

and as amended, if amended, with a 30-minute limitation.

Upon the disposition of the amendment by Mr. CANNON, the distinguished senior Senator from Kentucky (Mr. COOPER) will propose an amendment on which there is a 1-hour limitation, upon the disposition of which the distinguished Senator from Mississippi (Mr. STENNIS) will propose an amendment upon which there is a 3-hour limitation.

There is a limitation on any other amendment of 1 hour, and limitation on amendment to amendments, amendments in the second degree, debatable motions, and appeals of a half hour, with respect to each.

The time for debate on the bill itself is 1 hour, and the Senate will complete action on the bill at no later than 9 p.m. Monday—hopefully earlier.

Mr. President, from what I have stated, it is evident that there will be at least five yea-and-nay votes on Monday, and of course there could be several more, because amendments to amendments, amendments in the second degree, motions, and appeals will be in order. So, as I have said, there will be at least five yea-and-nay votes. The first one, I would say, would occur somewhere between 1 and 2 p.m.

The distinguished majority leader could wait until 1 p.m. to call up the unfinished business; and if the 1 hour of time on the Mansfield amendment should be fully consumed, the first vote would occur at 2 p.m. But time on the Mansfield amendment could be yielded back, and of course the majority leader may wish to call up the unfinished business a little ahead of 1 p.m. So, I think it is safe to predict that the first rollcall vote will occur some time between 1 and 2 p.m., with the greater likelihood that it will occur more nearly around 1:30 to 2 p.m. on Monday.

Does the distinguished assistant Republican leader have any comment at this time?

Mr. GRIFFIN. No.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, a final postscript. The military procurement will be the unfinished business and a main track item on Tuesday and subsequent days, until it is disposed of.

Various second track items will be cranked into the program structure as necessary and as decided upon by the leadership.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, will the distinguished majority whip yield?

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. GRIFFIN. On Tuesday, as I under-

stand it, the defense authorization bill will be the track one item.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. The Senator is correct.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Can the Senator give us any information now as to what could be the track two items, beginning Tuesday?

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I thank the assistant Republican leader for this question, because it reminded me that I had forgotten to propose a unanimous-consent request on another bill which could very well be the second track item on Tuesday. That would be S. 5, a bill to promote the public welfare.

There is a time limitation which I would propose thereon, and it is as follows, the proposal having been cleared with the distinguished Senator from Minnesota (Mr. MONDALE), the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. PROXMIER), the distinguished Senator from New York (Mr. JAVITS), and others.

I ask unanimous consent that there be a 1-hour limitation on S. 5, to be equally divided between the distinguished Senator from Minnesota (Mr. MONDALE) and the distinguished Senator from New York (Mr. JAVITS); that time on any amendment thereto be divided between the mover of such and the distinguished Senator from Minnesota (Mr. MONDALE). That time on any amendment to an amendment, debatable motion, or appeal be limited to 30 minutes, to be divided between the mover of such and the distinguished manager of the bill (Mr. MONDALE).

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I shall have to object, at least for the time being—the Senator from Colorado (Mr. DOMINICK) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. TAFT) have an interest in this bill, I am advised; and, unfortunately, I have not had an opportunity to talk with them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia did not specify a time limitation on the amendments themselves in the unanimous-consent request. Did he intend to do so?

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I thank the Chair. I meant to stipulate 1 hour on any amendment and 30 minutes on any amendment to an amendment. But I withdraw the request, because I think the distinguished Senator from Michigan (Mr. GRIFFIN) certainly has good reason to object for the time being. I should have cleared this with him in advance. I had forgotten it, inadvertently, and upon his making reference to a second track item, I sought to propose it with-

out requesting a quorum call and discussing it with him. So I withdraw it.

On Monday, in all likelihood, an agreement can be reached, hopefully, on that measure, and that could then be a second track item for Tuesday.

On Wednesday, I would hope that the Senate could proceed to the maritime bill as a second track item; and I say this after having discussed that bill with the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. CORRON), the distinguished Senator from Washington (Mr. MAGNUSON), the distinguished Senator from Louisiana (Mr. LONG), and other Senators.

That is as far ahead as I can safely venture. I should say, however, that the agriculture appropriation bill will also be ready for floor action by Thursday of next week, and at some point it could be brought in as a second track item—hopefully Thursday or Friday.

Mr. GRIFFIN. I thank the distinguished Senator.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I thank the distinguished assistant Republican leader.

#### ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. MONDAY, JULY 24, 1972

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I move, in accordance with the previous order, that the Senate stand in adjournment until 10 a.m. on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and at 1:57 p.m., the Senate adjourned until Monday, July 24, 1972, at 10 a.m.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate, July 21, 1972:

##### ACTION

Christopher M. Mould, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Director of ACTION (new position).

#### CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate July 21, 1972:

##### U.S. DISTRICT COURTS

Robert L. Carter, of New York, to be a U.S. district judge for the Southern District of New York.

##### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Walter J. Stoessel, Jr., of California, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, to be an Assistant Secretary of State.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### A HAVEN FOR WILDLIFE

#### HON. J. CALEB BOGGS

OF DELAWARE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, July 21, 1972

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. President, I was pleased to read an article concerning Sussex County, Del., that appeared recently in "Soil Conservation," the publication of the USDA's Soil Conservation

Service. The article, written by James P. Gorman, a watershed planning specialist, discusses the experiences in land conservation of Otis Smith, who has made his land more productive for man and wildlife.

As I believe this article should be of interest to all Members of Congress, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

### A HAVEN FOR WILDLIFE

(By James P. Gorman)

Delaware, like most Eastern States, is struggling to conserve its natural resources. Mushrooming land developments, with their usual people and pollution problems, are rapidly spreading south into the peninsula's fertile lowland. Competition for land and its natural resource assets becomes fiercer everyday.

Holding the line against this encroaching megalopolis is the land's number one conservationist, preservationist, ecologist—call him what you will—the farmer or rural land-

owner who understands well the lasting value of his natural resources.

