CHAIRMAN, FEDERAL POWER  
COMMISSION

(Hot weather's ahead, and generating reserves are thin in many areas. John Nassikas, top Government man on power, came to the conference room of "U.S. News & World Report" for this interview on the outlook.)

Q. Mr. Nassikas, the Federal Power Commission has warned of possible brownouts and blackouts in the U.S. this summer. What areas are most likely to be affected?

A. Current indications are that about 60 out of 157 systems or utility groups covered by our staff forecast may have reserve generating capacity of less than 15 per cent. The necessary reserve margin varies from one system to another, but on average it should be at least 20 per cent. In some, there should be a cushion of 30 per cent in reserve.

One of the regions where generating capacity is critically short is the Southeast, particularly southern Florida and the Virginia-Carolinas area. As a result of hurricane Agnes, the major utility serving Virginia suffered damage to two generating plants and its computerized system-control center. Over-all reserve margin in the Southeast is the lowest of any region—currently, a little less than 10 per cent.

Almost as critical is the West-Central region, which centers on Iowa and Illinois and has generating reserve of only about 11 per cent. The situation in this area has been improved, however, by the two Quad Cities nuclear units [on the Mississippi near Davenport, Ia.] which are now in initial phases of operation and are producing some power that is helping to meet system requirements.

Furthermore, the Atomic Energy Commission has issued permits for operation up to 90 per cent of capacity if power-supply emergencies should require this to meet peak loads.

New York City may, again this summer, experience power-supply problems as well.

Q. Why are these regions deficient in power supply?

A. The Southeast region is short of necessary reserves because over the past eight years there has been underestimation of the growth in power needed to meet demand, and there have been slippages in getting those plants that were planned completed and into operation. These delays trace to several factors: failure to meet manufacturing and delivery schedules for equipment, delay in installation of equipment, and the problems of meeting new environmental standards.

The difficulty in the Iowa-Illinois area is similar. This region can breathe a little easier now that the Atomic Energy Commission has authorized interim operation of the new Quad Cities nuclear plants on the Mississippi River.

Florida has a special problem in that it is practically an "electrical island" almost entirely dependent on its own generating capacity. It does not have interties of sufficient capacity to enable the State to import large amounts of power from other utilities in the Southeast in times of emergency.

Equipment troubles on major Florida systems within the past few days have combined to create simultaneous outages of generating capacity great enough to virtually eliminate the reserve margins in much of Florida. Loads slightly higher than the forecast peaks for the 1972 summer have already been experienced, and public appeals have been made for voluntary curtailment of non-essential loads.

Still more severe weather conditions may reasonably be expected—raising a serious question as to the continuing capability of the Florida facilities to meet electric-power loads over the rest of the summer.

Q. Some utilities in the Southwest are predicting power shortages this summer—

A. The West and Southwest, over all, are in relatively good shape. However, there are serious difficulties with the big new coal-fired plants in the Four Corners area in the Southwest near Farmington, N.M. [where the borders of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah come together].

The trouble involves new equipment recently installed to reduce air pollution. Three out of the four units were shut down because of this when I visited the plants this spring. If that happens when the air-conditioning load is significant this summer, some utilities that are heavily dependent on these plants are going to be short of power.

This illustrates the fact that corrective measures to meet environmental-protection requirements have often led to other problems.

Q. Are there any other regions that might expect brownouts or blackouts this summer?

A. The Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Maryland region, where the situation was critical in recent summers, appears to have improved, although at this immediate time, reserves are less than had been expected because of damage to equipment during floods resulting from hurricane Agnes. Some facilities will be out for several weeks.

In addition to the availability of new generating capacity in this region, there is a significant improvement due to completion of a vital intertie across the Delaware River that had been blocked because special permission was needed to pass through a federal sanctuary. This intertie will improve exchange of power among utilities of the area.

We expect some problems in New York City, which escaped serious difficulties last summer

because weather was somewhat cooler than normal. Reserve generating capacity is thin.

We had hoped that New England could export power to beleaguered New York City if needed, but two nuclear plants that were expected to be in operation this summer will not be ready. One is the Vermont Yankee facility just south of Brattleboro on the Connecticut River. The other is the Pilgrim plant at Plymouth, in Massachusetts. Also, the Northfield Mountain pumped-storage hydroelectric plant of the Northeast Utilities system was damaged in April when water flooded the powerhouse, and it will be out of service for several months, reducing available peak power supply by 500 megawatts. Because of these factors, New England has little, if any, power to export this summer.

In the East Central region, some new generating capacity that was expected to be available for summer use is still not in service. Consequently, the regional reserve margin is slightly less than the anticipated 18.7 per cent, but no serious problems are foreseen.

In the South Central States, the capacity available for expected loads this summer appears to be sufficient to meet peak demand without any significant problems.

Q. Are power shortages in widespread parts of the nation something Americans will have to live with for a long time?

A. In our "National Power Survey," made public by the Federal Power Commission in April, we forecast that generating capacity and transmission lines will be installed to meet the great growth in demand for electric power in this country over the two decades 1970 to 1990.

Underlying this forecast are several basic assumptions:

One is that new nuclear plants will come on the line as predicted, so that at the end of this decade they will constitute roughly 20 per cent of generating capacity. By 1990, we expect that nuclear will increase to about 35 per cent of total capacity. This means that in this decade fully half of all new generating capacity will be nuclear, and in 1980 to 1990 this will increase to around 75 per cent.

Other fundamental assumptions are that fossil fuels to meet air-quality standards will be available and that environmental opposition will not succeed in preventing the growth of needed electric power in the nation.

Q. Do you think this schedule can be met?

A. There has been great slippage in the schedule planned. Twenty-nine nuclear plants initially scheduled to go on the line by or before this summer have been delayed, and none of these is yet in full operation. Three are operating at partial capacity, and five more may go on line before summer is over. Others will not even be in operation next summer, and some are as far as three years away from completion.

So I do anticipate difficulties over the long term. After all, we are dealing today with 360,000 megawatts of power [total installed generating capacity]. That is going to increase to a projected 1.26 million megawatts in a short 20 years.

There is the widely publicized environmental opposition to new generating facilities—conventional as well as nuclear. We have not yet established the framework in which these challenges can be handled outside the adversary process in the courts, which is taking a heavy toll in terms of time. The lead time for some of these plants is stretching out as long as 10 years from conception to actual operation.

Q. Natural gas—another energy source that is regulated by the Federal Power Commission—is reported to be in short supply. How serious is this shortage?

A. We have a devastating gas shortage in this country. This is a problem I inherited when I became Chairman of the FPC on Aug. 1, 1969.



During the past winter heating season, seven major pipelines in the U.S. curtailed deliveries to customers, and, in addition, 22 companies have filed curtailment plans which are now pending before the Commission.

This supply-demand deficit was building up all through the 1960s. It is continuing to grow. There just aren't enough new wells being drilled to find more natural gas. The finding-to-production ratio in the last four years—excluding Alaska—has averaged about 0.5. This means, simply, that we have found only half as much new supply as we have used. If we continue to do this, it will not be very long before we will run out of gas in the United States.

Now, remember that we are dealing in terms of annual consumption of 22 trillion cubic feet, so the supply that has not been committed to market, according to these studies, is far short of erasing the deficit that is worsening each year. In the four years 1968 through 1971, total production of gas in the United States, excluding Alaska, was 83.6 trillion cubic feet. During that period of time, reserve additions amounted to 40.8 trillion cubic feet. So that the reported deficiency between production and reserve additions was around 40 trillion cubic feet.

This is why the FPC is attempting to improve the supply available by granting incentives for exploration and development through higher prices to producers. We have freed the small independent producer from price ceilings, so that some 4,600 producers can now explore for and develop gas apart from any FPC-imposed price constraint.

It is hoped as a result more gas will be produced by the small gas producers and, further, that additional small firms will be encouraged to enter into the gas-producing business. Price ceilings established nationally in various area-rate proceedings for gas marketed by large producers selling over 10 billion cubic feet of gas annually will remain in effect.

I believe that these policies will enable competitive market conditions, under the monitor of regulation, to allocate our gas resources to consumers at reasonable price levels. I would like to stress, however, that we still regulate the ultimate price charged by the pipeline companies, so that the consumer is not left without any protection as a result of our small-producer exemption.

Q. Consumers will have to pay more for natural gas—

A. That is inevitable, because the price of new gas at the wellhead is averaging about 24.5 cents per thousand cubic feet today. That is roughly 16 to 18 per cent above the average level that prevailed in 1965-71, compared with over a 100 per cent increase in the price of bituminous coal and over a 40 per cent increase in the price of residual oil.

It may be of interest to note that on June 28 the Federal Power Commission authorized the first base-load import of a billion cubic feet of LNG [liquefied natural gas] daily—or about 9.2 trillion cubic feet over a 25-year period—to the U.S. East Coast from Algeria, at a price ranging from 87 to 95 cents on an Mcf [thousand cubic feet] basis, compared with an approximate delivered price for domestic gas of 45 to 50 cents.

Q. In what parts of the country is gas in shortest supply?

A. During the 1971-72 winter heating season, seven major interstate-pipeline companies curtailed firm gas service to direct industrial customers and distributing companies. However, insofar as we have been able to ascertain, there was no curtailment by the distributors to their firm customers due to the use of supplementary supplies of liquefied gas at times of peak demand and gas from underground storage. There was no curtailment of gas service to human-needs customers such as homes, hospitals, schools and public authorities, and no curtailments

of this type are anticipated during the coming winter.

However, it is anticipated that some of the major interstate-pipeline companies may again be unable to meet all of the firm requirements of their direct industrial and distributor customers. During the 1971-72 winter heating season, the only areas that did not experience significant curtailments of this type were the West Coast, Rocky Mountain and Plains States areas. The same situation is indicated for the coming winter heating season.

The East Coast area appears to be faced with a chronic pattern of curtailment. During the next three years there are plans for the importation of LNG into this area, but large-volume deliveries will probably not commence until after 1976 if the projects go forward.

Q. Mr. Nassikas, are shortages of gas and electricity going to become so severe that there will be rationing?

A. I do not anticipate rationing in the classic sense.

Let's look first at natural gas. I believe that there are alternate sources of energy that can be used to replace gas before rationing becomes necessary. Oil is the major one. Nevertheless, I believe that we must critically evaluate the end use of gas so that limited supplies can be more efficiently utilized. My view, fundamentally, is that the economic forces of the free market are better able to allocate our natural-gas resources than centralized rationing by the Federal Government.

Q. Are you saying that, as the price rises, consumers may use less natural gas?

A. Yes, that is what I'm saying. However, the use of gas in homes is relatively inelastic: You burn what you need to keep warm, to heat water, to cook and so on, even if the price does increase sharply. Moreover, residential consumers have a heavy investment in gas furnaces and equipment which deters conversion to other fuels.

On the other hand, industrial users tend to respond rather directly to price—especially if there is an alternate fuel that can serve their purposes. Here again the supply of other fuels may be constricted by the lag between fuel technology and the imposition of environmental standards.

Q. Do you foresee possible rationing of electricity?

A. As I indicated in the case of the gas-supply situation, I do not anticipate rationing of electricity. There may well be localized interruptions of service. These could occur when utilities are running generating facilities at maximum capacity and still are unable to meet all demands, even with emergency purchases of power from adjoining systems.

Under supervision of the Commission, utilities have worked out step-by-step plans for curtailing power supplied to customers and thus avoid complete breakdown of service—a blackout. [The general outline of these plans is given on the following page.]

These measures, we think, offer the framework for an equitable sharing of the inconvenience of power cutbacks. Reports of utilities in the United States, filed with the Commission, on their curtailment plans are public documents, so that consumers can be fully informed as to which uses of electric power will be curtailed in the event of shortages.

#### WAYS TO BALANCE THE LOAD

Q. Should utilities quit promoting the use of electricity through advertising and by giving lower rates to customers who use large amounts?

A. If a utility does not have enough electric power to sell to consumers, it should not advertise to promote more use.

However, at the Federal Power Commission the concept that I am trying to develop is

that of conservation, which is somewhat different from a nonpromotional rate. Conservation is not synonymous with a reduction of energy-and-power use. Promotional rates whereby lower rates are charged per kilowatt-hour for greater consumption of electricity may balance load and reduce the cost of electricity to consumers.

Conservation will result in the more effective utilization of our electric-power reserves even if demand increases. The basic aim is to encourage—by price—the use of power in off-peak periods so that the same generating facilities can be used more fully and efficiently.

A classic example is heating water in an electric heater that has separate metering for peak and off-peak usage, with a lower rate for the off-peak hours. That has been used for years, but it could be more widely employed. Electric clothes dryers, which are heavy users of power, might be metered to give lower rates at off-peak hours.

It should be pointed out, however, that residential use of electricity constitutes about one fourth of the total consumption. Consequently, a 10 per cent reduction in this type of use would represent a decrease of only 2.5 per cent in total use.

Another way to conserve power would be to rate air conditioners as to efficiency. I understand that it is possible to substantially increase the efficiency of much of today's air-conditioning equipment. It is possible, too, that air conditioners can be developed to freeze crystals or some sort of solution at night so that there would be less demand for current during the day.

We can also improve the efficiency of power production and transmission to conserve our electric resources.

Q. The Federal Power Commission recently predicted that demand for electricity in the United States will quadruple by 1990. Is there room in this country to put all the generating plants that will be needed to meet that kind of demand?

A. We estimate that there will have to be about 300 plants of more than 500 megawatts' generating capacity built between now and 1990. On average, that means about one new power plant has to be completed every 25 days.

There will be room for them. This is a big country with lots of open space remaining. Some plants can be located on existing sites adjacent to facilities already operating. Apart from that, technology for long-distance transmission of power is now available, so that generating facilities can be located far away from load centers where land utilization is not at a premium.

Q. Is it feasible to construct nuclear plants on huge platforms anchored several miles off the U.S. coastline?

A. It is an imaginative idea which is under active consideration by several utilities and equipment manufacturers. If it turns out to be feasible, installations of this type could avoid many of the problems currently encountered in more-conventional installations. They would also be located away from confined bays and estuaries that often have specialized ecological systems to preserve.

Another idea being explored is that of using offshore islands as power-plant sites. For example, off the coast of Maine and other States there are thousands of islands that might be adaptable for this purpose.

The important point to remember is that power plants generate heat, and discharging it into the open ocean, with its vast absorptive capacity, should have advantages.

#### NATIONAL GRID: A CONFLICT OF VIEWS

Q. What is the national power grid? Would that allow more efficient use of electricity in the U.S.?

A. Any discussion of a national power grid should begin with a definition of what it is. Some people, in discussing such a grid, are thinking in terms of who should own and

operate generating facilities and transmission lines. Others are talking of a backbone grid of electric lines that would transmit power from region to region and system to system through a series of interties.

The legislation that is currently before the Congress really relates to the ownership concept. There are several bills that would transfer primary generating and transmission facilities to federal agencies in different parts of the United States.

Q. Would that mean nationalization of the industry?

A. It would, as I read the proposed legislation. Now, I strongly believe that we can have a more successful national power grid by building on our present system, which combines investor-owned utilities, public utilities, co-operatively owned systems, and the federal power agencies.

Q. Might there be a federal system of interties that would form a national grid by interconnecting the present system?

A. I don't envision this, although I believe that the idea is worth exploring.

What I envision is an interconnected national grid that already is beginning to emerge, with the interties built by utilities themselves—private and public. There have been delays in completing some of the key connections. There is a need for greatly strengthened interties in some areas. For example, Florida—as I have pointed out—needs to be able to draw power from adjacent areas in times of emergency.

Q. Why has building of necessary interties been delayed?

A. One basic problem is that people say: "I don't want a transmission line to go across my property."

Now, I don't think people are going to like federal power lines any better than those built by private utilities. Of course, the Government might be better able to force acceptance of the transmission towers. But I don't see why we have to get involved in socializing an industry which has proven to be adequate to meet the needs of this country, despite the problems that have developed.

I think the largest failures of policy in the United States have not been on the part of industry, but rather in governmental policies to which industry has been unable to respond. I am not advocating an end to government regulation of the power industry, but it needs to be improved so that private enterprise can operate more effectively in this country.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY AND DEBT INCREASE BILL

**HON. PIERRE S. (PETE) du PONT**

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. DU PONT. Mr. Speaker, I intend to cast my vote in the affirmative on the pending legislation. I do so with some reservation, however.