An outstanding example of this close farmer-natural resource association is Otis Smith. In the mid-1950's Smith decided to go into the beef cattle business in his native Sussex County, Delaware. His first step was to find land that either was or could be converted into pastureland. Suitable land wasn't available, so Smith bought 800 acres of woodland that had been in cropland about 20 years before. He cleared 700 acres but left trees in a few selected spots to provide shade for cattle.

During a heavy rainy period in the late 1950's Smith found out why his land had been allowed to revert to woodland. A large part was poorly drained and under water. He immediately got in touch with the Sussex Soil Conservation District. The district, working with the Soil Conservation Service, helped Smith with his drainage problem. SCS gave technical aid in preparing a drainage plan that called for a minimum of channels to be constructed in conjunction with an extensive land-grading program.

Following excavation, spoil leveling, and grading, heavy rains again hit the area. Fresh, smooth channel slopes soon had numerous "blowouts." Heavy erosion, caused by surface water spilling over ditchbanks, filled channel bottoms with the highly erodible soil.

The near hopeless problem didn't stop Smith. He had the channels repaired and then constructed berms, having a maximum height of 18 inches and 3:1 back slopes, along both sides of all the channels. The berms diverted surface runoff laterally with the channels to selected spots where drop structures were constructed to ease the water into the channel.

As often happens, a drought followed the rainy period. Smith's pastureland became parched. But a wet perimeter in the lower third of the deep channels indicated that they were still drawing moisture from the subsoil. Smith and the SCS people set out to solve this problem.

They installed water-control structures designed to hold water levels above the critical moisture line. This equalizes the drainage effect of the channels when they are not needed. Water in the ditch bottoms also solves a channel maintenance problem. It prevents undesirable vegetative growth that decreases the effectiveness of the ditches. The small water-control structures are located so that nearly all channel bottoms are flooded when the top flash board is inserted.

It was obvious to Smith and the SCS men that the channel berms and slopes were going to require vegetative stabilization. Why not do so in conjunction with establishing a wildlife area along the channels, Smith asked?

A test area was set up that included 2,000 linear feet of ditchbanks where various varieties and combinations of stabilization and wildlife plantings were planted. The remaining berms and slopes were seeded to a temporary vegetative cover of Kentucky-31 fescue.

Next, all berms, slopes, and roadways were fertilized with generous applications of chicken manure. The wichura rose was sprigged on the top third of the berm 18 inches apart. Clusters or groups that consisted of a Japanese crabapple with autumn olive 15 feet on either side were planted on the lower third of the berm. Each cluster was 100 feet apart. In spots a redosier dogwood was used in place of autumn olive.

At selected areas on the ditchbanks and berms, reed canary-grass, crownvetch, weeping lovegrass, and bicolor lespedeza were planted.

By 1964, two things had happened. Otis Smith had converted his farm operation from cattle to field-crop farming, and it was evident that many of the wildlife plantings

along his drainage ditches were going to be successful.

Smith decided to stabilize all channel slopes and berms with the wichura rose that normally does not exceed a height of 2 feet. He also decided to plant continuous plantings of autumn olive and flowering crabapple along one of the ditchbanks. A roadway on the opposite bank was seeded to a combination of sericea lespedeza and weeping lovegrass.

In the summer of 1971, state and federal conservation experts evaluated the area. Their report indicated that the wichura rose had stabilized slopes, berms, and other critical areas to the point that no evidence of erosion could be found. These areas have not needed maintenance in the 10 years since the original plantings were made. The rose plantings also offered valuable wildlife food and cover. The autumn olive, flowering crabapples, and redosier dogwoods were covered with fruit. Sericea lespedeza had become the dominant plant along roadways. Natural growth of pokeweed, sumac, cherry, pine, and cedar—all of high value to wildlife—were interspersed with the domestic plantings.

There are many ironic twists of fate. Smith started out to be a leader in the cattle industry but may well end up being a pioneer in wildlife conservation.

## HARRY TRUMAN'S FINEST HOUR

### HON. MELVIN PRICE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 20, 1972

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, all of us recall the famous 1948 election victory of Harry S. Truman. Many of us, including myself, consider it to be President Truman's finest hour. One of the most interesting sidelights of that great victory concerns my very good friend, Sam Muchnick.

Like Harry Truman, Sam Muchnick is a winner who is now recognized as the leading wrestling promoter in the Western Hemisphere. The fact that his and President Truman's paths crossed may be a matter of fate. Nonetheless I do not know of two more down-to-earth, decent human beings who made it the hard way and never forget where they came from.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the article written by Irvin Muchnick about his uncle Sam and Harry Truman. The real feature of this article is the fact that the writer is 17 years old. This is only one of the many fine articles he has written for the *Globe-Democrat* and for national publications, such as *Sports Illustrated*. It appeared in the July 1-2 edition of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*:

HARRY TRUMAN'S FINEST HOUR

(By Irvin Muchnick)

There is ample evidence to suggest that Sam Muchnick, the St. Louis wrestling promoter who also happens to be my uncle, is one of those American success stories. Through a combination of hard work and propitious circumstances, he managed to attain a position of stature that eluded the average Willy Loman. And back before television and wrestling became happy tag-team partners and business prospered to such an extent, he helped elect a president of the United States.

It was 1948, the year fellow Missourian Harry S. Truman, after completing the final

term of Franklin D. Roosevelt, sought to win one on his own. He put 31,000 railroad miles into a whistle-stop, underdog struggle against suave Thomas E. Dewey of New York.

The odds makers and pollsters weren't giving Mr. Truman a whit of chance. He was an 8 to 1 underdog in the betting and George Gallup and the American Institute of Public Opinion had Dewey leading 31 states. The Crosley Poll assured Dewey of at least 274 electoral votes, safely over the necessary 266, and said that a total of 300 was not inconceivable. "The Truman-Barkley ticket, on the other hand, with every possible consideration, is unlikely to have more than 219," Crosley added.

The Democratic National Committee hardly panicked at these pronouncements, but it undoubtedly recognized a prodigious task and banked on one of Mr. Truman's few political strengths—his folksy pulling power. An engagement in his home state promised to afford an enthusiastic campaign climax. St. Louis being the logical site. The committee opted for Kiel Auditorium on Oct. 29, Friday night of the final weekend before the Nov. 2 elections.

At the same time another battle brewed, this one flavored with the equally intriguing politics of the wrestling world. The combatants: Sam Muchnick's St. Louis Wrestling Club and the rival Mississippi Valley Sports Club, which was run by Martin Thesz and his wrestler-son Lou. At stake: domination of the coveted St. Louis market, a wrestling citadel since the days when Strangler Lewis and Joe Stecher had matched grips into the wee hours of the morning at the old Coliseum on Jefferson and Washington. The Muchnick and Thesz groups alternated Friday evening shows as they grappled, figuratively, for the area mat dollar.

The son of a Russian immigrant, my uncle had graduated in 1924 from Central High School, and following a brief stint with the U.S. Postal Service, latched on as a sports-writer at the old St. Louis Times. After the collapse of the Times in 1932, the ex-reporter edited a newsletter for Tom Packs, the circus and wrestling impresario. Just prior to World War II and three years as an Army sergeant, he broke with Packs and started promoting on his own.

The Thesz family clearly held the advantage in the early going, but my Uncle Sam had a way of winning friends and influencing people. During his sportswriting days, for example, he had once obtained an exclusive interview with boxing great Jack Dempsey. The two drove off in Muchnick's rumble-seat Ford, leaving behind competitors who had much fancier cars. Now he was using that skill to gain valuable contacts.

"Why," Lou Thesz asked one day, "don't you move to Cincinnati? They're building a new arena there. It's going to be a great place and it will be ideal for wrestling. I can swing it for you."

"I like it here," replied one Sammy who wouldn't run. "Besides, by the end of the season you may prefer to move there yourself."

Thus, the lines were well established going into the fall of '48. In the allocation of dates my uncle had drawn Oct. 29—the same day on which Mr. Truman had hoped to close his campaign.

Early in September the Democratic National Committeeman from Missouri, the late John J. Nangle, contacted Muchnick.

"Who am I to stand in the way of the President?" my uncle was supposed to have said. "Tell Mr. Truman he can have the auditorium that night. I'll postpone my show until Saturday." With less than an hour to spare before some promotional material went to press, he inserted the change.

In a letter on White House stationery dated Sept. 10, Mr. Truman expressed his gratitude. "Dear Sam," the president wrote.



"John Nangle has just informed me of your generosity with regard to the Auditorium for Friday, October twenty-ninth. I can't tell you how very much I appreciate your courtesy in this matter. I hope to see you that evening. Sincerely yours, Harry Truman."

The letter is now framed and hangs in the den of Uncle Sam's two-story home in Olivette. He and his wife, Helen have three children, college students all. But our story isn't over yet.

"A couple of days later," my uncle recalls, "John Nangle called again. Mr. Truman was going to be in New York on the twenty-ninth. Also, he'd get greater radio exposure on a Saturday night. So I quickly agreed to move the wrestling card BACK to Friday."

He estimates the confusion cost him \$1,000, no small sum in his 1948 operation. Even though the state political potentates offered a reciprocal favor, Uncle Sam says he never cashed in on the promise. But he did receive some helpful publicity.

"I'm an admirer and supporter of Harry Truman anyway, and anything I can do to help elect him will be a pleasure," he told the St. Louis Labor Tribune.

The Star-Times quoted him as saying, "I'm neutral when it comes to politics, but when the President of the United States asks me to do him a favor, I'll never refuse. And just to show I'm not taking sides, I'd give up my Oct. 29 date for Tom Dewey if he should want to use the auditorium."

The subject of this frenetic game of musical dates had other matters on his mind. By Oct. 30 Mr. Truman was coming off an unimpressive two-day stay in New York City and was happy to be headed for friendly territory. Thursday's Madison Square Garden appearance had gone well enough, but in Brooklyn on Friday, said the correspondents, Harry had been a bit sluggish.

Aides sent forth the word that handshakes that night would be out of the question; the clashing throngs of 36 states had left him with a tender case of Campaigner's Fingers. Speechwriters were busy altering, refining, juxtaposing fiery phrases; they applied a last spray of rhetoric scant minutes before the train carrying the presidential entourage arrived in St. Louis.

Meanwhile, a tired Truman was looking forward to a couple of quiet days in Independence, followed by a Florida vacation he and Bess were planning regardless of the election returns.

If the President needed inspiration, he certainly got it from a rousing reception at Union Station, where close to 10,000 people were lined six deep. Another 50,000 braved nasty wet weather and jammed the Market Street sidewalks along the five-block drive to the auditorium, while 21 aerial bombs saluted him from Aloe Plaza. Finally, when he entered the Kiel Convention Hall several minutes late, and the band broke into "Hall to the Chief," an estimated 13,000 loyalists produced a stentorian roar. Gorgeous George never heard one any louder.

"Cowbells and a siren, which had sounded mechanical when Forrest Smith, the Democratic nominee for Governor, addressed the packed house, took on the air of the real thing when the President stood in front of the microphones," wrote Paul W. Tredway, then a reporter and now Sunday editor of The Globe-Democrat.

"He did not give the impression of a man who thinks he is licked. Unless he can act as well as he can play the piano, Mr. Truman was not fooling."

Scanning the faithful during the four-minute ovation, the president dramatically discarded the script over which his subordinates had toiled and, as they say, proceeded to deliver from the heart. Although at best only a mediocre speaker, he put it all together in his 271st and finest campaign-trail address.

"Give 'em hell, Harry!" many shouted, repeating his slogan.

"I'm giving it, I'm giving it!" he yelled back.

He lashed out vigorously at Dewey, the Republicans in general, the hostile media. He elicited cheers from the predominantly pro-labor crowd—including a large assemblage of AFL Steamfitters—by reiterating his desire to see the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, which Congress had passed over his veto.

Observed the Sunday New York Times: "Mr. Truman was in a fighting mood as he has never been in the campaign before."

Uncle Sam probably would have agreed . . . if he had been there. It seems that he arrived at Kiel too late and couldn't fight his way into the overflow crowd. As a result, he never was able to see Mr. Truman, much less meet him, and had to be content with turning his collar to the cold and damp and listening over loudspeaker hookups by the 14th and 15th Street entrances.