I have no real reservation over the merits of the legislation. I think the raise in the debt ceiling is reasonable and justified at this time. The failure to pass it today would put the Government and this administration into a fiscal crisis. And certainly our senior citizens are more than deserving of an increase in their benefits. It is the senior citizen who pays the terrible price of the spiraling inflation. It is the senior citizen who typically lives on fixed income and who sees rising food prices, rising housing prices, and the rising costs of con-

sumer goods eat into his hard-earned savings and his steady income. I have long been an advocate of tying social security increases to the cost of living. This legislation accomplishes that objective also. No longer can we permit our senior citizens to become the victim of this continuing inflation over which they have no real control.

My concern is rather over the procedures which bring this legislation to the floor here today. Although I believe that the social security increase is a meritorious one, the House of Representatives and the House Committee on Ways and Means have had no time to study this legislation. We have no report from our committee as to its merits. What we do have is another example of the other body tying two pieces of unrelated legislation together and forcing the House to vote upon them as one. This type of legislation, Mr. Speaker, could not have originated in the House of Representatives. Our germaneness rule would have prohibited it. But here we are today voting upon a 20-percent rise of social security benefits with absolutely no study, with very little debate, and tied to a piece of legislation which is a "must" before the day ends. I wish to register my objection to this procedure. Hopefully, one day the House of Representatives will rise up and refuse to pass legislation of this importance without having the benefit of study by the relevant House committee.

#### REPORTORIAL INDEPENDENCE

**HON. ROBERT L. LEGGETT**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, the business of the press is to report objectively on all matters of interest to the public. Many in our society, including persons of the present administration, feel that the press is biased in a liberal direction. What is forgotten with this criticism is the fact that the press usually reflects the mood of the country and that the majority of reporters tend to exercise their reportorial independence, rather than being restricted by the reigning editorial policies of their individual newspapers.

In a study of reporters by William L. Rivers in 1965, it was discovered that almost half of the correspondents labeled themselves as politically independent. In the most recent Gallup poll in 1971, 33 percent of those citizens interviewed felt they were independents when it came to political labels. It is a positive sign that those reporting to the public feel less tied to organized political thought than those receiving the news.

The independent thinking of news correspondents enables them to report on many different sides of a question at given times, and therefore allows readers to grasp more than one side of the point in question. Just because the news coverage is not always along the lines that some would wish it does not mean that the press is liberally biased. What it does

mean, however, is that the news reporters are trying to live up to the difficult demands of objectivity placed on them by all fragments of the community, be it the liberal, moderate, or conservative faction.

May I share with you an editorial from the Christian Science Monitor, dated July 10, 1972, which speaks to this point in a direct, forthright manner:

#### THE "LIBERAL BIAS" OF THE PRESS

A lot of people including Spiro Agnew and some of our readers keep talking about the "liberal bias" of the press as though one of the well-known facts about American public life today is a built-in leaning in American journalism to a "liberal" or leftist view of affairs.

What they are really talking about is that a professional journalist, if he is any good at all, seldom sees the world and its problems from the same point of view as the individual citizen.

The individual citizen is usually either an employer or an employee. Either he hires others, or is hired by some person or institution. If he does the hiring he has a built-in interest in high profits and low wages. If he is hired, he has a built-in interest in just the reverse—high wages and low prices. If he hires he tends to be a Republican. If he is hired, he tends to be a Democrat.

Of course there are many other categories. There are farmers who want high food prices, but low prices for machinery and manufactured goods. There are pensioners who want low prices for everything. There is the ever-expanding army of civil servants who benefit from high taxes and low prices. There is the army of teachers with similar interests.

The professional journalist, if he is truly professional, is unable to see eye-to-eye with any one such group. His work consists of listening to the rival claims of all and reporting on the special efforts of each group to improve its own special position in the community. He cannot identify with any one kind.

This nonidentification of the journalist is baffling, and frustrating to others. It seems to be particularly baffling to Republicans. The normal American Republican even more than the normal and committed Democrat seems to take his partisan point of view as being the standard by which other points of view are measured or labeled. A deviation from standard Republicanism then becomes "left" or "far right," or something with an unfavorable overtone.

We would simply like to make the point that when this or any other newspaper presents a point of view different from normal Republicanism that does not mean that we are "liberal" or "leftish." It means that we are being professional journalists rather than committed members of a particular group in the community.

We trust that we on this newspaper will continue to be noncommitted and reasonably objective as the political campaign heats up, even at the price of being accused of a "liberal bias."

#### GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORDER OF AHEPA

**HON. WILLIAM D. HATHAWAY**

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. HATHAWAY. Mr. Speaker, on July 26, 1972, the Order of Ahepa will celebrate its golden anniversary.

During this half century, the Order



of Ahepa has made many contributions to the betterment of American life, and I would like to take this opportunity to extend greetings to this fine organization on the occasion of its 25th anniversary and to express gratitude to its membership and particularly those Members in the State of Maine for their efforts in promoting loyalty to the United States, in encouraging participation in political, civic, social and commercial fields of human endeavor, and for instilling in its membership and in others a spirit of common understanding, mutual benevolence and helpfulness.

I extend best wishes to the Order of Ahepa for a continuing record of achievement.

#### THE TRUE CIVIL LIBERTARIANS

### HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, there are many people in the American political spectrum who refer to themselves as being liberals. When asked to define what they mean by such a term, they often say that they believe in the maximum freedom for the individual, regardless of religion, race, sex, or any other such arbitrary criteria. This, of course, is what we have meant by the term liberal traditionally. We always referred to someone as liberal if he advocated a maximum of liberty.

Today, however, while the rhetoric often remains the same, the substance has changed significantly. Today, those who call themselves liberal are most often those who advocate government interference in the private lives of individuals in order to provide for their security. These two tendencies—the desire for liberty and the desire for security—have been mutually antagonistic throughout history. The American political tradition has always been on the side of liberty. Any other approach, we believed, would lead inevitably to tyranny.

In the field of employment, men who call themselves liberal now insist that in order to have a job, a prospective employee must agree to join a private organization; namely, a labor union.

Discussing this phenomenon, M. Stanton Evans, editor of the Indianapolis News, noted that—

I am forced to belong to that organization (a labor union, in order to speak my opinions on radio and television. This is prima facie in direct conflict with my right to free expression. And that is the situation which exists in the broadcasting industry today. If you want to broadcast, whatever your opinion, you have to belong to AFTRA.

Mr. Evans notes that—

There is a generic issue here which goes beyond broadcasting and extends to all forced union membership . . . This is the fact that a Fifth Amendment right as well as a First Amendment right is at stake. It seems to me that those of us who are compelled to belong to labor unions against our will are being deprived of tangible personal property without due process of law.

What Mr. Evans finds it difficult to understand is how the "people who have done that, who have destroyed the meaning of constitutional law in America today in terms of a fixed standard by which you can judge what government does and limit what it does, say they are friends of civil liberties. What arrant nonsense. They are the destroyers of civil liberties."

Those "liberals" who urge compulsion by law to force individuals into organizations they do not want to join as a condition of employment are hardly champions of civil liberties. M. Stanton Evans declares that, to the contrary—

Those of us who intend to prevent further compulsion and to salvage some remnants of individual liberty from the general decay of our free institutions are fighting the battle for civil liberties in contra-distinction to the left.

I wish to share Mr. Evans' important address, presented by the annual meeting of the board of directors of the National Right To Work Committee in Washington, D.C., May 5, 1972, with my colleagues. This address follows:

#### THE TRUE CIVIL LIBERTARIANS

(By M. Stanton Evans)

As some of you may know, I am at present a beneficiary of the services of the National Right to Work Legal Defense Foundation as a plaintiff against a union into which I have been dragooned. The Foundation has very kindly consented to represent me in that action.

While the monetary burden upon me in my favored union membership is not very great, I believe the principle at stake is very great indeed, and I come in part to express my solidarity with those others here who are in similar situations and in part to point out that the abuses inherent in compulsory unionism don't exist in isolation.

I can point to my own union membership as kind of a springboard to discuss what I think is one of the major ironies of American life today: That is the fact that the spokesmen for the "liberal left" community, to use a phrase we hear often, have claimed for themselves the title of defenders of civil liberties, and yet upon any examination of the movement of events in American society over the past couple of generations and any examination of the various proposals and demands that have been put forth by the liberal left community, all of which add up to compulsion, the truth of the matter is exactly opposite—the true civil libertarians are not those of the liberal left but those who have resisted this continual tendency toward compulsion. And those of us who intend to prevent further compulsion and to salvage some remnants of individual liberty from the general decay of our free institutions are fighting the battle of civil liberties in contradistinction to the left.

#### THREAT TO FREE PRESS

Let's look at my own case. I don't intend to discuss the minutiae of the case. But it seems to me rather curious that in order to appear on radio and television in order to broadcast, that I am forced to go through an intermediary organization. I am forced to belong to that organization in order to speak my opinions on radio and television. This is prima facie in direct conflict with my right to free expression. And that is the situation which exists in the broadcasting industry today. If you want to broadcast, whatever your opinion, you have to belong to AFTRA. And I belong.

Secondly, the terms of the contract make it very clear that you can be suspended from your broadcasting activities at almost

any time if the union in its wisdom so decides. As you know, Bill Buckley has spelled out in much more detail than I have the chilling effect this has upon what you say.

When this contention was first presented to me I thought the point was so theoretical that I was somewhat skeptical about proposing it myself. But I discovered since then that Buckley is correct, that there is indeed this chilling effect upon what one says.

In reference to the Buckley fight, which has been going on, I guess, for a year or more, I've asked myself often why I never commented on Buckley's point. After all, I agree with what he's saying.

But I asked myself why I hadn't. In all honesty I must conclude that I was constrained from commenting by my concern over what could happen to me if I attempted to broadcast on the subject.

I know that there are many other broadcasters, some of whom have said so—but many more who have not—who fully agree with the principle that is at stake in this case. And yet they will not participate in the case, or at least have not come forward to say they will. I must conclude that they too are afraid they will jeopardize their careers in broadcasting—I know this from my personal involvement in some cases. They are afraid that if they participate in any kind of action which goes against the wishes of the union they are professionally dead. It's that simple.

So it seems to me that in this instance there is a clear First Amendment right at stake which is the right to express your opinion, and if you're a professional commentator to sell your services and expression of opinion to a willing buyer without having to go through an intermediary, who through compulsion not only takes part of your earnings but can exercise a kind of constraint upon what you say, which in my opinion is the situation involving AFTRA.

#### WHERE'S DUE PROCESS?

There is a generic issue here which goes beyond broadcasting and extends to all forced union membership in my opinion. That is the fact that a Fifth Amendment right as well as a First Amendment right is at stake. It seems to me that those of us who are compelled to belong to labor unions against our will are being deprived of tangible personal property without due process of law.

Now it is plain that the people here know better than I do all the arguments on this issue. I won't go into them in detail. The most common, of course, is the one that says a worker is a "free rider" benefiting from negotiations but not giving his "fair share" to support the union when membership or dues-paying isn't compulsory.

Well in my own circumstances I never even saw or heard of anybody representing AFTRA until after I'd already written my agreement with CBS. AFTRA has never represented me in anything. The benefits they confer, welfare plans and things of that sort, if I were given a free choice, if someone came to me and said we have this association or union that has these benefits and will do these things, I might very well have said fine, I'd like to join. But nobody asked me that. Nobody said do you want to join, do you want these things. And therefore I've not in my honest opinion been represented.

I think this is true in every case of forced union membership. If one is given benefits for which he has not asked, then he is not in fact officially represented by this kind of proceeding.

Secondly it seems to me that the dues money extracted from me—and it isn't very much I admit—becomes part of a total flow of resources which spills into the pyramid of the national AFL-CIO. And I see myself down here at the base of this pyramid, a very small figure, and at the pinnacle Mr. George Meany, making a lot of statements some of which

I happen to think are very good and some of which I happen to think aren't so good at all. And I don't see why I as a free individual should have to contribute money to advance the political and ideological objectives of Mr. George Meany. And yet that is the situation in which I find myself. And that again applies across the board to all forced unionism.

Now these compulsory unionism issues are civil liberties issues as I see them. But these issues do not stand in isolation. I think we would all be a little naive and romantic to suppose that the situation existing which results in compulsory union membership could exist or be solved in isolation from other tendencies in our society. Because, as any cursory inspection of the facts will demonstrate, the phenomenon of compulsory union membership could not exist and would not exist if it weren't for the repeated intervention of government into the collective bargaining process.

We all know the unions have special privileges conferred upon them by law which no other entity in American society can exercise. And it is because of these legally conferred privileges by big government that the phenomenon of compulsory union membership exists.

#### WASHINGTON: THE CONTROL CENTER

I think, therefore, we all must realize the central issue, as painful as it is, is this fact of ever increasing governmental intervention, and a thrust toward concentrated power in a control center here in Washington, D.C., and a general hostility to the idea of free and voluntary exchange.

There is a long standing prejudice in academic and journalistic and governmental circles against the notion of the market economy, free bargaining, free exchange of individual resources and energies. It is presumed that where such freedom is allowed to prevail then one has anarchy, chaos and so forth—an almost totally ignorant and totally prejudiced view of the market economy which, in turn, has brought about this concentrated power.

I think that it is this prejudice against free exchange and volition in American society and the consequent building up of authority in Washington and the federal executive in particular, that constitutes the principal threat to our civil liberties today. I am constantly amazed at the manner in which we have been convinced that the American Constitution is a piece of silly putty which can be and should be manipulated to fit the needs of the hour and that we should not be ourselves limited by the wishes of the founding fathers who after all, we are reminded, were living back in the 18th Century, an agricultural society. The Constitution has to change, be modified in many, many ways to meet changing conditions, we are told. Yet we must admit that the changes we have made in the Constitution were totally opposed to what the founding fathers wanted. We took the meaning of the Constitution and changed it, altered it to suit our own preconceptions.

#### DESTROYERS OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

As I say, I'm constantly amazed that the people who have done that, who have destroyed the meaning of Constitutional law in America today in terms of a fixed standard by which you can judge what government does and limit what it does, say they are the friends of civil liberties. What arrant nonsense. They are the destroyers of civil liberties because they have eroded the meaning of the Constitution and its safeguards which were meant to protect fundamental individual rights.

And as a result of this—and I don't want to appear to be too alarmist or extreme in my opinion—as a result of this concentrated power which has been built-up in obedience to this doctrine which is affecting everything in American life today, we have such imposi-

tions on individual freedoms as compulsory unionism. Through regulation of almost every facet of American life—industrial life, private life, education, of every dimension you can think of of American business—through this continual build-up of power and the exercise of this power over our lives I am not hesitant to say that we are at the threshold in American society of authoritarian government. And indeed I think we see the beginning phenomena of totalitarian government. I use those words with some deliberation and I'd like to take a few moments to point out why I think this is so.

#### TOTALITARIAN THREAT

If you examine the totalitarian movements of the 20th Century, which primarily means Nazism and Communism, you find certain constant factors appearing and reappearing. One of these factors is the use of the power of the state—and, of course, all of this economic build-up of power is characteristic of both those systems—to reach out and break the relationship of the child and parent, and to take the young person in the society and to mold him through the power of government authority into a pattern preferred by the expert planner. This is perhaps the most characteristic phenomenon of totalitarianism.

#### SEX EDUCATION

And that is exactly what we are seeing in America today. It may not be directly germane to the Right to Work issue but I think it completes the cycle, and in terms of a threat to freedom is certainly related. Take a few issues that are discussed everyday just like labor issues and in many, many cases are very hot problems of controversy. Consider the issue of sex education, for example, discussed usually in terms of whether a four year old child is being exposed to pornography, that kind of thing. Certainly a vital issue. But I suggest to you that isn't the real issue. Because if you press the controversy far enough, if you examine the arguments closely enough, invariably you will reach the point where it is said that parents are too dumb, that parents don't know what is good for their own children, they aren't experts. What we need, therefore, is to take this aspect of the training of the child in this area of intimate concern away from the parents and have it done by the authorities—by the certified government experts in the school.