The rest of the stuff is history. Dewey Defeats Truman, trumpeted that egg-faced Chicago Tribune bannerline, but when all the precincts were in, Harry had actually breezed to the political upset of the century.

He captured 28 states and 303 electoral votes—yes, better than 300 was possible—to Dewey's 16 and 189, with Dixiecrat candidate Strom Thurmond scooping up four southern states. The popular-vote margin was 2,136,525.

Blaming complacency, Republicans kicked themselves. Pollsters groped for apologia-explanation. "Mr. Truman," a Gallup spokesman concluded, "staged a strong upsurge in the closing days of the campaign." Many a head-scratching analyst cited the St. Louis speech as the turning point.

That brings us back to my father's Democratic brother. He too won the match after dropping the first fall.

For the Friday card he added a gimmick whereby kids from nine to 14, dressed in Halloween garb, were admitted free. Two popular St. Louis Hill natives and major league catchers—Yogi Berra of the Yankees and Joe Garagiola of the Cardinals—served as judges in an intermission costume contest. (A decade later Garagiola would become the first ringside voice of "Wrestling at the Chase" before moving on to New York and the "Today" show.)

Nevertheless, only 4,621 fans showed up to watch Orville Brown defeat Frankie Tala-baer. The next week Thesz and Son announced 10,102 for Lou's match against Wild Bill Longson.

However, Sam refused to say "uncle" and soon gained the leverage. His turnstile pulse coincidentally quickened with Mr. Truman's election. There were 5,237 on Nov. 11; 9,176 on Nov. 26; 7,593 on Dec. 10; and 10,110 on Jan. 7, 1949. He had his first sellout on Feb. 4, as 10,651 saw Buddy Rogers take the measure of Don Eagle.

Under the submission hold of comparatively sagging attendance, the Mississippi Valley Sports Club conceded and sold out to the St. Louis Wrestling Club.

By determination and defiance of the odds—by the Harry S Truman method—Uncle Sam had become the undisputed head of local grunting and groaning. "The Scheduling of the President 1948" had a happy ending.

#### CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

**HON. RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, July 21, 1972

Mr. SCHWEIKER. Mr. President, during this week in particular we re-

member the world's captive nations. In a time when we are seeking to improve our relations with the Soviet Union and with the People's Republic of China, we must not allow ourselves to forget the aspirations for freedom and self-determination of peoples and nations under Soviet dominance, or absorbed into the Soviet Union. Albania, Byelorussia, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, the Ukraine, and other peoples were subjugated by force of arms and are ruled with varying but substantial degrees of repression. Many fled these homelands. Many would leave now, if they could. Some manage to do so. But many would return, if they could, to their free and independent homelands.

The winds of change afoot throughout the world are not absent in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Dissent against political repression, if anything, appears to be on the increase and even generations which have grown up under Communist rule have produced their share of dissidents.

In reflecting on Captive Nations Week, and the people of these nations, we must focus on their aspirations for freedom and self-determination, for these are the ideals upon which our own Nation is founded.

An enlightened diplomacy by the United States should be followed to work for and encourage increasing autonomy for the captive nations, and relaxation of internal repression.

During this week of commemoration for captive nations, let us rededicate ourselves to the ideals of freedom and the self-determination of nations, and to all persons and nations working together to achieve these goals.

#### ARAB DIPLOMACY—FIRST SOVIET DEFEAT

**HON. JOHN R. RARICK**

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 20, 1972

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the action taken by the government of Egypt in reasserting their freedom and independence from the military domination of the Soviet Union should not come as a surprise to any informed American. For the most part the Communist Party is uniformly banned throughout the Arab world and the Arab leaders had been delivered to the Communist world in order to seek armaments to counteract the armaments being provided their Middle East antagonist by the United States.

It must have become obvious even to the Arabs that the Soviet Union was using the Arab people as a pawn to trade off for power agreements with our government. Under such agreements, the Soviets were merely using the Arabs while in reality blocking them in any Middle East military endeavor.

Over all, the Arab action is consistent with that being taken by smaller nations the world over following the efforts of our country to create a new world leader-

ship of three super powers; that is, the Soviet Union, Red China, and the United States.

In my remarks of April 19, "Abandonment of Non-Communist Allies Under the Foreign Policy of the American Revolution," page 13852, and my remarks of May 23, "United States Courts Communists While Losing Real Superpower," page 18610, I had documented the retaliation of our former U.S. friends and allies against our new "soft on communism" foreign policy. And, now we find even the Arab leaders awakening to the realization that they have been had. I ask that related newspaper clippings follow.

[From the Baton Rouge (La.) Morning Advocate, July 19, 1972]

#### RUSSIAN MILITARY MEN ORDERED OUT OF EGYPT

CAIRO.—President Anwar Sadat, who signed a 15-year treaty of friendship and cooperation with Moscow last year, announced Tuesday he has ordered Soviet military advisers and experts withdrawn, the semi-official Middle East News Agency reported.

Sadat said the action was part of a series of moves aiming at a new stage in Egyptian-Soviet relations.

In a 90-minute speech before the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union (ASU), Sadat said the main aim of Egyptian foreign policy had been to achieve the best possible relations with the Soviet Union.

"This was a basic mistake in our policy," Sadat said, "because our main enemy is Israel...."

Sadat, however, had high praise for the Soviet Union which he said "stood with us in all fields, political, economic and military." But he said Egypt now had to revise its policies.

The Middle East News Agency said the committee voted unanimously to support Sadat in his decisions.

The agency said Sadat announced that military installations and equipment installed by the Soviets was Egyptian property and would be operated henceforth by the Egyptian armed forces.

Sadat made his announcement before the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union (ASU), Egypt's highest political body, the agency said.

An estimated 20,000 Soviet military advisers and technicians have been helping to man Egypt's missile and air defensive system against Israel.

Sadat said that consultations are going on to decide the style of cooperation which will be most effective in the future.

#### EXODUS BEGINS

Sadat said termination of the Soviet military mission was at Egypt's request and was effective as of Monday, July 17.

"Our sons in the armed forces will replace them in everything they did," Sadat said.

Official Cairo sources said the evacuation has already begun and the Soviet advisers and experts were expected to be out of the country "in a relatively brief period."

The news agency quoted Sadat as telling the Central Committee during the two and one-half hour meeting in Cairo earlier in the day:

"After studying the position from all its angles and with full appreciation of the huge Soviet aid to us and concern for Soviet friendship, I found it appropriate at the outset of a new stage of that friendship to take these decisions:

"—A decision to end, with effect from July 17, the mission of the Soviet military advisers and experts who came at our request.

Our sons in the armed forces will replace them in everything they did.

"—The military installations and equipment which were established on Egyptian soil after the June 1967 war are considered the private property of Egypt and are under the operation of our armed forces.

"—A call within the framework of the Egyptian-Soviet friendship treaty for an Egyptian-Soviet meeting at a level to be agreed upon later to hold consultations concerning the coming stage."

#### CUTS VISIT SHORT

Official sources said Sadat's demand for the termination of the Soviet military mission and withdrawal of the experts and advisers was conveyed to the Kremlin leaders by Premier Aziz Sidky last week.

Sidky flew to Moscow last Thursday for what was scheduled to be a three-day visit. But he returned to Cairo on Saturday, after only one day of talks with Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev and Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin.

Cairo sources said Sidky had demanded the withdrawal of the Soviet advisers during his talks with Kremlin leaders.

#### COMMITTEE SUMMONED

Political observers in Beirut and elsewhere described Sadat's action as the worst blow to the Soviet Union since it moved into the Arab world in a big way with the conclusion of an arms-for-cotton deal with the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser in 1955.

There were unconfirmed reports that Sadat was unhappy about Moscow's reported refusal to provide more offensive weapons to carry out his repeated pledge to recapture occupied Arab territory from Israel.

(Sources in Beirut said about 200 Soviet pilots were based in Egypt, which recently reported receiving the MIG23, the newest and most powerful in the Soviet arsenal.)

The semi-official newspaper Al Ahram described the situation as an "emergency" and said the committee was summoned to discuss "one of the most important and serious subjects it has ever debated." Al Akhbar, another influential newspaper, said the "decisive resolutions are linked with the military situation and our international relations."

The Egyptians were known to have been pressing Moscow for more sophisticated offensive weapons. Sadat himself made two visits earlier this year to the Soviet capital. But reports said Moscow had urged restraint and that no major move to break the no-war no-peace deadlock in the Middle East could be expected until at least after the U.S. presidential elections in November.

[From the Evening Star and Daily News, July 20, 1972]

#### EGYPT TIGHTENS GRIP ON RUSSIAN BASES

(By Andrew Borowiec)

CAIRO.—The Egyptian army was reported today in full control of all military installations after President Anwar Sadat's decision to expel Soviet military advisers from the country.

Arab sources said the takeover of Soviet-operated bases was swift and smooth.

Defense Minister Gen. Mohammed Ahmed Sadek personally reported to the president that all weapons were not in Egyptian hands. It could not be immediately determined whether this included sophisticated missile sites and supersonic bombers hitherto manned by Russian crews.

However, there were reports that the Soviet Union was prepared to renegotiate its military relationship with Egypt in order to maintain its foothold in this vital Middle East nation.

East European diplomats said Russia was taken aback by Sadat's abrupt decision but was not losing hope of finding a way around

it. There was talk that some key Soviet weapons instructors would remain in Egypt even after the departure of the bulk of Russian troops.

With secrecy shrouding all military movements, it was difficult to ascertain how many Russians have left Egypt so far. Diplomatic sources knew of only three plane loads of Russians departing yesterday, with others getting ready to move by ship. All Egyptian sources limited themselves to laconic references to Sadat's Tuesday speech in which he asked the Russians to leave.

Cairo itself felt no dramatic or visible change after Sadat's announcement. The Russians have never been conspicuous in the capital, being billeted mainly in desert bases.

However, a number of Soviet families living mainly in the Zamalek suburb were reported gone or preparing to leave.

Communist sources stressed the bitterness of the Soviet Union at Sadat's announcement, pointing out that "there were other ways" of handling the breakdown in Soviet-Egyptian military cooperation.

The Russians appear to feel, according to these sources, that the Egyptian government purposely sought to give the operation international dimensions.

Yet observers in the Egyptian capital felt the government was doing everything to prevent the move from deteriorating into an anti-Soviet campaign. Sadat himself stressed that the basic principles of Soviet-Egyptian friendship will remain intact.

It was clear that the details of the new relations are yet to be worked out, and that some form of compromise was more than likely.

It was also obvious that the whole intricate relationship between Egypt and the Soviet Union was undergoing a sweeping change with the possibility of far-reaching repercussions.

While most Egyptians appeared to express satisfaction at Sadat's move, reaction from other Arab countries was mixed.

With most governments remaining silent, the Arab press from Kuwait to Casablanca gave vent to speculation and question marks.

There was an underlying fear that by cutting itself off from Soviet military aid, Egypt would risk undermining its military posture.

In Beirut the Al Nahar daily bluntly suggested that the Arabs would be naked in the face of the Israeli enemy without a viable substitute for Soviet military presence.

Sadat has asked the Russians for high-level talks to define a new relationship. As far as it could be ascertained here, the Russians were prepared for concessions in order to safeguard their huge military investment here, variously estimated at between \$3 billion and \$5 billion.

As one Communist official in Cairo put it, "The Russians are in a difficult position. They cannot simply dismiss Egypt. The stakes are too high."

This diplomat suggested that so far Soviet dividends after years of efforts in the Arab world have been extremely limited. "The Communist party is uniformly banned throughout the Arab world and popular sympathy for Russia is nil," he added.

There has been no official comment from the governments of Iraq, Syria and Libya, among governments who benefit from massive Soviet military aid. The Arab world is clearly waiting for the situation to crystallize.

The Egyptians themselves appeared baffled by the consequences. There was no sign of any unrest and the army—the best organized and most disciplined force in the country—appeared solidly behind the government.