And this involves, mind you, not only training the intellect but the emotional development, getting into the shaping and molding of the very psyche of the child at a very early age.

#### BUSING

Take the issue of busing. Again, this is usually discussed in terms of integration, racial balances, the 1964 Civil Rights Act, de jure and de facto segregation. Again, all are issues that should be discussed. But again I suggest these are not the real issues because if you go to the constitutive documents of the busing movement and see what is argued there, you find there is something altogether different at stake.

If you go to the core of the controversy you find this argument set forward: that we have established all these very fine, lavishly financed schools with all the advanced learning techniques, and they do a pretty good job. But we have a problem. We bring in these Negro children and they get into the schools and they start learning and get above the threshold and so on and so forth. But then what happens? These Negro children go back to their homes. They go back to their parents towns. They go back to their culturally disadvantaged neighborhoods, back to their family environment. All the good effects of the "governmental officially certified school" are washed away by this backward home environment. Therefore, what is concluded? It is that we must break the link

between the Negro child and his family, get that kid away from his own family and get him as much as possible under the influence of these experts in the school. You've got to create an artificial environment in which the child is immersed. You've got to have a school which begins very early in the day and which ends very late in the day. In other words, anything that will maximize the influence of experts and minimize the influence of his own parents.

That is the reason for busing. That is what busing is all about.

#### POPULATION CONTROL

One final word on the issue of population control. Again, this is usually discussed in terms of whether there are too many people in American society, and a skewing of the distribution so that we have too many in one place and not enough in another. Again legitimate issues; but I think not the real issue.

If you examine it you find that the tendency here is the same, and the real point is to break into this family relationship, to break into the nuclear family and to transfer decision making powers about that family from the individual, from the home, to the state—to have the government experts and officials and planners making the key decisions. Now I am citing an extreme—there are many variations of this argument but I'd like to cite in evidence the words of an eminent political philosopher, Mr. Gore Vidal, who not long ago said in *Playboy* magazine that what we need is an "authority with a Capital A," that is a direct quote, "an authority with a capital A" which will have the power to make these decisions about using the environment, including the question of birth. Now, he said, not everyone in our society is equipped to be a parent and we should admit it. Not everyone is fit to have children and to raise children, and we should admit it.

And we should have a system of criminal penalties which make it a crime to have children if you are not properly certified as a fit parent. If those laws are unheeded then the penalty should be enforced.

He said the thing should be run like a Swiss hotel, which means the common folk are lodgers and a "committee of experts" will run around making all the key decisions for us.

And he concluded by saying—this was his final argument—that we use these principles in the breeding of livestock and agriculture, why not with people? We do it with animals, why not with people?

Now I can refer you to the exact page in the American edition of *Mein Kampf* in which that identical argument is rehearsed, in which Adolf Hitler says first, some people are not fit to have children and second, we should therefore have laws and constraints which prevent them from doing so. And he too concludes with the clinching argument we do it with animals, why not with people?

#### RECLAIM CIVIL LIBERTIES BANNER FROM "LEFT"

Now what I'm saying is that a tremendous build-up of power in Washington, and the erosion of constraints against the abuse of that power which has occurred systematically for a generation or more, has resulted in these various phenomena. The compulsory union issue is one, these others are companions. They're all part of the erosion of civil liberties in American life and it is the duty of those of us who are concerned about these issues to reclaim the banner of civil liberties from those on the left who have misused it. Because the cause of individual freedom is not being advanced by such groups as the American Civil Liberties Union, which is totally indifferent to these issues, totally. I debated with the general counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union about ten years ago and asked him, for example, what he thought about such matters and



he replied, "I don't know what you're talking about. You know, what's the problem? It's not one of our issues."

This is where the civil liberties battle is taking place, through the National Right to Work Committee and the National Right to Work Legal Defense Foundation. And I think it is a rhetorical error for those of us who are interested in this cause to allow the opposition to claim that they are representing libertarian sentiment when in fact they are the outriders for the advancement of totalitarianism in American life.

My purpose in coming here today is A, to discuss these issues as I see them, but B, and much more importantly, to commend all of you enlisted in this cause and this effort, especially the National Right to Work Committee and Legal Defense Foundation, as the most effective libertarian organizations in American society today.

Keep up the good work and I look forward to meeting with you again after I've won my case.

### RECLAIM LAND GRANTED TO RAILROADS

**HON. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, on June 21, 1972, an administrative complaint was filed with Secretary Morton and the Department of the Interior asking that the Government reclaim millions of acres of public lands granted in the last century to private railroads as an incentive to spur construction of new track and to help settle the West.

The petitioners of this administrative complaint are organizations and coalitions of organizations concerned about the effects that large, corporate, land holding patterns are having on the farmworker and small farmer in rural areas. The petitioners include the National Coalition for Land Reform which is a nonprofit corporation with membership consisting of citizens and organizations from all sections of the country, who recognize the need for a more equitable distribution of land in rural America. The coalition disseminates information on the need for land reform, is studying the effects of large land holding patterns on the vitality of rural life, and advocates legislation which it feels will benefit small farmers or farmworkers who wish to become farmers. Another petitioner, the California Coalition of Seasonal and Migrant Farm Workers, is an organization of groups trying to meet the needs of farmworkers in today's changing agricultural industry. In addition to running a number of educational programs for farmworkers, these organizations place a high priority on projects which will directly improve the economic position of the rural poor. A number of the groups are assisting farmworkers who want to organize themselves into agricultural cooperatives.

Regarding the background of the complaint, during the third quarter of the 19th century, the Congress of the United States gave the American railroads an empire of approximately 150 million acres of public land, almost 8 percent of the total land area of the United

States. The purpose of this land grant scheme was two-fold: First, to finance construction of new lines, and second, to encourage purchase and settlement of the granted lands by small farmers. To implement these goals many grants of public land were subject to forfeiture if the line was not completed within a specified period.

Others contained a further condition obligating the railroads to sell off the land in family farm size parcels at no more than \$2.50 per acre. The granting statutes thus adopted a carrot-and-stick approach. The carrot was the land, which the grantee railroads were free to sell or mortgage in accordance with maximum size and price limitations such as those described above. The stick was the threat of forfeiture of the granted lands if the railroads failed to build the new lines.

The first objective of the railroad land grants, construction of a transcontinental rail network, was largely fulfilled. The second objective—small farmer settlement—has not been fully accomplished, particularly in the far Western States, for the Pacific railroads continue to hold millions of acres in fertile farm and forest land, as well as land on which mineral rights are now being exploited commercially. From their initial investigation the petitioners feel some or all of these lands may be held and exploited in violation of the original grant conditions.

Late in the 19th century, congressional investigations uncovered numerous instances of noncompliance with grant conditions, claims to lands in excess of those granted and claims for patents based on false affidavits that railroad rights of way had been constructed. As a result, Congress took back 28 million acres of railroad lands and imposed upon the Secretary of the Interior a duty to investigate the railroad land grants and to report to Congress the extent to which railroads may be in default of the forfeiture and sale requirements. (43 U.S.C.A. §§ 2, 894, 895.)

The law continues to impose that duty on the Secretary of the Interior and the petitioners seek to require the Secretary of the Interior to perform that duty. The petitioners therefore have requested the Department of the Interior to initiate an immediate and detailed investigation into the status of the railroad land grants and the disposition of the railroad lands to ascertain the extent of noncompliance with land-grant conditions applicable to original land grantees and their successors in interest.

The petitioners believe that such a detailed investigation will demonstrate the propriety of some or all of the following remedial actions:

First. An administrative or court order requiring the railroads to make available to petitioners and other similarly situated a reasonable amount of arable land at prices not to exceed \$2.50 an acre;

Second. Forfeiture by said railroads to the Federal Government of lands held in violation of law. Such land would then enter the public domain and be opened to settlement under the Homestead and related acts, or retained for national for-

ests, wildlife refuges, open spaces, and other uses in the public interest;

Third. An accounting for, and reimbursement to the General Treasury by said railroads of all profits made from uses of such lands prohibited by the land-grant laws.

Mr. Speaker, the Department of the Interior has an obligation to respond to this administrative complaint, and I believe my colleagues should take the time to read portions of the text of the complaint which I am inserting in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

#### PORTIONS OF THE COMPLAINT HISTORY OF THE LAND GRANT SCHEME

##### A. The land grant procedure

Beginning in about 1860, transcontinental railroad promoters began a vigorous lobbying effort to generate some form of public financing for railroad construction. Out of this came one of the most ambitious private commercial ventures ever to be financed with public treasure: the construction of railroads linking the Eastern seaboard with the Pacific coast. Relatively little in the way of federal public money was injected directly. Instead, an elaborate scheme of land grants was authorized through a series of statutes.

Two grant procedures were employed. By the first, thirty-seven million acres of public lands were granted to states which in turn sold lands to settlers to finance railroad construction costs.

The second procedure, by far the most prevalent, and the one which Petitioners believe demands the closest possible scrutiny, resulted in the granting of over one hundred twenty million acres of public land directly to the railroads. Under this procedure once the grantee railroad had charted its route, it then reserved alternate sections<sup>1</sup> in a checkerboard pattern along the entire planned right of way. In the event that for some reason one or more sections abutting the right of way was unavailable (i.e. it was already occupied), the railroad could choose another section in lieu of the occupied one, within twenty miles of either side of the right of way. When construction of a specified portion of the line was completed, the United States Public Land Office, at the request of the railroad, would issue a patent to the selected sections. The railroad would then either sell or mortgage those patented lands to finance further construction.

##### B. Grant conditions

Many of the grants were subject to a critical condition: in the event that the railroad line for which the grant was made was not completed all lands granted to finance its construction were to be forfeited to the United States. In addition, many of the largest grants contained a further critical condition requiring that patented lands be sold to settlers at a price not to exceed, in some cases, \$1.25 per acre and, in other cases, \$2.50 per acre. Three of the largest grants, in the most unequivocal terms, set forth the sale requirement as follows:

*"all such lands so granted by this section, which shall not be sold or disposed of by said company within three years after the entire road shall be completed, shall be subject to settlement and preemption, like other lands, at a price not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, to be paid to said company."* (emphasis added) [12 Stat. 489, § 3 (Union and Central Pacific); 16 Stat. 47, § 1 (Oregon and California subsidiary of the Central Pacific); 16 Stat. 573, § 9 (Texas Pacific).]

What the granting acts contemplated was a scheme that would both encourage construction of the railroads and prevent those

Footnotes at end of article.

same railroads from holding in perpetuity land area equal in size to the states of Florida and California combined.

The limited nature of the railroads' interest in the land was best stated by the United States Supreme Court in its landmark opinion in *Oregon and California R. Co. v. U.S.*, 243 U.S. 549 (1917). The Court said that once the railroad lines were completed "the interest that the granting acts conferred upon the railroad was \$2.50 per acre," and the rights to sell at that price were nothing more than "aides to the duty of transmitting the land to settlers." (emphasis added) (243 U.S. at 559-560).

**C. The turn of the century: multiple instances of intentional noncompliance**

In the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth Centuries, innumerable frauds, mistakes and violations of the terms of the land grants covenants by the railroads were disclosed by periodic inquiries and investigations.

Before 1890, Congress had adopted 15 special forfeiture acts causing over 25 million acres to revert to the public domain because railroads failed to complete rights of way or in some cases even to begin them. Nevertheless, government studies disclosed that the special forfeiture acts returned at best only one half the public land which could have reverted to the public due to railroad defaults. (Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, 1885).

In 1890, Congress declared a general forfeiture of all lands granted for the construction of lines which were not yet completed and in violation of their completion date. [21 Stat. 496]. Under the act the lands were to be restored to the public domain. [21 Stat. 496 § 1].

Several of the most flagrant instances of fraudulent patenting of public lands by railroads are memorialized in reports of lawsuits commenced by the Justice Department against the railroads to nullify the patents and recoup the land.

Perhaps the most extensive litigation was the *Oregon and California* case, supra, which found its way to the Supreme Court not once but twice. The litigation centered on over two million acres of land granted to a subsidiary of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The Court found that some of that land had been disposed of by the railroad in parcels larger than the 160 acre parcels authorized in the grant and at a price substantially in excess of the \$1.25 mandated by the grant. In the first *Oregon and California* case, (238 U.S. 393 (1915)) the Court forthrightly stated the purpose of the grant scheme was to restrict the sale of the granted lands to actual settlers. (238 U.S. 561). Finding that the railroad had violated the grant terms, the Court states:

"By the conduct of the railroad company, the policy of the granting acts [to encourage small holder settlement] have become impractical of performance. . . . inviting more to speculation than to settlement." (243 U.S. at 560).

The railroad also maintained that since it had the power to mortgage the land, that same land could be sold on foreclosure free of maximum size and price grant conditions. The implication of this argument was that financing arrangements could be engineered to "wash" the grant lands of restrictions imposed by the grants. The Supreme Court in a statement obviously intended to apply generally to the railroads' conduct in respect of these grants, rejected that suggestion, stating that its effect would be:

"to declare that covenants violated are the same as covenants performed, wrongs done the same as rights exercised and, by confounding these essential distinctions give to the transgression of the law what its observances alone are entitled to." (243 U.S. at 562).

Most significant, perhaps, for the present day is the Court's declaration that the railroad had no right to harvest timber or extract minerals from grant lands but rather held such lands solely "for the purpose of transmission of actual settlers" at the price established in the granting statutes. (243 U.S. at 561).

In another case, concerning these timber and mineral rights, the Southern Pacific Railroad obtained patents to known oil lands although the grant to it had expressly prohibited it from receiving mineral lands. Evidence at the trial established that the Southern Pacific's land agent was aware of the oil bearing potential of the land but had been advised by his superior to file false affidavits claiming that the land was strictly agricultural and disclaiming mineral values. The Supreme Court found that the lands had been fraudulently obtained and cancelled the patents. *U.S. v. Southern Pacific R. Co.*, 251 U.S. 1 (1919). A similar result was reached in *U.S. v. Central Pacific R. Co.*, 84 Fed. 218 (D.C.N.D. Cal. (1898)). The facts here were almost identical with the 1919 Southern Pacific case, except that here the Court held that purchasers of the mineral lands from the railroad had constructive notice of the invalidity of the railroad's patent and thus had no better title than the railroad. In still another case, the resale by a railroad of grant lands subject to acreage and sale price limitations to speculators through an intermediary was invalid and all subsequent purchasers were charged with knowledge of the conditions of the grant. *Southern Oregon R. Co. v. U.S.*, 241 Fed. 16 (9th Cir. 1917).

**D. A more recent attempt by Congress to recoup railroad lands**

Notwithstanding the General Forfeiture Act and court cases, in 1939, having sold or forfeited approximately 90% of the 131 million acres granted, the Pacific Railroads still held an estimated 15 million acres. By that time Congress recognized the need for a more comprehensive scheme of regulation, and enacted the Transportation Act of 1940, in which the government gave up its right to reduced rates, and the railroads, in return, relinquished claims to grand lands. (54 Stat. 898 at 954 § 321 and 326.)

The legislative history of the Transportation Act of 1940 indicates that the United States agreed to pay "full applicable commercial rates" to railroads relinquishing a preferential rate except for military transport.<sup>2</sup> In return, the railroads released:

"... claims against the United States to lands, interests in lands, compensation or reimbursement on account of lands, or interests in lands which had been granted, or which it was claimed should have been granted to such carrier, under any grant from the United States." (House Committee Miscellaneous Reports II, April 26, 1940, Conference Report Accompanying § 2009, 76 Cong. 3rd Sess. HR Report H2016 at 87.)

Similarly, the committee hearings on the bill confirm the purpose of the section to obtain the return to the public domain of the remaining unpatented or undisputed acreage held by the railroads.<sup>3</sup>

Although Congress again attempted to recover some of the railroad grant lands, the results were less than Congress intended.

**EVIDENCE OF POSSIBLE CURRENT BREACHES OF LAND GRANT CONDITIONS**

Notwithstanding the terms of the original grants and the language of the General Forfeiture Act of 1890, and court cases and the 1940 Transportation Act, several Pacific Railroads continue to hold and use vast tracts of land in possible excess of their rights.

Prior to the 1940 Transportation Act the railroads held at least 15 million acres under

the land grants. According to the Interior Department, the implementation of the reversion provision returned 8 million acres to the public domain. Yet land statistics indicate that in fact the railroads, at least the largest landowner, the Southern Pacific, possibly never returned a large block of land. In 1939, prior to the Transportation Act, the Southern Pacific had 3,895,000 patented acres. By 1941 the Southern Pacific claimed to have 8 million patented acres. In 1971 after the ostensible reversion to the United States of the remaining land grants, the Southern Pacific still had 3,845,000 acres, much of which still appeared to be subject to the sale requirements of the land grant. It can be concluded from these comparative data that some of the unpatented land claimed by the Southern Pacific was not recouped by the United States, although the 1940 Transportation Act required the reversion of unpatented land. Analysis of more exact data in Interior Department records should cast further light on this question. The following facts about some of that land raise questions of sufficient magnitude to warrant an investigation by the Department of the Interior of all grant lands presently held by railroads.

(1) The Central and Western Pacific Companies, subsidiaries of the Southern Pacific Companies, hold lands between San Francisco and Tahoe in California pursuant to a federal Pacific Railroad land grant. [12 Stat. 489, § 9; 13 Stat. 504, § 2.] The land held is explicitly subject to the size and price limitation of the granting legislation. [12 Stat. 489, § 9.] Those conditions require that:

"... All such lands so granted by this section, which shall not be sold or disposed of by said company within three years after the entire road shall have been completed, shall be subject to settlement and preemption, like other lands, at a price not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, to be paid to said company." 12 Stat. 489, § 3.

The rail line referred to in the condition was completed before 1900. Therefore, in light of the land management condition of the grant, the remaining land should have been, but was not, made available for homestead purposes.

(2) In 1970, the Southern Pacific earned 24 million dollars from timber and agricultural leases on some of its 3,845,000 acres of real estate holdings, as well as from mineral rights reservations on an additional 1.3 million acres. In *Oregon and California*, supra, the Supreme Court specifically rejected the railroad's claims that it could legally exploit the land commercially. 243 U.S. at 561 (1917). The following chart, reprinted from the statistical supplement to the 1970 Southern Pacific Company, in summarizing its land operations, suggest that this Supreme Court holding is currently being violated.

Acres of Outlying Lands Owned and Managed for Continuing Income and Other Land Not Used for Railroad or Related Purposes

California	2,042,651.96
Nevada	1,582,303.46
Oregon	21,516.60
Texas	7,216.83
Utah	180,943.90
Other states	11,336.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,845,968.93</b>

Acres in Which Rights to Oil, Gas, and Other Minerals Have Been Reserved in Lands Previously Sold

California	58,960.16
Nevada	1,053,788.55
Oregon	3,265.09
Texas	126,741.84
Utah	83,690.32
Other states	8,295.24
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,334,741.20</b>

Gross Income from Natural Resources and Rentals of Land and Structures for Indus-

Footnotes at end of article.



Industrial and Other Commercial Purposes; and Such Income from Real Estate Held for Operating and Related Purposes	
Oil and gas leases.....	\$2,780,382
Agricultural leases.....	2,624,747
Grazing leases.....	155,030
Timber stumpage sales.....	2,557,873
Mining leases.....	408,143
Miscellaneous.....	213,198
Gross income from natural resources.....	8,739,373
Industrial and other commercial rentals.....	15,418,151
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$24,157,524</b>

Receipts during the year—Out-lying lands, Cash sales of land..... \$3,174,083

Annual Report, 1970, Southern Pacific Co., p. 6.

Current operations include development and construction of industrial and commercial parks, land packaging and sales and the creation of mobile home communities. Plans are also under way to develop the geothermal fields under Southern Pacific lands in the Imperial Valley as well.

The above examples suggest that railroads are currently holding grant lands which their original grants required them to sell to the public subject to maximum size and price limitations or forbid them to exploit commercially as they now appear to be doing. Such illegal uses support nullification of patents and return of the land to the public domain, as well as a careful investigation of the propriety of demanding an accounting for profits which rightfully belong to the United States.

THE PASSAGE OF TIME DOES NOT EXCUSE LAND GRANT VIOLATIONS

Nowhere in the statutory or case authority is there any support for the argument that the federal government intended to forgive breaches of grant conditions merely because of the passage of time. The *Oregon and California* case, *supra*, was unmistakably clear on this issue. The lawsuit, filed originally in 1908, challenged patents issued as early as 1871 on the grounds, among other things, that the railroad had refused to sell the land to settlers in amounts of 160 acres or less for no more than \$2.50 per acre. The Court rejected claims that the passage of 37 years affected the rights of the railroad, holding that:

"... the acts of Congress are laws as well as grants, and have the constancy of laws as well as their command, and are operative and obligatory until repealed. This comment applies to and answers all other contentions of the railroad company based on waiver, acquiescence, and estoppel, and even to the defenses of laches and the statute of limitations." 238 U.S. at 427.

For other suits denying the statute of limitations or laches as a bar to forfeiture proceedings, see also *U.S. v. Whited & Wheless*, 246 U.S. 552 (1918); *U.S. v. Southern Pacific*, 251 U.S. 1 (1919); *U.S. v. Northern Pacific R. Co.*, 311 U.S. 317, 358 (1940); *Southern Oregon Co. v. U.S.*, 241 Fed. 16 (9th Cir. (1917)).

THE DUTY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

The Secretary of the Interior, or the officer who exercised his functions with respect to land grants prior to the creation of the Department of the Interior, has since 1875 been obligated to review railroad land grant compliance. 43 U.S.C. Section 2. Section 894 of Title 43 U.S.C. requires the Secretary to make adjustments of railroad grant lands in conformity with Supreme Court decisions. Section 895 of Title 43 U.S.C. requires the Secretary to cancel patents to lands issued erroneously.

The Secretary of the Interior did in fact regularly investigate violations of the Pa-

cific Railroad land grants until the disposition in 1916 of the previously mentioned *Oregon and California Railroad* case. Subsequent investigations were made sporadically by the Department of the Interior at the request of Congress and/or other agencies until 1925.

After a period of inaction the Secretary of the Interior reported in his Annual Report for June 30, 1941 that investigation resulted in the release of all claims by the railroads and the "restoration to Federal ownership of approximately 8,000,000 acres of land..." Although Petitioners can find no subsequent reports of land grant investigations, the Pacific Railroads continue to hold millions of acres, some or all of which are still subject to the review of the Secretary of the Interior.

Subsequent executive reorganization has left the Secretary's duties intact. In 1946, and again in 1950, Congress shifted responsibilities for land management but made no change in the obligation of the Secretary of the Interior to report to Congress on the status of grant lands. In 1946, the General Land Office was abolished but the responsibilities of that agency were transferred to the Bureau of Land Management, an agency of the Department of the Interior. Act of May 16, 1946, 79th Cong. 2d Sess. Plan No. 3, 60 Stat. 1099, 1100, Section 401. In 1950, the powers and duties of the Interior Department were vested in the Secretary of the Interior. 1950 Reorganization Plan No. 3, Sections 1 and 2, May 24, 1950, 15 FR 3174, 64 Stat. 1962, 87 Cong. 2d Sess. March 13, 1950.

FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup> A section is a surveying unit of land. It consists of 640 acres or one square mile.

<sup>2</sup> The preferential rate for military transport was eliminated in 1945. Nothing in this amendment eliminated the original land grant conditions. Act of December 12, 1945, 49 Stat. 606, Chapter 573, Section 1.

<sup>3</sup> While the exact acreage is not available to the Petitioners one Congressional source asserted that it was 15.8 million acres.

GARRETT COUNTY CELEBRATES CENTENNIAL

HON. GOODLOE E. BYRON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, from June 18-June 22, Garrett County, Md., celebrated the anniversary of its charter. This event was marked with many notable events including the famous Appalachian Wagon Train and a full program at the fair grounds in McHenry. I would like to congratulate everyone who participated in and helped to organize these outstanding events and to share several articles on Garrett County history and the celebration with my colleagues:

HISTORY OF GARRETT COUNTY

What is now Garrett County was first a part of Prince George's County. Later it was a part of Frederick County; still later it was a part of Washington County. When Allegany County was organized in 1789 what is now Garrett County was included in that county. Finally in 1872 Garrett County was formed as the most western county of Maryland.

The Cumberland Road, now Route 40, in the Northern part of the County and the Northwestern Turnpike, now Route 50, in the Southern part of the County were for

many years important passage-ways to the West. They played an important part in the early development of the area. The building of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad through the mountains in the 1850's, however, had the greatest effect upon the growth of the County.

Garrett became a separate county in 1872 with Oakland as the County Seat. It was named for John W. Garrett of Baltimore, who, as president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had done much to further the development of the area. During his presidency the railroad built large summer resorts at Deer Park and at Oakland. Likewise, the town of Mt. Lake Park was organized in 1881 as a summer religious and cultural center.

A hydro-electric project was started in the mid twenties. A large dam was built near the mouth of Deep Creek, a beautiful mountain stream. A large lake was formed which is about twelve miles long and more than a mile and a half wide in some places. It is located in the central part of the county, and it has become a very important recreational center and an important resort area.

Garrett County is one of the largest counties in Maryland. It has a total land area of 668 square miles. The Winters are cold, and we have much snow. The Summers are cool and refreshing. Many have referred to Garrett County as: "The Little Switzerland of Maryland."

Only two names for the new county were seriously considered: "Glade County" and "Garrett County." Historically Glade County would have been an appropriate name, since from early times this area was known as "the glade country," and "Glade Hundred," later called Election District No. 1, included almost half of the present county. But the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was such an important factor in the development of the county, and John W. Garrett, personally, and officially as president of the railroad company did so much to foster growth of the area, the naming of the new county in his honor was most appropriate. And this county was organized during a period of history when captains of industry and commerce were admired and in high favor, as kings, princes and the Baltimores had been admired in earlier times. John W. Garrett was one of the greatest of these captains of commerce.

Mr. Garrett was born in Baltimore, July 31, 1820. He was a son of Robert Garrett, a Scotch-Irish immigrant. In 1849 the Garretts established the firm of Robert Garrett and Sons; wholesale grocers and commission merchants, in Baltimore. The firm is still in business as Robert Garrett and Sons, investment securities.

AHEPA'S PROUD HERITAGE AND 50 YEARS OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO AMERICA

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, many proud heritages meet and interact and coalesce in St. Louis and in the other metropolitan areas of our Nation, giving to our oneness as a people a diversity of culture and background that enriches us all in innumerable ways. One of the proudest heritages of any group in this country is that of Americans of Greek descent, whose forebears brought to the ancient world such brilliance and achievement in arts and science that the whole of mankind is beholden to their genius.

The preservation in the United States of this great heritage is one of the objectives of a fine organization, the Order of Ahepa, which on July 26 observes the 50th anniversary of its founding. The people of Missouri are particularly conscious of this anniversary because a resident of our state, Mr. Sam Nakis, is supreme president of the national organization. Many outstanding Missourians belong to chapters of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association.

I take this opportunity, Mr. Speaker, to express the congratulations of my constituents in the Third Congressional District of Missouri to an American organization which has always stressed loyalty to the United States as a nation and also to the ideals of American justice, fair play, and decency in government and in our daily lives.

Members of AHEPA, in their pride in their heritage, make us all proud of our own respective ethnic backgrounds and help to make of this Nation a people who can fuse great diversity into great riches of the human spirit. In its 50 years of service to its members and to the Nation, AHEPA has won the respect and admiration of all who know of its many contributions to national life.

#### GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY OF AHEPA

### HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association is celebrating its golden anniversary during the year of 1972. Since its founding in Atlanta, Ga., on July 26, 1922, the Order of Ahepa has made many contributions to the betterment of American life. It has also contributed financially to many worthy causes during its 50 years of existence, on a national and international level. I would like to share with my fellow Members of Congress the principles of this dedicated organization.

#### OBJECTS OF AHEPA

1. To promote and encourage loyalty to the United States of America
2. To instruct its members in the tenets and fundamental principles of government, and in the recognition and respect of the inalienable rights of mankind
3. To instill in its membership a due appreciation of the privileges of citizenship
4. To encourage its members to always be profoundly interested and actively participating in the political, civic, social and commercial fields of human endeavor
5. To pledge its members to do their utmost to stamp out any and all political corruption; and to arouse its members to the fact that tyranny is a menace to the life, property, prosperity, honor and integrity of every nation
6. To promote a better and more comprehensive understanding of the attributes and ideals of Hellenism and Hellenic Culture
7. To promote good fellowship, and endow its members with the perfection of the moral sense
8. To endow its members with a spirit of altruism, common understanding, mutual benevolence and helpfulness

9. To champion the cause of Education, and to maintain new channels for facilitating the dissemination of culture and learning.

#### POSTMASTER COLL OF PITTSBURGH RETIRING

### HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Postal Service lost one of its most dedicated workers on June 30, when Edward G. Coll retired as postmaster for the city of Pittsburgh. He had been with the service since 1936, and rose through the ranks to eventually head the 17th largest post office in the Nation.

I have had numerous contacts with Mr. Coll over the past few years and was most impressed with his professional and personal qualities. He is a gentleman who has perfected the knack of combining ability and position with a warm friendliness that spread among his coworkers and made their work and responsibilities easier to bear. It is understandable why Mr. Coll collected such awards as "Postmaster of the Year" by the Nation's publishers and "Man of the Year" from the local letter carriers.

It is with great pleasure, Mr. Speaker, that I insert a news article from the Pittsburgh Press, announcing Mr. Coll's retirement, into the RECORD for the attention of my colleagues. The Postal Service and the city of Pittsburgh will miss him:

#### POSTMASTER COLL RETIRING ON FRIDAY

Edward G. Coll, Pittsburgh postmaster since 1961, today announced his retirement, effective Friday.

Coll, 57, of 400 Camelot Court, Scott Twp., has been with the U.S. Postal Service since 1936.

He began his career as a substitute clerk and rose through the ranks to head the 17th largest post office in the country.

Last year, Coll took on additional duties as manager of the postal district which includes the southwest counties of Pennsylvania and the West Virginia panhandle and which has more than 200 separate facilities employing about 10,000 people.

In talking about his career, Coll said, "I think the bulk of hard decisions have been made since the changeover of the post office from a federal department to an independent operation."

He said he would continue on the job until a successor is named, hopefully within 60 days.

Coll and his wife, Alice, who have three children and 13 grandchildren, plan to travel extensively during his retirement.

Over the years, Coll has been the recipient of numerous awards—including "Postmaster of the Year" from the nation's publishers, Meritorious Service Award from the postmaster general and "Man of the Year" from the letter carriers here.

Coll said he believes the reorganized postal service—"now that it has the ability to obtain modern facilities, improved mechanization and expanded control of its own transportation"—will not only eliminate financial deficits but should also provide much better mail service.

He said his only regret during his tenure as postmaster was his inability to obtain a new, modern postal facility for the city.

#### ALCOHOLISM IN ALASKA

### HON. NICK BEGICH

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. BEGICH. Mr. Speaker, the biggest drug problem in the United States today is not the one that receives the most publicity. This type of addiction affects a total of 9 million Americans whose lives are shortened 10 to 12 years through the use of this drug. Each year, 200,000 new addicts join their ranks. It has been estimated that this particular form of drug abuse alone costs the Nation's economy over \$15 billion each year. I am speaking, of course, of the acute problem of alcoholism in this country.

The typical stereotype of the alcoholic envisions the poor drunk on skid row who spends his days in the gutter and his nights in the county jail. However, this type of alcoholic accounts for only 3 to 5 percent of the total number of alcoholics in the United States. Seven out of 10 alcoholics hold jobs of responsibility which require special skills. They are members of "respectable" society who, for fear of being ostracized by their associates, are forced to hide their drinking problem until they are physically unable to do so. Their absenteeism from work amounts to 36 million man-days a year, more than twice the total amount of time lost annually because of strikes.

It is apparent from these figures that alcoholism is a very serious problem in the United States. Federal, State, and local officials everywhere should expend much energy to attempt to alleviate the problem of this national disease. I am inserting into the RECORD a letter written to me by Frederick P. McGinnis, the commissioner of the Department of Health and Social Services of the State of Alaska concerning the problem of alcoholism in Alaska and the steps being taken to solve it. I hope it will be an aid for anyone who is concerned with alcoholism in the United States today.