The first concrete indication of further course of action would most likely come on Monday when President Sadat addresses the Congress of the Arab Socialist Union, the country's ruling party.



[From the Evening Star and Daily News,  
July 20, 1972]

#### SOVIETS EXPLAIN CAIRO PULLOUT

MOSCOW.—The Soviet government says the military personnel it sent to Egypt have done their job and now they're coming home.

The statement by the government news agency Tass last night was the first disclosure to the Soviet people of something President Anwar Sadat of Egypt announced 24 hours earlier. But while Sadat said he had told Moscow to get the Soviet military advisers out of Egypt because the Kremlin hadn't given him more advanced offensive weapons to use against Israel, the Soviet statement gave no hint of this.

Tass said a "number of Soviet military personnel" had been in Egypt at the request of the Cairo government, and they have finished teaching the Egyptians how to "master Soviet military equipment."

"Now the Soviet military personnel in the Arab Republic of Egypt have completed their functions," the news agency said. "With the awareness of this, after an exchange of opinions, the sides deemed it expedient to bring back to the Soviet Union the military personnel that had been sent to the Arab Republic of Egypt for a limited period."

"These personnel will shortly return to the U.S.S.R."

Tass said the advisers had been on temporary assignments "in accordance with the requests of the leadership of the Arab Republic of Egypt for help in ensuring its defense potential in the face of Israeli aggression."

It said these relations will be based on the 15-year friendship treaty signed last year, and the "joint struggle for the liquidation of the consequences of the Israeli aggression."

Like Sadat's announcement, the Soviet statement gave no indication of the number of Russian personnel leaving Egypt or of the number which will remain. Sources in Cairo estimated that 10,000 to 20,000 military advisers would go, but nearly as many civilian advisers and experts would remain.

In Beirut, a key observation post for the Arab world, Sadat's expulsion of the Russians was generally regarded as a blow to Soviet prestige.

At the United Nations, the most common reaction was that Sadat's action gave the United States a big chance to regain lost influence in Egypt. Some diplomats predicted a joint reduction of U.S. arms shipments to Israel and Soviet arms shipments to Egypt.

#### ORDER OF AHEPA

#### HON. J. CALEB BOGGS

OF DELAWARE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, July 21, 1972

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. President, next Wednesday marks the 50th anniversary of the Order of Ahepa, the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. This eminent organization is celebrating its 50th year of national and international service.

On the international scale, the Order of Ahepa has proved its merits by such activities as relief work for victims of natural disasters in Turkey, Greece, Ecuador, and Corinth. Its work in health programs in Greece has been particularly outstanding.

The order's work in America has been equally meretricious. It has come to the aid of hurricane victims in Florida and of flood victims in Mississippi and Kan-

sas City. The Order of Ahepa has also been active in the field of cancer research through its support of the Dr. George Papanicolaou Cancer Research Institute. Worthy of special praise is the order's work in the field of education; the order has awarded scholarships to worthy students for over 40 years. Each year it recognizes outstanding high school graduates with its award of the seven-volume "Greek Classics" set.

Mr. President, I would like to commend the Order of Ahepa for its considerable achievement over the past 50 years and wish it continued success in the 50 years to come. I have no doubts concerning this future success, for I am well aware of the high caliber of its members. In my own State, there are men like John M. Sitaras and James Micheals, the president and vice president of the Wilmington chapter. They are assisted in their work by Mr. Thomas G. Magiros, recording secretary; Mr. William H. Athan, executive secretary; and Mr. Tom Karras, treasurer. Also worthy of notice is Mr. Peter Andrianpoulos of Wilmington, who is the treasurer of the district lodge. With members like these, I feel certain that the Order of Ahepa will continue in its most worthy efforts for a long time to come.

#### SCHOOLBUS SAFETY BEFORE THE SENATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE

#### HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 20, 1972

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the RECORD today a statement I gave before the Senate Commerce Committee on Wednesday concerning the need for new schoolbus safety legislation. As you know, 80 Members of the House have cosponsored H.R. 11160, which would require the first comprehensive set of schoolbus construction standards ever. The time for legislation of this kind is, I believe, long overdue. I hope those of my colleagues interested in the other schoolbus issue—schoolbus safety—will be interested in my statement before the Senate Commerce Committee which follows:

STATEMENT BEFORE THE SENATE COMMERCE  
COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLBUS SAFETY, JULY  
20, 1972

(By Les Aspin)

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to appear before the Committee today concerning the issue of schoolbus safety and the legislation Senator Nelson and I have introduced in Congress.

When asked about schoolbus safety, probably the first thing that the Department of Transportation will point out is that schoolbuses are one of the safest form of transportation. This is true. There are only .05 fatalities per 100 million passenger miles of schoolbus travel compared to 2.1 deaths for auto travel. The reasons for this low fatality rate however are fairly simple: schoolbuses generally move at slow speeds, other drivers usually become cautious when they see a schoolbus, and schoolbus drivers are usually good, cautious drivers.

But while there may be relatively few accidents with schoolbuses, it is also true that the accidents which do occur are more seri-

ous than they need be because schoolbuses are extremely shoddily built vehicles. In fact, schoolbuses are probably the unsafest vehicles on the road. Passenger cars are generally better constructed, intra and inter city buses are often better constructed than schoolbuses. There is no question that far more has been done to assure the construction of safe cars than has been done to assure the construction of safe schoolbuses, which transport the nation's children. There is little excuse for DOT's apathy and, even antipathy, to requiring the construction of reasonably safe schoolbuses.

The identical bills Senator Nelson and I have introduced in Congress (S. 2582, H.R. 11160) would require the accomplishment of four very basic and very long overdue goals. First, our legislation would require the DOT to promulgate schoolbus standards in at least ten specific areas: emergency exits, interior protection for occupants (including restraint systems), floor strength, seat anchorages, crash worthiness of body and frame, vehicle operating systems, windows and windshields, fuel systems, exhaust system, and flammability of interior materials.