The material follows:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND  
SOCIAL SERVICES,

Juneau, Alaska, June 26, 1972.

HON. NICK BEGICH,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR NICK: In response to your letter of May 30 regarding alcoholism programs in Alaska, I am enclosing three items which fairly specifically identify the areas of alcoholism activity in the State.

First is a short statement of the status of alcoholism programming in Alaska which generally narrates the present situation. Second is a list of the locations of programs and the dollar amounts involved including State, Federal, and local sources. Third is a list of the contracts presently either in force or in the process of development between the State and various communities identifying the types of service provided.

These identified programs consist of a mix of funds under Title IV of the Social Security Act, local funds, and State funds from a \$520,000 Grant-in-Aid program authorized by the Legislature last year. These lists do not identify smaller programs that may be operating on funds not provided by the State or with which the State is not presently involved.



Legislation providing funding at the Federal level of particular importance to Alaska at this time, are Title IV of the Social Security Act, which provides the majority of the funds we are utilizing in the attached listed contracts; funds from the Office of Economic Opportunity, which provide the majority of the funds utilized in the Rural-cap program, item 22 on the dollar amount sheet; and funds from the Hughes Bill P.L. 91-616, which are being utilized at the moment directly by the Office of Alcoholism. These funds are identified in the last two paragraphs of the status of alcoholism programming in Alaska and a fiscal breakdown of the funds utilized by the Office of Alcoholism in program development are as follows:

Administrative and consultation funds—fiscal year 1972-----	\$182,200
State grant-in-aid funds (authorized by the legislature)-----	470,000
Funds available through title IV of the Social Security Act obtained by matching the above \$470,000-----	1,410,000
Formula grant funds through Public Law 91-616-----	200,000
Industrial alcoholism program through Public Law 91-616-----	50,000
<b>Total-----</b>	<b>2,312,200</b>

Although the dollar amount in relationship to the population of Alaska appears large, it is not generally recognized that the majority of our social problems in Alaska, of whatever form or shape, are associated with alcohol in one respect or another. Whether we are talking about classic clinical alcoholism or irresponsible drinking, the misuse and abuse of alcohol contributes heavily to our accident and arrest rates and child care problems among others.

Attempts at complete or partial prohibition have proven unacceptable and generally ineffective in dealing with alcohol problems and thus the long term solution appears to be treatment of the alcoholic and a long range continuing program of prevention through education and public information. Inasmuch as research indicates that alcoholism and alcohol problems are related to cultural, geographic, and sociological considerations, Alaska's unique situation in regard to these areas would indicate the support of legislation and programs which would permit in-depth research and experimental programs aimed at developing the most ef-

fective preventive techniques for our particular situation.

Your interest in this major social problem is much appreciated and I hope that this is the information you require. Please feel free to call upon us for clarification or further information if required.

Sincerely,

FREDERICK MCGINNIS,  
Commissioner.

STATUS OF ALCOHOLISM PROGRAM IN ALASKA

The major thrust of alcoholism programming is just beginning. This has been made possible by two important pieces of Federal legislation. One is the Social Security Act, Titles IV and XVI, which is not new but has had a new interpretation which allows 75% Federal funds for alcoholism programs. The other law is PL 91-616, the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970, which formed the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and which mandated Planning and allowed some Federal funds for that purpose.

The large expansion of alcoholism programming is in its initial stages of implementation in Alaska. There are 25 new contracts with local governmental and private, non-profit agencies throughout the State. These contracts have starting dates from February 1, 1972 to June 1, 1972. The total contract cycle is not complete for many contracts. That is, the money for operation is not as yet available for use. Therefore, a measurement of effectiveness or impact is not feasible. When the contracts are all in force, 3½ million dollars of alcoholism programming will be implemented. This figure represents \$2,080,000 in State and Federal funds with the balance being the local participation. The goal of the State Office of Alcoholism is that the programming shall be organized in such a way that a total comprehensive social services system is available to all alcoholics. Pragmatically, this is not the net result as not all services are feasible in all areas and travel is necessary in some cases. Services include Detoxification (usually in hospitals and not financed through the Social Security Act), Rehabilitation, Halfway House arrangements, In-patient and Out-patient Counseling, Information and Referral Services, and one Sleep-off Center.

In addition to the above, the State of Alaska is initiating an Industrial Alcoholism program which will provide services for the

employed alcoholic. The two staff members are receiving three weeks of intensive training before they begin operation. This expansion is permitted by the receipt of \$50,000 from the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

The second piece of legislation mentioned earlier, (PL 91-616), is the authority for an additional \$200,000 for the State Alcoholism program. This money has not as yet been awarded, but it is expected to arrive shortly. The receipt of the money was contingent upon the preparation and submission of a State Plan for Alcoholism Programming. \$180,000 of the grant will be spent in a thorough and valid measurement of alcoholism incidence and prevalence in Alaska plus a careful evaluative model of the million-dollar Fairbanks program in an effort to more precisely determine appropriateness of treatment.

*Project, total program, local-State-Federal income, without 5-percent administrative costs*

Anchorage Council on Alcoholism-----	\$109,576
Anchorage Evaluation-----	8,480
Anchorage Graduate Halfway House-----	38,590
Anchorage Offender Unit-----	212,060
Anchorage Phoenix Club Halfway House-----	80,339
Anchorage Rehabilitation Center-----	562,510
Anchorage Studio Club Halfway House-----	76,469
Anchorage Treatment Team-----	128,456
Barrow-----	70,100
Bethel-----	208,923
Fairbanks Halfway House-----	80,632
Fairbanks Office of Alcoholism-----	128,688
Fairbanks Rehabilitation Center-----	699,646
Fairbanks Supportive Living Center-----	117,161
Juneau Alcoholism Rehabilitation Center-----	305,823
Juneau Gastineau Halfway House-----	89,993
Ketchikan Halfway House-----	77,847
Ketchikan Rehabilitation Center-----	48,090
Kodiak-----	55,600
Kotzebue-----	38,358
Nome-----	145,323
Rural Cap-----	129,000
Sitka-----	45,122
University of Alaska Center of Alcohol and Addiction Studies-----	64,965
Yakutat-----	19,200
<b>Total-----</b>	<b>3,540,960</b>

Project number and contract number	Contractor	Services provided
00a-1-72 06-2021	City & Borough of Juneau, 115 South Seward St., Juneau, Alaska 99801.	Provide counseling; operate the Alcoholism Rehabilitation Center; provide community information, education, and referral.
00A-2-72 06-1181	Kotzebue City Council	Provide counseling; provide community information, education, and referral.
00A-3-72 06-1182	Nome Community Center, Inc.	Provide counseling; operate the Halfway House; provide community information, education, and referral.
00A-7-72 06-2020	Bethel Social Services, Inc., Box 271, Bethel, Alaska 99559.	Provide counseling; operate the Bethel Sleep-Off Center; Provide community information, education and referral.
00A-9-72 06-2030	Sitka Council on Alcoholism, Box 963, Sitka, Alaska 99835.	Provide counseling; Provide community information, education and referral.
00A-12A-72 06-1187	City of Fairbanks, Fairbanks Office of Alcoholism.	Provide counseling; Provide community information, education and referral.
00A-12B-72 06-1189	City of Fairbanks, Northern Alaska Halfway House.	Operate the Northern Alaska Halfway House; Provide community referral service.
00A-12C-72 06-1188	City of Fairbanks, Fairbanks Supportive Living Center.	Provide counseling; Operate the Supportive Living Center.
00A-12D-72	City of Fairbanks, Northern Alaska Regional Rehabilitation Center, Box 790, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701.	Provide counseling; Operate the Northern Alaska Regional Rehabilitation Center; Provide community referral service.
00A-13-72 06-1174	City of Yakutat	Provide counseling; Provide community information; education and referral.

Project number and contract number	Contractor	Services provided
00A-14-72 06-1180	Kodiak Council on Alcoholism	Provide counseling; Operate the Halfway House; Provide community information education and referral.
00A-15-72 06-2017	Gastineau Council on Alcoholism, Inc., 411 Gold Street, Juneau, Alaska 99801.	Operate the Gastineau Halfway House; Provide counseling.
00A-16-72	Barrow Council on Alcoholism, Inc., Post Office Box 564, Barrow, Alaska 99723.	Provide counseling; operate the Humphrey House rehabilitation house; provide community information, education, and referral.
00A-17-72 06-2022	Rural Alaska Community Action Program, Inc.	Travel and per diem for native rural alcoholism counselors as part of a special training program; technical assistance to counselors.
00A-18A-72	GAABHD, Treatment Team.	Diagnostic services.
00A-18B-72 06-1179	Greater Anchorage Area Borough Health Department, Anchorage Council on Alcoholism, Inc.	Provide counseling; provide community information, education, and referral.
00A-18C-72	GAABHD, Phoenix Club Halfway House.	Operate the Phoenix Club Halfway House; provide counseling.
00A-18D-72	GAABHD, Detox Center	Provide counseling; operate a rehabilitation center; provide community referral.
00A-18E-72	GAABHD, Evaluation Project	Provide evaluation services.
00A-18F-72	GAABHD, Graduate House (Salvation Army.)	Operate the alcoholism halfway facility known as the Graduate House; provide counseling.
00A-18G-72	GAABHD, Alcoholic Offender Rehabilitation Unit.	Provide counseling; operate the Alcoholic Offender Rehabilitation Unit.

Project number and contract number	Contractor	Services provided	Project number and contract number	Contractor	Services provided
00A-18H-72-06-1199	GAABHD, The Studio Club	Operate the Studio Club Halfway House.	00A-20-72	City of Ketchikan, Box 1110, Ketchikan, Alaska.	Provide counseling; operate the Halfway House.
00A-19-72	University of Alaska Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies.	(Analysis of alcoholism training needs in Alaska; plan a comprehensive alcoholism social service training and education program.)	00A-20A-72	City of Ketchikan, Rehabilitation Center.	Provide counseling; operate the Ketchikan Rehabilitation Center.

### AHEPA CELEBRATES GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

## HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, the day of July 26, 1972, will mark a significant occasion for the Order of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. The order, which was founded on July 26, 1922, in Atlanta, Ga., is celebrating its golden anniversary.

During this half century, the Order of Ahepa, a secret nonpolitical and nonsectarian fraternal organization, has made many contributions to the betterment of American life.

The fraternity is dedicated to promote and encourage loyalty to the United States, to instill in its membership a due appreciation of the privileges of citizenship, to champion the cause of education, to promote good fellowship, and to pledge its members to do their utmost to stamp out political corruption.

Membership in the order is open to men of good moral character who are citizens of the United States, or Canada, or who have declared their intention to become citizens.

The "AHEPA Family" is composed of four separate organizations, all of which work in harmony on a local, district, and national level. These are: The Order of Ahepa, the Daughters of Penelope—a senior women's auxiliary, the Sons of Pericles—a junior men's auxiliary, and Maids of Athena—a junior women's auxiliary.

The Order of Ahepa has contributed financially to many worthy causes during its 50 years of existence, on a national and international level.

Projects include: Relief to Florida hurricane victims, relief to Mississippi and Kansas City flood victims, aid to war orphans of Greece, contributions to the Truman Library, and national scholarships to worthy students.

Members of the AHEPA take justifiable pride in AHEPA's record of accomplishment. AHEPA has championed the cause of education—it has successfully fought for the freedom and self-respect of the minorities in its Justice for Greece and Justice for Cyprus programs, and AHEPA has always displayed its benevolence and generosity to the stricken victims of disaster both here and abroad.

The following is a list of Tennessee officers in the Order of Ahepa:

#### TENNESSEE OFFICERS IN THE ORDER OF AHEPA LOCAL CHAPTER OFFICERS

Sam Gaddis, President, Nashville.  
George Kaludis, Vice President, Nashville.  
Andrew Pasayan, Secretary, Nashville.  
George Gianikas, Treasurer, Nashville.

George Paris, President, Knoxville.  
John Kotsianas, Vice President, Knoxville.  
Dr. John G. Cavalari, Secretary, Knoxville.  
George Mitchell, Treasurer, Knoxville.  
James Wilson, President, Chattanooga.  
Paul A. Georgeson, Vice President, Chattanooga.

Nicholas P. Mitchell, Secretary, Chattanooga.

Gus Pete Gulas, Treasurer, Chattanooga.  
Rev. Nikiforos Maximos, Corresponding Secretary, Chattanooga.

Frank Argol, President, Memphis.  
Bill Argol, Vice President, Memphis.  
Louis Kavelaras, Secretary, Memphis.  
Gregory Bacopulos, Treasurer, Memphis.

#### CURRENT DISTRICT LODGE OFFICERS

Tom Stergios, Secretary, Memphis.

#### PAST NATIONAL OFFICERS

Speros J. Zepatos, Past Supreme Lodge, Memphis.

### PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON: A LEGACY OF LEADERSHIP AND ACCOMPLISHMENT FOR AMERICA

## HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, incredible as it may seem the recent Democratic National Convention failed to recognize one of the greatest architects of modern government and articulate leadership within the party itself when the delegates sidestepped the record of accomplishments of former President Lyndon B. Johnson.

I do not think reform and change mean that all that has gone before us ceases to exist simply for the sake of change.

President Johnson is unequivocally linked to the progress that has been made in this country in the past half century in the same manner of many former Democratic standard bearers—Presidents Roosevelt, Truman, and Kennedy.

He tackled one of America's greatest problems today—the inability of the Federal Government to do its work properly for all its people and succeeded with a large degree of feeling and understanding.

President Johnson cannot unilaterally be separated from the Democratic Party and I do not think that the majority of American Democrats are willing to see him deleted from his rightful place in history.

His wisdom and counsel of his administration, as well as his record and leadership, are most assuredly positive points to the Democratic effort in the coming months and it is ironic that there are those who purposely fail to recognize this. If the standard bearers of the Democratic Party do not recognize this—and publicly

proclaim, they will regretfully lose the support of the American people.

I am pleased to commend to the Members an excellent article from today's Washington Post by Jack Valenti which addresses itself positively to the great leadership and effectiveness of President Johnson:

[From the Washington Post, July 19, 1972]

BUT "DEJOHNSONIZATION" MADE LBJ A  
NON-PERSON

(By Jack Valenti)

As I watched the Democratic telethon, and then the convention that followed I kept waiting for someone to acknowledge that Lyndon Johnson was a Democratic President. But as the week ended it became clear that as far as the telethon and the convention were concerned (except for a late Thursday night speech by Senator Kennedy) President Johnson was a non-person, expunged from the Democratic Party with the same kind of scouring effectiveness that Marxist revisionists use to rewrite Communist history. As a final petty insult, the managers of the convention made sure LBJ's picture was absent among the portraits of FDR, Truman, Stevenson and JFK.

It seemed odd that the party, so firmly fixed in its zeal to bring justice and hope to all Americans, turned its back on President Johnson, who more than any President in all U.S. history accomplished what had eluded all his predecessors in the area of human rights, education, health care, aid to the poor, conservation, and just plain caring about the powerless, the forgotten, and the uninvited.

It was an act of discourtesy, not to mention memory gone sour.

I cannot but believe that black people throughout this land understand with a fervor born of too much neglect that it was a President from the Southwest, of all places, who did more to lift the level of their living and to secure their pride than any other man. The first black on the Supreme Court, the first black in the Cabinet, the first black Assistant Attorney General. Have we forgotten? The Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the Equal Housing Act of 1968 have fastened in conscience and legislation rights that belong to all U.S. citizens. But before Johnson these rights existed only in rhetoric. Lyndon Johnson gave human rights the covenant of national law.

Ever since Lincoln, Presidents have made the motions and gone through the ritual of putting human rights on the agenda. But not until Johnson came to command did aspirations transform into achievement. Charles Evers and every black elected official in the South know better than any of us that it was the Johnson human rights action that gave the vote to the black man, and with that vote he could now govern.

But in the convention no one wanted to remember, and no one seemed to care.

For years the Democratic Party talked and talked about bringing education to the masses, but federal aid to this educational advance always foundered and faltered and never happened. It was the Elementary and Secondary Education Act in the Johnson administration that burst the carapace of opposition and for the first time the poorest



child in the bleakest ghetto or on the most remote rural farm now has a chance to get an adequate education. That Johnson legislative achievement was the beginning, the essential beginning, and all that now has taken place owes its life to that source-bed of educational aid. But in the convention, they all forgot.

To the aged and the sick, this blotting out of Johnson must have produced a peculiar torment. How long has the Democratic Party put Medicare in its platform? But that is where it always stayed, in the platform, words without substance, promises undelivered, pledges without redemption. Medicare and all that it has meant to those to whom lingering sickness was a family financial disaster didn't just happen. It was the result of the Johnson determination that help for the poor sick aged was a right that had to be fulfilled and it was. This was an achievement worthy of hall-bursting applause. But in the convention, there was only a shameless silence.

The list of advances in human justice is endless, almost a hundred landmark pieces of legislation that aimed at caring about those who had many partisans and shouters but few achievers.

It was all very strange, a dimly lit Orwellian adventure in which nonspeak and nonmemory paraded the telethon and the convention like some ravaged ghosts.

There is an old French maxim which declares that if we were without faults we would not take so much pleasure in finding them in others. Perhaps it is possible, for those who suddenly found hindsight a splendid luxury, to erase their Vietnam guilts by devouring their former leader. Perhaps.

It was written of Lord Burlleigh, adviser to English monarchs, that "he never deserted his friends till it was very inconvenient to stand by them."

There was a lot of inconvenience on display over TV last week.

## BILL TO AMEND LAND AND CONSERVATION ACT OF 1965

**HON. ALPHONZO BELL**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill designed to enable State and local governments to expand their efforts in establishing new park facilities. The need for legislation of this type is obvious when viewed in light of the inability of existing parks to accommodate the ever-increasing number of citizens desiring to experience the pleasures of the outdoors.

The legislation I propose amends the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 by providing a more equitable distribution of Federal funds among the various States. At the present time, 40 percent of the total available funds are allocated equally among the 50 States, with the remaining 60 percent being dispersed among the States and territories on the basis of need. While, on the surface, this method appears to be quite valid, a closer scrutiny of this procedure discloses that the most heavily and densely populated States, those with the greatest need for park facilities, are not truly receiving their proper share of these funds.

Those individuals who reside in our densely populated urban centers have been for too long unable to enjoy the unmatched assets of nature. The great majority of our outdoor park facilities have been located in those areas that are inaccessible to the average city dweller. To help insure that this situation is immediately remedied, the bill I introduce today would redirect the flow of Federal funds to the States largely on the basis of proportional population and urban concentration. Specifically, this bill would allow 20 percent of the total fund to be divided equally among the States and permit 75 percent of the available grants to be expended in the States and territories on the basis of overall population, population density, and the use of the individual State's park facilities by citizens from outside that State. The remaining 5 percent would be made available to States to meet special and emergency needs.

While this legislation would still somewhat favor the States which already have the greatest number of park facilities, it does move the entire program closer toward distributing Federal dollars on a per capita basis. This approach is certainly more than just the formula currently in use, and it is one that will help to guarantee that the greatest benefit is derived from each dollar spent.

Under the existing program the average per capita apportionment for 1972 for the State of California was \$0.89 compared with the per capita amount of \$6.50 received by the State of Wyoming. This example aptly illustrates the need for effective and prompt reform, and the need to channel funds into those areas where there has heretofore been insufficient assistance.

The most populated States are not only restricted in the sum they can receive under the requirement that 40 percent of all funds be divided equally, but also by the provision that limits each State's ability to participate in the available funds to 7 percent of the total. This proposed legislation would increase the ceiling from 7 to 10 percent, thereby substantially increasing the opportunity of the heavily populated States to establish new parks.

As was mentioned earlier, one of the vital factors in determining the amount of money to be distributed to each State is the extent to which that State's parks are used by out-of-State residents. It is my firm conviction that this factor is worthy of intense consideration.

In California, for example, it is estimated that on weekends 50 percent of the State's camping facilities are occupied by nonresidents. Moreover, it has been approximated that over 20 million tourists visit California annually, an extremely high percentage of which utilize State recreational and park facilities. In addition, a good many of these tourists visit the major urban centers within the State often finding nowhere to camp or being forced to tolerate the overcrowded conditions existing at the State park facilities. The establishment of new facilities in and around these urban areas will serve the dual purpose of alleviating the existing overcrowdedness as well as providing areas of recreation and relaxa-

tion for the citizens of the area. It seems quite logical, therefore, to insist that this consideration be heavily weighed in the evaluation of which States should be recipients of Federal grants.

President Nixon, in his environmental protection message of February 8, 1972, noted that—

The need to provide breathing space and recreational opportunities in our major urban centers is a major concern of this Administration.

It is my belief that the concepts embodied in this bill are consistent with the stated objectives of the President, and with the desires of the millions of Americans who wish to make use of this country's most valuable possessions, its land and water.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this legislation and to assist in bringing about its passage and enactment.

The bill follows:

H.R. 15949

A bill to amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897), as amended (16 U.S.C. 4601-4 et seq.), is further amended as follows:

(a) In the first sentence of subsection 5(b), delete paragraphs numbered (1) and (2) and substitute the following:

"(1) 20 percent shall be apportioned equally among the several States;

"(2) 75 percent shall be apportioned on the basis of need to individual States by the Secretary in such amounts as in his judgment will best accomplish the purposes of this Act. The determination of need shall include, among other things, consideration of population density and urban concentration within individual States, the proportion which the population of each State bears to the total population of the United States, and the use of outdoor recreation resources of individual States by persons from outside the State, and

"(3) 5 percent shall be made available to individual States to meet special or emergency needs, as determined by the Secretary."

(b) In the third sentence of subsection 5(b), delete "7" and substitute "10"; at the end of the fifth sentence of said subsection, change the period to a comma and add "without regard to the 10 percent limitation to an individual State specified in this subsection."; and delete the last sentence said subsection.

(c) In subsection 5(d), delete paragraph numbered (2) and substitute the following:

"(2) an evaluation of the present and future demand for and supply of outdoor recreation resources and facilities in the State;"

(d) After the third paragraph of subsection 5(f) of the existing law, insert the following new paragraph:

"The Secretary shall annually review each State's program to implement the statewide outdoor recreation plan and shall withhold payments to any State until he is satisfied that the State has taken appropriate action (1) toward ensuring that new recreation areas and facilities are being located to satisfy the highest priority unmet demands for recreation especially in and near cities, particularly with respect to the resources that have been acquired or developed with funds apportioned to the State under section 5(b)(2) of this Act; (2) to consider preservation of small natural areas, especially near cities; (3) to consider preservation of scenic areas through the acquisition of development

rights, scenic easements, and other less-than-fee interests in lands or waters; and (4) to provide for appropriate multiple use of existing public lands, waters and facilities, to help satisfy unmet demands for recreational resources."

#### WHY SHOULD 18-YEAR-OLDS VOTE

### HON. ELLA T. GRASSO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mrs. GRASSO. Mr. Speaker, now that the 18-year-old vote is a reality, millions of young people across the Nation are anxiously waiting to use their voting privilege for the first time this November. Concerned young people are now deciding which candidates they prefer for positions of leadership throughout the land. There has been much debate on the pros and cons of granting the right to vote to 18-year-olds—debate which has included many young people who have evaluated themselves and their peers on the question of their qualifications as electors.

Marian Ingram of New Britain, a junior at New Britain High School, has written a most thoughtful, reflective essay on why 18-year-olds should have the franchise. Her essay won an award at the recent Connecticut convention of the Italian-American War Veterans. For the interest of my colleagues, a copy of Marion's essay, entitled "Why Should 18-Year-Olds Vote," follows:

#### WHY SHOULD 18-YEAR-OLDS VOTE

(By Marian Ingram)

In our country today the 18 year old vote amendment, though passed, is still a very controversial topic. After a deliberate and objective debate with myself, I find it necessary to side with those favoring the 18 year old vote.

In this advanced age when we put men on the moon, habitate the ocean floor and live in the frigid climates of the arctic regions; when college is a must in occupying the simplest jobs and the job market is at its lowest ebb, youth is confronted with one of the most complex and demanding societies ever. It is necessary for us to grow up a little quicker if we expect to survive in the fast pace of our culture.

Today's youth accepts more responsibility than any generation ever before. Ours is the generation that will rule in a society of technology, computers, nuclear and atomic energies. Ours will be the generation that will have enough power to destroy life or create it synthetically. Shouldn't we then, have the right to learn what makes up a country as great as ours? Shouldn't we then become aware of the large amount of responsibility that accompanies voting as soon as our culture deems us mature?

It appears to me that the American society has felt the 18 year old was mature for some time. The 18 year olds have always been subjected to being drafted, to being arrested and having their names published in the papers. They have had the right to hold a job, and must abide by the same laws as the entire adult population. Don't these rights, (laws passed by adults) demonstrate that the 18 year old is mature? It is barbaric that a country as civilized as ours, can send men to war and at the same time deny them any say in their government what-so-ever.

The one major complaint I hear, now that 18 year olds can vote, is that only a minority

of the 18 year old population has registered to vote.

Yet think about it! Even if only 20% have registered, it is a 20% who are really concerned and who truly care. These youths will be aware; they will examine candidates carefully; they will choose the man they feel is most qualified to represent them. These youths are many times more aware of the political scene than a majority of adults.

By the way, this 20% can make all the difference in the world when election time comes. Look at those who worked so diligently for candidates even before they received the right to vote. This type of youth deserves the well earned right to vote.

Now I shall speak for all youth. We need this right to aid us in our struggle for a perfect democracy. To deny us this privilege at such a crucial period in history would have been to deny us part of our own future.

#### ONE OF GREECE'S GIFTS TO US

### HON. JOHN N. ERLBORN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. ERLBORN. Mr. Speaker, 50 years ago this month, AHEPA was formed. The acrostic stands for American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, and it has done a remarkable job of helping Greek immigrants to become good Americans. It has also helped to engender in these people a pride in their ancestral homeland.

It is the homeland from which all of us draw much of the culture and learning which surrounds us in our everyday lives. The architecture of this Capitol started with the Greeks; and Greece was the birthplace of government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

AHEPA promotes a number of objectives, as its name suggests, but all of us can subscribe to its first aim: "To promote and encourage loyalty to the United States of America."

The name, AHEPA, encompasses education and progress, which are worthy intentions; but the association chooses to go a step farther. The list of its contributions to worthy causes is a long one. There have been beneficiaries in Greece, of course, but also in the United States, Ecuador, Turkey, and elsewhere.

It is a fine organization. Its first half century has been fruitful; I hope its second half century will be even more so.

#### HIGH TRIBUTES PAID TO MEMORY OF FORMER CIVILIAN PHARMACIST

### HON. JOHN G. DOW

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. DOW. Mr. Speaker, the Sam Grosberg Pharmacy at West Point has been dedicated to a man who was a friend to all who knew him. The first civilian pharmacist assigned to the hospital at the U.S. Military Academy, Mr. Grosberg, a native of Newburgh, N.Y., served

with the Air Force during World War II. He was hospital pharmacist at the Academy from April 1, 1946 until his death on April 27, 1971.

During this period of 25 years, Mr. Grosberg provided encouragement and inspiration to countless thousands of cadets, assigned military personnel, retired military personnel, and their dependents. Many senior officers and civilian officials remember their first experience with the West Point hospital involved a warm word of encouragement from him—and often this first experience occurred only days after becoming a new plebe. With the pharmacy located in the central area and providing service to almost every patient entering this medical treatment facility, Mr. Grosberg had contact with more people than probably any one individual in the hospital. He was affectionately known by all as "Sam" or "Dr. Sam." Yet this exposure and his outstanding service alone do not attest to his most significant contribution to the U.S. Military Academy and the U.S. Army Hospital at West Point. It was the intangible, but very real attitude of warmth, gentleness, patience, extraordinary kindness, his pleasant personality and desire to assist others that placed Mr. Grosberg above his peers. The hundreds of letters received from all over the world at the time of his death attest to the fact that he was remembered and highly regarded by graduates of many years, having served in several instances, three generations.

Mr. Grosberg worked closely with the hospital volunteer program and provided training and a sense of community service to many dependents and waiting wives, including many teenagers. As a result of this effort, he was largely responsible for interesting several of these young ladies in a career in the field of nursing.

Mr. Grosberg also made a material contribution to the West Point community through his keen interest in its youth. One youngster, Dayna Harvey, when her class was told by their teacher to write an essay on the most interesting person they ever met, wrote about Mr. Grosberg. She sums it up in two brief paragraphs:

Sam Grosberg is an interesting man. He works at the West Point hospital. Mr. Sam (that's what we call him) is so friendly that you don't think of him as a pharmacist. You think of him as a friend. He won't even let you call him Mr. Grosberg. It has to be Mr. Sam, or maybe even Sam.

Have you ever tried to get a prescription from a pharmacist who forgets about it? Well, meet Sam! Before I can ask for a bottle of aspirin, he says, 'How was school today?' And we start a fifteen minute conversation. Then he finally says, 'What was it you said?' Then I give him my prescription and think to myself, 'How very nice this man is to young and old.' If you haven't met Mr. Sam, I'm sure you will if you live at West Point.

Although he earned countless outstanding ratings and sustained superior performance awards, the basis for dedication of the Sam Grosberg Pharmacy is not for outstanding performance, but rather in recognition of his influence on and the contributions he made to the lives of personnel at the Military Acad-



emy. A fitting tribute to Mr. Grosberg is quoted from the author of a letter which reflected the sentiments of many:

Fond memories of West Point will live on so long as anyone who ever knew Sam Grosberg survives.

Memorialization of The Same Grosberg Pharmacy is one way of paying a lasting tribute to this outstanding and beloved individual. In a front-page story in the Pointer View Mr. Sam received well deserved praise. The article follows:

[From the Pointer View (N.Y.), May 19, 1972]  
HIGH TRIBUTES PAID TO MEMORY OF FORMER  
CIVILIAN PHARMACIST

(By PFC Bill Kimming)

Truth is most often told in tributes, and the tribute that was paid Monday to the memory of Sam Grosberg was heavy with the truth and kindness which characterized the man himself.

Mr. Sam Grosberg, a native of Newburgh and a WWII Air Force veteran, came to USMA on April 1, 1946. The first civilian pharmacist assigned to the USMA hospital, he remained here in this supervisory capacity until his death on April 27, 1971. Yet these are not the type of facts that explain who Sam Grosberg really was. It is rather in the tributes paid to a man who was "a friend to all who knew him" that we get an accurate picture of a warm human being.

Affectionately known as "Sam" or "Dr. Sam," Mr. Grosberg's 25 year career here brought him in contact with countless thousands of cadets and military personnel. Many senior officers remember their first experience with the hospital involved a warm word of encouragement from him and often this occurred only days after becoming a new plebe.

"His was the first friendly face I encountered in Beast Barracks during the summer of 1957," remembered MAJ Howard Roberts in a letter to Mrs. Charlotte Grosberg. "During my cadet years, each casual contact with this extraordinarily kind, pleasant and gentle individual was a source of inner warmth and pleasure."

It was this gentle genuineness which seemed to most affect those who needed Sam's services at the pharmacy. His very presence seemed medicine in itself. One of his patients was convinced that "when he handed you your medicine you immediately felt better because he knew everyone and felt a personal interest in them. He dispensed his medications with a love for humanity."

Over the years, Sam was not only a friend but an important part of the Academy itself. For many, he was as much a part of West Point as Marty Maher. Yet despite this stature, which was enough to prompt sincere letters of condolence from the executive office of the President and General W. C. Westmoreland, Army Chief of Staff, he never rose about being a "pal" to the youngsters who came into the hospital.

"Mr. Sam (that's what we call him) is so friendly that you don't think of him as a pharmacist," wrote one youngster, in an essay on the most interesting person she had ever met. "You think of him as a friend. He won't even let you call him Mr. Grosberg. It has to be Mr. Sam."

Although Mr. Grosberg ran the USMA hospital pharmacy with extraordinary efficiency and performed his duties in a highly professional manner, the Monday dedication was less a tribute to this aspect of the man than to his humaneness.