Why is this section of the bill necessary? Because DOT has steadfastly refused to promulgate effective and comprehensive standards for the construction of schoolbuses, even though they presently have the authority to do so. Yet, while the DOT has been unable to come up with meaningful schoolbus construction standards, the Vehicle Equipment Safety Commission—an interstate compact to which forty-six states belong—has come up with a generally excellent set of standards which have already been adopted by a couple of states. (VESC-6 minimum requirements for schoolbus construction and equipment) The VESC standards have been hailed by many experts as a giant step forward in building safer schoolbuses.

One schoolbus company, Ward Schoolbus Manufacturing, Inc., was so enthusiastic about the VESC standards that it constructed a prototype schoolbus which conformed to the VESC standards. The Ward prototype schoolbus is clearly far more advanced in terms of safety than schoolbuses presently on the road. As you know, the number and quality of rivets used in a schoolbus body is one of the most important factors in determining the safety quality of the schoolbus. The Ward prototype schoolbus has more than five times the total rivets as the average schoolbus presently in use. The Ward bus also has about half as many structural panels as the average schoolbus. By reducing the number of structural panels, and by overlapping them, as the Ward Company has done, the possibility of the bus becoming a "cookie-cutter" when it is involved in an accident and causing severe lacerations to the children on the bus, is greatly reduced. The Ward schoolbus is also superior to present schoolbuses in many other respects.

The Ward Company's efforts to build a better schoolbus are particularly important because they convincingly demonstrate that safer schoolbuses are quite practicable. The company estimates that the added cost to the consumer of these improvements would be a rather negligible \$390 per bus. For a \$10,000 bus, this is certainly not too much when one considers the extra safety it would provide for the children.

The second thing our legislation would do is require DOT to build at least one experimental prototype bus within three years of the bill's enactment. Considering the relatively low cost of building such a prototype schoolbus, it is somewhat curious that DOT has not already agreed to do so. Certainly, building a prototype is not a new concept to DOT. It has provided funds to build such prototypes as: electric power buses, steam power buses, experimental safety cars, track air cushion vehicles (trains), turbo trains, the Bay Area Rapid Transit System in the San Francisco-Oakland area, and Coast

Guard ice-cutters. Possibly, building a prototype safety schoolbus is simply too mundane a project for DOT.

I also understand that the Senate Commerce Committee is considering authorizing \$1 million for the purpose of schoolbus crash worthiness tests. I strongly support such a proposal with or without acceptance by the Committee of our legislation. I believe the crash worthiness tests, however, would be far more beneficial if they were part of a larger plan including the construction by DOT of a prototype schoolbus.

A third provision in our legislation would require that each manufacturer and distributor of schoolbuses test drive each bus individually to insure that it is working properly and is in conformance with all applicable safety standards. At present, schoolbuses often get assembled at two or more different factories and no one is really responsible for the final product, which is not adequately tested, if it is tested at all. If anyone believes that thorough testing of schoolbuses is not important, I would refer him to an article by Coleman McCarthy entitled "The Faulty Schoolbuses" which appeared in the March 11, 1972 issue of the *Saturday Review*. In this excellent article about one schoolbus operator's frustrations with poorly constructed schoolbuses, Mr. McCarthy details: "clutches burning out . . . wheels wobbling . . . tires leaking . . . bolts falling out of motor mounts . . . power steering falling . . . accelerator springs snapping—a waking nightmare. With the Chairman's permission I would like to include this important article in the Committee's hearings record.

A fourth provision in the legislation would require that DOT investigate and publicly release a report of each schoolbus accident which results in a death. One important purpose of this provision is to obtain data from schoolbus accidents useful in determining the structural weaknesses of schoolbuses so that safer schoolbuses can be designed and built. While it does appear that DOT is now doing a better job of investigating schoolbus accidents than in the past, this provision would set a reasonable minimum standard for DOT investigations of schoolbus accidents.

In summary, this schoolbus safety bill is very moderate and long overdue legislation. The House bill has been cosponsored by 80 Congressmen. It has been endorsed by a wide number of groups, including: the National Education Association, the American Association of School Administrators, Physicians for Automotive Safety, Citizens for a safer Schoolbus, the Vehicle Equipment Safety Commission, the National Safety Council, the Ward Schoolbus Manufacturing, Inc., and the Prince Georges County Public Schools.

Coleman McCarthy, in another article called "The Other Busing Problem", which recently appeared on the editorial page of the *Washington Post*, probably put it best:

As (schoolbus) crashes continue, alibies for inaction become thinner. The problems are known, the technology is available. The undecided question is whether the sources of money needed for safety—school boards, state houses and Congress—think that saving children's lives is important. Meanwhile the busing issue gets more speeches than busing safety.

#### A TRIBUTE TO DR. WILLIAM T. PECORA

**HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 20, 1972

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, it is with a deep sense of loss that I mourn the

untimely passing of a dear friend and able public servant, Dr. William T. Pecora.

As Under Secretary of the Department of Interior, as Director of the Geological Survey, and throughout his career in Government, Bill combined the talents of an inquiring and knowledgeable scientist with a sensitivity to peoples' needs, not only with respect to the physical environment, but to man's whole quality of life.

His sense of personal and professional integrity, his selfless dedication and commitment to the public interest were hallmarks of his career. It was these qualities which marked his public service and won for him the respect and admiration of his colleagues, the scientific community, and Republican and Democratic administrations alike. More than they shall ever know, the people of this Nation owe him a debt of gratitude.

Those of us who knew Bill and knew of his contributions mourn for him—for our own loss and for the loss, which most of all, his family feels and bears. To them I wish to express my deep, immeasurable sorrow.

#### THE THIRD 6-MONTHS: A LEGISLATIVE RECORD, JANUARY-JULY 1972

**HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 20, 1972

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, in keeping with my policy of providing detailed information to my constituents in the Third District of Kentucky, I am inserting in the *Record* the following summary of my legislative activities during the first 6 months of the second session of the 92d Congress:

#### THE THIRD 6-MONTHS: A LEGISLATIVE RECORD, JANUARY-JULY 1972

##### 1. FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Administration's projected budget deficits for the 1972 and 1973 fiscal years—possibly a record-shattering \$57 billion—are feeding the fires of inflation, not dampening them.