In the final analysis, the plaque on the wall of the pharmacy is Sam's highest tribute. It is the way Sam would have liked to be remembered. As a pharmacist and a human being, Sam Grosberg was truly "a friend to all who knew him."

## TREATMENT OF PRESCHOOL AUTISTIC CHILDREN

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, before the recess, I promised to include an article on autism every Wednesday in my Extensions of Remarks. I do this because it is my belief that the mentally ill and the mentally retarded are being discriminated against by the various Federal programs that affect them, and that too little is known about childhood mental illness—particularly autism.

At this time there is no known cure for autism. Advances in this area have been delayed because of the limited knowledge about the causes of autism. Yet it is possible to help autistic children develop their potentialities and to compensate for their disabilities even though they do possess severe handicaps.

The article that follows appeared in the Journal of Autism and Childhood Schizophrenia and is entitled "A Developmental and Behavioral Approach to the Treatment of Preschool Autistic Children." It appears here in an abridged form because of the two-page limitation on Extensions.

The section on the failure of an autistic child to develop socially should be of particular interest to all parents. In that section, the article states:

The autistic infant frequently appears unresponsive to social stimuli, not developing a social smile, not engaging in the normal amount of eye-to-eye gaze, not putting up his arms to be picked up, not responding to his parent's voice, not making normal differentiations between adults, not showing normal social anxiety or separation anxiety and, most of all, not forming strong personal bonds or attachments. None of these failures is absolute; many older autistic children do develop aspects of normal social behavior.

There are many other characteristics of autistic children which I have inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD before. The social development problems of the autistic child, however, is one of the most obvious.

The article follows:

A DEVELOPMENTAL AND BEHAVIORAL APPROACH  
TO THE TREATMENT OF PRESCHOOL AUTISTIC  
CHILDREN

(By Michael Rutter and Fraida Sussenwein,  
Children's Department, the Maudsley Hospital,  
London)

Most accounts of treatment in autism have been concerned with children at least 4 or 5 years of age. Less attention has been paid to the therapeutic requirements of very young autistic children in spite of the fact that autism is present from infancy. This relative neglect in the past is a consequence of the usually late referral. In recent years, an increasing number of children under 3 years of age have been referred for treatment prompting a need to develop techniques appropriate to this age group. This paper describes our therapeutic approach. Evolved in the course of the last few years, it is not fully developed and its efficacy is just beginning to be tested.

The concepts are not new but their combination and application is novel. In essence, our program is both developmental and be-

havioral, the methods being determined by what is known of normal development and of the ways in which the cognitive handicaps of autistic children lead to departures from normality. Specific techniques of behavioral modification are employed as a crucial feature of treatment and combined with the skills of casework. There is a particular emphasis on functional analysis as a basis for therapeutic planning owes much to the work of psychologists who use behavioral techniques (Evans, 1971; Yule & Berger, 1971) and our involvement of parents in treatment has a great deal in common with the methods pioneered by Schopler and Reichler (1971).

We regard regular monitoring of treatment and a systematic evaluation of its effects as an essential requirement of any therapeutic strategy. Accordingly, the methods detailed in this paper together with a broader range of behavioral techniques, especially as used with older autistic children, are being evaluated in a joint project with others.

Until the study is complete, no firm statements are possible on the efficacy of our approach with very young children. Nevertheless, the initial results have been promising in terms of family response and in a greater normalization of social relationships and less deviant behavior in the children treated than has been our previous experience. The third child treated in this way from the age of 2 years is now (at age 7) in a regular school where he is achieving a normal rate of educational progress. His language competence is also normal. The child has good relationships with adults and engaged in interaction with other children, although his peer relationships still present marked difficulties.

Because these methods are being put to the test in a systematic investigation, it seemed worthwhile to describe them at this stage so that others might try them and evaluate their results independently.

### RATIONALE OF TREATMENT

Our diagnostic criteria, described in detail elsewhere (Rutter, 1971a), follow closely those of Leo Kanner (1943). Our view of the nature of infantile autism, based on experimental, clinical, and longitudinal studies of infantile autism, is that there is a central defect in the cognitive functions associated with language comprehension (and production) and with the processing of symbolic or sequenced information. Circumstantial evidence suggests that this cognitive defect constitutes the primary handicap in autism, the social and behavioral abnormalities arising as secondary consequences (Rutter & Bartak, 1971). We consider that the most fruitful road to therapy is to regard as an abnormality of development rather than as a unique mystical psychosis to which the ordinary principles of development do not apply.

With this premise, it is necessary to analyze the main ways in which the autistic child's development departs from normality, to determine the possible defects which have led to this departure, to consider what is required for normal development, and finally to work out what is needed to facilitate a more normal development.

Three chief handicaps are typical of autism: (1) The failure of social development and in particular the failure to develop normal attachment behavior in early childhood, (2) the global failure of language development accompanied by certain abnormal linguistic characteristics, and (3) the tendency to develop rigid, stereotyped patterns (Kanner's "insistence on sameness") and what others have considered quasi-obsessive, compulsive, and ritualistic behavior.

### FAILURE OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The autistic infant frequently appears unresponsive to social stimuli, not developing

a social smile, not engaging in the normal amount of eye-to-eye gaze, not putting up his arms to be picked up, not responding to his parents' voice, not making normal differentiations between adults, not showing normal social anxiety or separation anxiety and, most of all, not forming strong personal bonds or attachments. None of these failures is absolute; many older autistic children do develop aspects of normal social behavior. Bowlby (1969) has put forward a reasoned argument for the view that one of the most crucial features of personality development is the growth in infancy of a persisting bond with the mother. Whereas it may be doubted whether this bond has to be with the mother (Rutter, 1972a), there are good grounds for believing that bond-formation is an essential part of personality growth and that the child who fails to develop bonds in early childhood is likely to be handicapped in his personal relationships later.

What, then, is known about the requirements for bond formation? The evidence on this point is rather fragmentary (Bowlby, 1969; Rutter, 1972a) but it appears that several elements are required. If *specific* attachments are to develop with respect to individuals, it is probable that the child must have contact with the same person or persons over a prolonged period, since attachments take time to develop. The absolute amount of time in the company of people does not seem to matter but the *intensity* of the interaction probably does. Mothers who play with the child and give him a great deal of attention have a more intensively attached child than those who interact only in the course of routine care. The content of the interaction appears largely irrelevant and feeding is not a necessary feature. It also seems that the total amount of social stimulation may influence the propensity to form attachments. Maternal responsiveness is also relevant. Where mothers respond regularly and quickly when their infants cry, attachments tend to be strongest. Anxiety and fear increase attachment behavior and bonds are most likely to form with the person present at times of stress. The number of caretakers is not a major variable but there is some suggestion that attachments are weaker when there are many caretakers.

Which of these features are lacking in the autistic child? The normal toddler searches for human contact, follows his parents around the house, approaches people and demands their participation in his games. The autistic child does *not* do that and is more likely to remain passive and undemanding of attention. He will not usually try to engage others in his interests and not initiate much personal interaction. While the child may scream and cry when upset, he is less likely to run to his parents for comfort and cuddle.

There is no evidence that parents of autistic children differ basically from any other parents except in social class and intelligence (Rutter, 1971c). On the other hand, parental qualities cannot be considered in isolation and there is evidence that parental behavior is influenced by the children's behavior. Much of the pleasure of playing with an infant comes from his anticipatory smile and movements when you enter the room, his attentive and responsive looking at your face, and his babbling, chuckling and show of appreciation. When, like most autistic children, he fails to respond in this way, only an unusually persistent parent would keep on playing and talking to the child with the same energy, interest and involvement.

The infant's smile serves to induce feelings of warmth and pleasure in the mother (Wolf, 1963) and eye-to-eye gaze has the same effect (Robson, 1967), of producing a feeling of intimacy and closeness just as it does in the adult. The lack of eye-to-eye gaze in the young autistic child and the short duration of eye contact will influence other peo-

ple's reactions to such children. For all these reasons, parents of autistic children are likely to lose gradually some of their involvement with a child who does not seem to care whether the parent talks or plays with him.

Why does the autistic child fail to show the normal degree of social responsiveness? While there is no certain answer to that question as yet, we do know that the autistic child has a wide range of cognitive, perceptual, and language deficits which seriously interfere with his response to the environment (Rutter & Bartak, 1971). Whether they are *sufficient* to account for it is uncertain, but it is likely that they play a large part. One of the objections raised against this view is that social defects are evident during the first year of life well before most children begin to speak (Rutter, 1969). While this is not always the case, it is certainly true that social defects are often in evidence by 6 or 9 months of age before speech can be expected to begin. However, the hypothesis is *not* that the social abnormalities are secondary to speech failures but rather that they are secondary to the child's defects in language comprehension, perception, and central processing of incoming stimuli (Rutter & Bartak, 1971). Consequently, the question is: how early are receptive defects likely to influence the child's response to the environment. The social effects of receptive defects are not known, but we do know that from the earliest months of life the infant can make quite subtle distinctions between speech sounds and between voices (Hammond, 1970; Friedlander, 1970). It would be surprising if the autistic child's cognitive handicaps affecting comprehension did not seriously impair his social responses in infancy.

What can we do in light of such knowledge of normal development to help the autistic child develop bonds and attachments? The first requirement is to insure regular and intensive interaction. It used to be thought that the autistic child *withdrew* from social contact due to anxiety and that, therefore, an attempt to interact before he is ready would only serve to increase his stress. Now that it is evident that rather than withdrawing from social contact he has failed to *develop* social contact, the opposite strategy is required. The adult must *intrude* on the child in order to deliberately engage him in interaction which is meaningful and pleasurable to such children. Accordingly, the child's interest in objects is used for this purpose. The adult tries to engineer the play situation so that his involvement is necessary for the child to line up toys, build towers, or manipulate inset puzzles. This may be done by arranging material so that the adult has to hand objects to the child, or by providing puzzles of interest to him but only just within his capacity so that he feels the need for adult help. Thus the child may be "taught" that personal interaction may be useful to him and also pleasurable. Some autistic children like tickling, jumping, and physical action games which may serve the same purpose. Physical contact such as hugging to express pleasure in the child's accomplishments, should be appropriately introduced.

While such activities are frequently of use in engaging interest and attention, monitoring and functional analysis are required in all aspects of treatment. It is not enough to know that a given activity *usually* leads to a particular response. Rather, it is necessary to examine each child's behavior to determine what circumstances foster or inhibit attachment *for him* and thus enable the therapist to decide how to intrude. Having intruded, it is essential for the therapist to assess the effect in order to find out what is in fact "meaningful and pleasurable to the child."

Emotional behavior has strong imitative elements. An adult attempting to induce the child to smile, laugh and show pleasure as a

social response, must make sure that his pleasure in what the child does is made overt and obvious—more so than with the normal child because of the autistic child's receptive difficulties. It is therefore essential to insure that the adult's communications are meaningful to the child. Free use must be made of gesture, demonstration and moving the child's hands or feet to show what is wanted. Speech must be kept simple with sentences short and unambiguous in semantics and syntax. If the child is socially unresponsive because so much of what he hears means nothing to him, it will be helpful to try to increase the meaningfulness of stimuli so that the child can be induced to pay attention to them. Keeping speech simple is one way but equally important is the ample use of modalities other than spoken language.

In the period when attachments are developing, it is particularly necessary for the parents to be available at times of anxiety when the child's attachment behavior is likely to be maximal, and to become associated with the relief of distress as this probably increases the chance of bonds developing. In the toddler age much distress is associated with frustration, bodily discomfort, hunger, and tiredness. By getting to know his child well, the parent is in the best position to know what has led to distress when the child cries or becomes otherwise upset. Frustration tension is likely to be more frequent in the autistic child because of his increased difficulties in comprehension and communication. The greater the adult's capacity to learn the child's cues, the better his ability to ease the distress. One must remember that it is attachment behavior rather than dependency (Maccoby & Masters, 1970) which is wanted so that, wherever possible, the child should be helped to find his own solutions, rather than have them provided by the adult. In the older child there is some danger that, if attention is supplied only when the child cries or has a tantrum, the distress behavior may be increased through reinforcement. In the toddler, however, crying and tantrums are less likely to have an attention-seeking purpose so that this danger is less marked and at that stage the development of interaction is more important. The problem of reinforcing tantrums can be diminished by insuring that attention is provided freely at other times and that intervention at times of distress is oriented to the removal of the cause (where it can be determined) and by trying to differentiate behavior which appears to have an explicit attention-seeking element.

Also, insofar as a lack of social stimulation tends to impede the development of attachments, the child must have an adequate amount of activities and experience and not be left to his own devices all day because he doesn't demand attention. How much stimulation is required is not known. It is not in the interests of the child (or his family) to be constantly bombarded by stimuli or persistently pressed into doing things. The normal child needs to have time on his own and so does the autistic child. However, parents must see to it that the child has the kind of toys and playthings which interest him (often much more difficult with the autistic child who may have a very narrow range of play activities) and that things are done *with* the child from time to time during the day. Because of the need for periods of intensive interaction, a half hour to an hour every day should be set aside specifically for play with the child along the lines outlined above.

Following Schopler and Reichler (1971), most emphasis has been placed in working with parents to assist them in learning what to do with the children. Our experience has shown that, once parents have appreciated the general path to be taken, they are often adept at innovating new methods of helping



their child. Their morale and confidence rises, and they learn once again how to enjoy playing with their child. It is a shattering experience for any parent to have a child who rejects or ignores him as the autistic child seems to do. The child-care methods which work with the normal child do not have the same effect with the autistic child and many parents become dispirited at their failure. This feeling is often intensified by professionals who, ignoring the cognitive defects in the child attribute autism to parental mis-handling or lack of love. Both the child and his family can be helped by showing the parents the nature of the child's difficulties and giving them guidelines for coping with these difficulties and for engaging the child's interest.

We make use of a one-way screen to watch the parents with their child. This supplies us with accurate information on the child and how he responds to different approaches, so greatly facilitating a careful functional analysis of behavior. The therapist's session with the child enables him to get a better appreciation of the child's style of interaction and gives him the chance to try out different methods of encouraging desired behavior (and of discouraging maladaptive behavior). The parents watch the therapist, together with another therapist, so that they too may learn from the sessions.

The importance of direct treatment in its own right is very difficult to judge. Our impression is that it varies greatly from family to family. Where parents are able to take up suggestions and work out ways of interacting with the child, the therapist's sessions with him have probably only a minor direct influence, even though they serve an important function in furnishing information. On the other hand, where parents are more passive and unresponsive themselves, the treatment sessions with the child are probably quite valuable in their own right.

The frequency with which we see families varies greatly, from once a week to once every few months, depending on both the perceived needs of parents and children and also on travel considerations. It is not known how often families need to be seen to secure effective treatment. However, when the autistic child is very young new issues often arise and it is highly desirable that services should be available at least as frequently as once every few weeks.

#### ATLANTIC UNION

### HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, I have already recorded my opposition to House Resolution 900, known as the "Atlantic Union" resolution. My primary concern is that a commitment on the part of the United States to such a body as the "Atlantic Union," could lead to a loss of our national sovereignty. While I fully believe that we must promote international cooperation, especially in areas of common concern such as trade and defense, I do not believe that such cooperation must come at the cost of losing control over our destiny as a nation.

At a time when our international relations are in a continuing state of conflict and uncertainty, it does not seem wise to me to interject another point of possible dispute among the Western family of nations. Recent history has

shown that American foreign policy involvement in supranational organizations has proven less than successful.

Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues, I include in the RECORD a resolution of the city council of Yonkers, N.Y., which I am honored to represent in Congress, expressing opposition to the formation of an "Atlantic Union":

#### RESOLUTION

Whereas, H.R. 900 and S.R. 217, also known as the "Atlantic Union" Resolutions, are presently before the Congress of the United States, and

Whereas, the intent and implementation of said Resolutions will adversely effect the present status of citizenship in the United States and the State of New York, and

Whereas, there has never been a referendum in the State of New York to determine whether there is any real support of these Resolutions, and

Whereas, our elected representatives in the House of Representatives, Congressman Mario Biaggi and Congressman Peter Peyser have both effectively voiced their opposition to these Resolutions, now, therefore,

Be it resolved that this Council, representing the people of the City of Yonkers, does now declare itself in opposition to H.R. 900 and S.R. 217, and be it

Further resolved, that this Council supports Congressman Mario Biaggi and Congressman Peter Peyser in their opposition to these Resolutions and commends them for their stand.

#### EDITORIAL SCORES CONGRESSIONAL REFUSAL TO STOP GROWTH OF EXECUTIVE

### HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, over the years, the Congress has relinquished many of its constitutional prerogatives and responsibilities to the executive branch of Government.

The executive branch, in recent years, has refused to spend money which we have appropriated; carried on a war which we have never declared; legislated through Executive orders; and thumbed its collective noses at congressional committees which have the temerity to ask downtown decisionmakers to come before us as witnesses.

This Chamber had an opportunity, before the recess, to correct some of these abrogations of power when we debated the appropriation bill for the White House.

Some of us offered amendments which would have put a Governor on the burgeoning presidential staff and also limit the number of White House staffers who could invoke Executive privilege and thus avoid testifying before Congress. As you know, none of the legitimate attempts to put the executive-legislative power relationship back in order succeeded.

An editorial on this subject appeared in the July 3 Des Moines Register. I insert that editorial in the RECORD for the information of my colleagues:

#### EXPANDING PRESIDENTIAL STAFF

A small band of congressmen tried valiantly but futilely the other day to prune the

rapidly growing White House staff. Tempers flared at times as the House members clashed over moves to trim the White House payroll and to cut back the growth of executive privilege.

Representative Morris K. Udall (Dem., Ariz.) decried the "flow of power to the White House" as he urged his fellow congressmen to subtract \$14 million from the \$29.7 million President Nixon requested for operating the White House staff. Udall said the reduction would remove about 550 employees from the staff of 2,200. But the House voted down Udall's proposal on a 210-to-122 vote.

Representative William S. Moorhead (Dem., Pa.), chairman of the House government information subcommittee, led efforts to limit the grant of executive privilege to 10 presidential advisers. Presidents now are virtually free to invoke executive privilege for as many aides as they want. Moorhead and others contended that the present practice, which protects presidential advisers from testifying before Congress, effectively removes many influential appointees from public accountability. But the House rejected any limit, 127 to 66.

When he moved to the White House, Nixon said he would keep a small staff. Later he promised several reorganization projects that would make the government "more effective and more responsible to the people." It didn't work out that way. Nixon actually has accelerated the trend to government centralization and has added to the build-up of agencies clustered about the White House.

For the whole Executive Office operations, including those of the White House staff, Nixon requested \$71 million for the coming year. In his first year in office, the Executive Office budget was \$31 million. Spending went up to \$47 million the next year and is expected to be about \$63 million for this fiscal year.

More than a decade ago, Rexford Tugwell, one of the New Deal brain trust, perceived that Congress was "gradually being reduced to argumentation, to investigation and to acquiescence." How prophetic Tugwell was is evident from the congressional reluctance to curtail the rapid growth of the White House bureaucracy.

#### PROTECTING THE RIGHT TO LIFE

### HON. JOHN G. SCHMITZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. SCHMITZ. Mr. Speaker, Charles E. Rice, professor of Law, in testimony before the Committee on Public Health, Welfare and Social Security of the Indiana State Senate, said:

The critical issue is whether an abortion involves the destruction of a human life. If one concedes that it does, then one can hardly support a proposal to kill existing human beings to suit the convenience or comfort of others (even in the most aggravated circumstances of rape and incest) or because those others consider the victim unfit to live. . . . The children the womb is in fact a human being from the moment of his conception. This could easily be demonstrated at length. It is so clearly a scientific fact that we teach it as such in our schools. . . . Modern science has established that the life of every being begins at conception.

The persistent avoidance of the fundamental issue of when human life begins, by the defenders of widespread abortion in the United States today, is inexcusable.

ble. If the unborn child is a human being from the moment of conception, then all the oft-heard arguments about personal convenience and fetal condition and "forced pregnancy" and a woman's "right to her own body" become not only indefensible, but monstrous—for what decent man or woman would defend the killing of a human being on such grounds? But to assert that the unborn child is not a human being is to assume a very heavy burden of proof, since as Professor Rice points out in detail in his testimony, scientific evidence to the contrary is overwhelming.

As a matter of fact, no one has proved—and it is impossible for me to see how anyone can now prove—that the unborn child is not a human being. As a human being, the unborn child is a new American citizen, entitled to the full protection of the Constitution and the laws. Yet today these new citizens are being slaughtered by the hundreds of thousands in hospitals and abortion mills in many of our States.

In its recent decision on capital punishment, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that a State may no longer take the life even of a deliberate, willful murderer, who was tried, convicted, and sentenced to full due process of law. But that same Court put off until next year—evidently still unable to make up its mind—a decision on whether any State will be allowed to prohibit the killing of unborn children for any reason other than to save the life of the mother.

Everyone who understands and abhors the reality of abortion devoutly hopes that the Supreme Court will at least decide that States may protect the lives of unborn babies. There are still some more optimistic souls who hope that the Supreme Court may ultimately be persuaded to give judicial recognition to the fact that the child in the womb is a human being who should not be slain because his existence is inconvenient, anywhere in the United States. I share their hope but not their optimism. The Supreme Court just has not been making that kind of decision for at least the past 20 years.

Consequently I have introduced an amendment to the U.S. Constitution, designated House Joint Resolution 1186, which would specifically include in the guarantee of the right to life which appears in the first and 14th amendments to our Constitution, every American child from the moment of conception. At the time the 14th amendment was adopted, or very shortly thereafter, this was in effect the law in every State of the Union. It is therefore virtually certain that the framers of this amendment intended it to be so understood, and almost as certain that the framers of the first amendment and the original Constitution would have had the same intention, had the scientific evidence of the humanity of the unborn child from the earliest stages of its development, which is now known, been known to them. This guarantee of the unborn child's right to life needs to be specifically restated and inserted into the

Constitution now, only because the courts have demonstrated on so many occasions that they will read that document according to their own ideas and current trends of thought, rather than according to the intention of those who wrote it.

#### BICENTENNIAL HISTORICAL EVENTS IN JULY

### HON. G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. WHITEHURST. Mr. Speaker, the month of July has special significance to Americans. One usually thinks of the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, however there have been many important events during July that had a direct contribution to the formation of this Nation.

The staff of the ARBC communications committee has compiled an abbreviated list of these events. There are undoubtedly many companion developments in various sections of the country that are equally significant. This list is by no means the sum total of actions during the three-year period in the month of July. It does, however, bring to mind the vast amount of important history in developing this Nation: dates, events, places, and people that need to be recalled, their courage and contributions told again to guide our people into a third century of freedom.

This list also points up the wide-ranging events that can be recognized by communities and organizations throughout the land in celebrating the nation's 200th anniversary in 1976, and indeed during the bicentennial era ending in 1983 in just the 1 month cited. The listing follows:

#### BICENTENNIAL NEWS, JULY 1972

Listed below are significant historical events which relate to the Bicentennial Era:

July 1, 1776—Congress, as a committee, approves Lee Resolution on Independence.

July 2, 1775—Washington arrives at Cambridge.

July 2, 1776—New Jersey adopts state constitution. The first colony to grant woman's suffrage (Reversed in 1807).

July 2, 1776—Congress votes for independence, Twelve for, none against, New York abstaining.

July 3, 1775—Washington assumes command of all Continental forces on Cambridge Common.

July 4, 1776—Declaration of Independence approved and signed By John Hancock, president and Charles Thomson, secretary.

July 5, 1775—Congress adopts Olive Branch Petition. Drafted by John Dickinson, this professed the attachment of the American people to the King, and their hopes for peace.

July 5, 1776—Copies of Declaration of Independence sent to the several state assemblies.

July 6, 1774—"Meeting in the Fields" in New York City. Alexander McDougall and Alexander Hamilton speak out against British tyranny; non-importation resolutions are passed.

July 6, 1775—Congress adopts Dickinson's "Declaration of the Causes and Necessities of Taking Up Arms."

July 7, 1776—Silas Deane arrives in Paris.  
July 8, 1775—Action at Roxbury, Massachusetts. Skirmish between American forces and British foragers.

July 8, 1776—Declaration of Independence publicly proclaimed in Philadelphia.

July 8, 1776—Action at Gwyn's Island, Chesapeake Bay (July 8-10). Patriots capture base camp and scatter Lord Dunmore's fleet and forces.

July 9, 1776—Declaration of Independence formally adopted by provincial congress in New York.

July 9, 1776—Declaration of Independence read before the Army by Washington's orders.

July 9, 1776—New York City patriots pull down equestrian statue of George III in Bowling Green in New York.

July 10, 1774—New York Committees of 51 asks counties to appoint delegates to the Continental Congress.

July 12, 1776—Howe brothers join forces. Admiral Lord Richard Howe arrives off Staten Island from England with over 100 ships and 11,000 soldiers.

July 12, 1776—British warships sail up the Hudson (July 12-18). Move to Tappan Zee shows weakness of American defenses on Manhattan.

July 12, 1776—Dickinson's *Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union* presented to Congress. Plan for confederation of the 13 colonies.

July 15, 1776—Action at Rayborn Creek, South Carolina.

July 19, 1775—Congress appoints commissioners to negotiate treaties with the Indians.

July 21, 1775—American raid on Great Brewster Island, Massachusetts.

July 21, 1775—New York Day of Fasting and Devotion in accordance with the recommendation of Congress.

July 22, 1774—Pennsylvania Assembly names delegates to the Continental Congress.

July 24, 1776—Action at Sorrel River, Canada.

July 25, 1775—Dr. Benjamin Church becomes the first surgeon-general of the Continental Army.

July 26, 1774—Albemarle County, Virginia, Resolution. Freeholders vote to submit non-importation question to a provincial meeting and a general congress of deputies, when held.

July 25, 1775—Congress establishes Post Office Department with Benjamin Franklin as Post Master General.

July 27, 1775—Army Medical Department established.

July 29, 1775—Army Chaplain Department and Judge Advocate General Department established.

July 31, 1775—Congress rejects Lord North's plan for reconciliation.

July 31, 1775—Second American raid on Great Brewster Island, Massachusetts.

#### ORDER OF AHEPA

### HON. RICHARD G. SHOUP

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. SHOUP. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an organization which is celebrating its golden anniversary during the year of 1972. This organization is the Order of Ahepa. The Order of Ahepa is a non-sectarian, nonpolitical, secret fraternal organization, deriving its name from the



first letters of: American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. Its members are men from all walks of life. Among its list of members are persons such as the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, former President Harry S. Truman, and the present Vice President SPIRO T. AGNEW. They are recognized in their own communities as men devoted to civic responsibility, as good neighbors, and as model family men. The organization is one which is devoted to the improvement and betterment of the social, moral, and family life.

During its past 50 years, this order has accomplished many worthy causes. These include many relief projects for victims of natural disasters, encouragement of education through scholarships and recognition to outstanding scholars, work in international relief in the Near and Middle East, assistance to religious orders; and recognition of Greek personages and events within this country.

This organization has many goals, among which are: The promotion and encouragement of loyalty to the United States; instruction of the tenets and principles of Government; instilling a due appreciation of the privileges of citizenship; encouragement of its members in participation in community affairs; active participation in working against political corruption; promotion of understanding of the attributes and ideals of Hellenism; and the Hellenic Culture, promotion of good fellowship; and a championism of education.

It is also my pleasure to recognize that there is a local organization of this order within my home State, the State of Montana. At this time, I would like to recognize Mr. Alex George, Mr. Angelo Veroulis, Dr. Dan Lambros, Mr. Gust Carkulis, and Mr. George Lambros. These men are the officers of the current Montana District Lodge. I would also like to congratulate the three active chapters in Montana. They are located in the cities of Butte, Great Falls, and Missoula.

It is indeed a pleasure to recognize a group which has done so much to help this country and other nations. It is hoped that by recognition and congratulation, this group may be encouraged to keep up its goals—goals which are truly gratifying to see in this day and age. I hope that the next 50 years will mean as much to those who belong to the

Order of Ahepa and those who come into contact with the order as the last 50 have.

### TRICITY NEWS IS "WHERE IT COUNTS"

#### HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, I have long held that one of the best Federal programs in existence today is the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

In the several years of its existence, NYC has given valuable training and employment to thousands of young persons sorely in need of that training and the salaries provided by the Corps.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, I found a recent editorial in the Tricity News of Rodeo, Crockett, and Pinole, Calif., to be most well taken.

The editorial, entitled "Where It Counts," is a ringing endorsement of the National Youth Corps, particularly its effectiveness in our country.

I would at this time, Mr. Speaker, congratulate Mr. Henry Leffert, managing editor of the News, for the excellent editorial which follows in the RECORD:

#### WHERE IT COUNTS

As one of many harassed taxpayers in this land of plenty we have long been appalled at the generosity with which public tax funds are distributed to myriad projects across the land and around the globe—often with apparently little accountability demanded.

We are impressed, therefore, with the very bountiful return that is taking shape for 130 youngsters in the area from Rodeo to Crockett who are assured of nine weeks summer employment at \$1.65 an hour for a total of approximately \$40,000 in Federal funds channeled through the Neighborhood Youth Corps program.

The kids need money of their own. They need the sense of independence and the lift to the spirit that comes from earning it on their own. And, there's a rich bonus in the work habits and job skills they acquire on the job. This type of federally funded program puts our tax monies to good use right at the local level where it is sorely needed.

In the far distant past, before taxes, liability, regulations and restrictions upon business became so onerous, energetic kids could find after-school jobs and summer jobs. However, that era passed into the musty pages of history and for a great many years it has been difficult for youngsters to obtain employment.

But, in most recent years, the picture has been changing favorably as business, industry and government have, joined forces to ease the problem for youth. This has been stimulated in part, by the mounting costs of juvenile delinquency, but it has been fostered also by the very real concern held by many adults for the plight of young people who desperately wanted jobs and found the cupboard bare.

Beyond the satisfaction of holding a job during the summer, earning one's own money, learning how to work and assimilating heavy dosages of realistic vocational counseling, there are other substantial gains.

A major value lies in the assistance job experience gives youth in making a decision as to the occupation or profession they will choose as a career. We suspect it doesn't take long for them to determine whether they prefer working with tools to working with people; if they prefer working indoors at a desk or outdoors on a job that permits greater mobility. And, after several summers, a student may decide that he better hit the books with greater diligence so he may qualify for college entrance and a professional career.

In our judgement the Neighborhood Youth Corps program is one of the better government programs, and one we are glad to see financed with out tax funds. In fact, we hope more jobs for youth can be found so the program can be expanded beyond the 1354 youngsters in the county which it now covers.

#### DR. HAMILTON MOWBRAY'S VINEYARD

#### HON. GOODLOE E. BYRON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, recently the Washington Star featured an article on area residents who have taken up the ancient art of growing vinifera for producing their own wines. Dr. Hamilton Mowbray of Westminster was singled out as one of the successful leaders in this movement.

Dr. Mowbray, who is a professor of psychology at Johns Hopkins University, has now made a commercial enterprise out of a former hobby. He has been planting vinifera for 9 years and is in the process of incorporating as Monbray Wine Cellars, Ltd. Last year, Dr. Mowbray reported a yield of 5 tons of Pinot Chardonnay per acre on his 5-acre vineyard. This is an outstanding accomplishment, and I join the Star in congratulating these pioneers in introducing fine grapes in this area.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Thursday, July 20, 1972

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Nathaniel Thomas Grady, Jr., Church of Our Savior, Yonkers, N.Y., offered the following prayer:

Almighty and everlasting God, in Thee do we live, move, and have our very being. We would pause at this moment to give thanks for all blessings that Thou hast provided our country and her people. Would Thou use the leadership of this Nation as instruments to heal the broken

hearted and set free those which are held in captivity; continue to give us men who dream dreams and give each of us the ability to make those dreams become a living reality. Grant us wisdom and strength to know and to do Thy will; give us hearts and minds so filled with the love of Thy laws, and of that which is righteous and lifegiving, that we may be worthy stewards of the confidence and trust Thou hast placed in our keeping. Now may the God of our weary years,

God of our silent tears, Thou who hast brought us safe thus far; Thou who hast by Thy might, led us into the light, keep us forever in the path. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.