Accordingly, I have tried to be responsible and realistic in my approach to matters affecting the budget. In seeking to lower the deficit, I have moved on two fronts: (1) sponsoring legislation to increase federal revenues; and (2) supporting selective cuts in federal spending proposals.

In March I co-sponsored tax reform legislation which, if enacted, would reduce the federal deficit by \$7.25 billion a year, simply by limiting some of the exemptions or "loopholes" in our existing tax system.

I had hoped that a portion of this bill could be attached, as a "Fiscal Responsibility Amendment," to the important Revenue Sharing Bill which was passed by the House in June. Revenue sharing, which will cost the federal treasury more than \$5 billion a year, should pay its own way.

Unfortunately, the revenue sharing bill was brought to the floor under a "closed rule"—a parliamentary tactic prohibiting amendments. I voted against this restrictive rule despite pressures from those who favored "revenue sharing regardless of cost." But the rule was adopted, and the amendment could not be considered.

Votes in favor of reduced spending are always difficult, since the proposals involved

are usually popular and useful. However, I try always to measure my decisions against the test: "Is it really necessary?"

The War in Indochina, which has fueled the inflationary fires, is still costing the nation \$7 billion a year.

I have voted consistently to seek an early end to this unfortunate and costly military adventure which has been so terribly wasteful of human life. The most recent vote came on June 27th, when I joined 151 of my colleagues in supporting a September 1, 1972, cutoff of funds for the war, provided our prisoners are released and our missing men accounted for.

Also in the area of Defense Department spending, I voted in June to trim the military procurement authorization by more than \$800 million. I voted to reduce spending for development of the B-1 bomber and the Safeguard ABM system (including the dubious plan to deploy an ABM system around Washington, D.C.). The floor debates indicated clearly that elimination of these projects would not appreciably affect national security.

My concern about unmet domestic needs—further jeopardized by the Administration's budgetary deficits—convinced me that it would be wise to reduce our support of several international agencies, including the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the International Development Association.

I opposed some questionable spending proposals on the domestic scene, as well. These included the Transpo '72 Exposition held this spring at Dulles International Airport (\$2 million) and the proposed construction of a new west front for the United States Capitol (\$60 million). Proper respect for our nation's heritage can best be shown, in my opinion, by repair and rehabilitation of the existing west front—the last original exterior surface of this historic structure.

I also voted against funds for the Commission to plan for the American Bicentennial celebrations. I think we should celebrate our beloved nation's 200th birthday, not by a lavish expenditure of funds, but by thoughtful and fitting ceremonies such as the traditional reading of Washington's Farewell Address in Congress to mark the anniversary of our first President's birth. On February 21, 1972, I enjoyed the great honor of reading this moving Address in the historic House Chamber. It was one of the most memorable experiences of my life.

Other attempts on my part to put a brake on government spending include:

Co-sponsorship of a federal severance tax bill, to give all states an incentive to levy a tax of up to 5 percent on extracted mineral resources. Where state taxes are not imposed, the federal government would collect such a levy. In either event, governmental revenues would be increased.

Support of legislation to create a Congressional Office of Technology Assessment. This much-needed agency could result in immense savings to the taxpayers by giving Congress advice and information by which to judge more accurately the merit of proposals calling for massive spending in the fields of science and technology.

Co-sponsorship of three tax reform measures designed to correct inequities affecting specific groups. One of these measures simplifies the tax provisions applicable to small businessmen. The other two eliminate certain inconsistencies in the tax code based on the marital status of the taxpayer.

Opposition to legislation shifting the government's share of the cost of federal employees' health insurance premiums from 45% to 75%. I supported an alternative proposal to set the government share at 50 percent—a more equitable and less costly arrangement.

Vote for an amendment to reduce from \$55,000 to \$20,000 the amount an individual farmer can receive each year in federal crop subsidy payments.



Support of efforts to curb the spiraling costs of the Executive Office of the President, which in the past few years has become the fastest-growing federal bureaucracy. I voted to impose a ceiling on Executive salaries of \$29 million, still some \$12 million more than the final budget of the previous Administration.

## 2. ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

A number of extremely important public works projects affecting Kentucky's vital water resources won funding for the coming year. Citizens of Kentucky's Third District will be most benefited by the \$500,000 appropriation to begin construction of the Southwestern Jefferson County Floodwall.

President Nixon's budget for fiscal 1973 contained no funds for this high-priority flood protection project, but Congress corrected this serious oversight, thanks to a co-operative and bi-partisan effort by the entire Kentucky Congressional delegation.

Also of particular importance to Kentucky is a bill to create mining and minerals research centers to seek new solutions to the many problems associated with this important industry. I supported this legislation and it passed the House in May.

The most significant environmental legislation, from a national viewpoint, which the House passed this year is the comprehensive Water Pollution Control Act of 1972. The bill is currently in conference but should soon be sent to the President for his signature. When enacted, it will firmly establish the year 1981 as our national target date for ending the discharge of industrial pollutants into our streams and waterways.

Another important action by the House was the passage, in February, of a major bill dealing with the abatement and control of noise pollution. As a co-sponsor of the Noise Control Act, I was heartened by the overwhelming majority (356 to 32) it received.

I also have sponsored a number of other measures dealing with critical environmental questions, including resolutions urging the negotiation of a treaty banning underground nuclear tests and the calling of an international conference to consider the environmental effects of supersonic aircraft.

Because we need to make more rational use of our vital energy resources, I have joined with many of my colleagues in sponsoring a bill to create a Federal Council on Energy Policy.

Also in the past six months, I supported bills to establish the Sawtooth National Recreation Area in Idaho, the Tincum Tidal Marshland Environmental Center in Pennsylvania and the Seal Beach Wildlife Refuge in California. Another related measure of great importance is a bill, passed by the House in May, which establishes a fund for the accelerated reforestation of national lands which have been logged or burned.

In the area of wildlife conservation, the House in March passed the Marine Mammal Protection Act, which would impose a five-year moratorium on the killing of seals, whales, porpoises and other aquatic mammals without permit from the Secretary of Interior. I also voted for legislation to impose stricter penalties for the killing of bald eagles.

## 3. HEALTH AND WELFARE

Of major interest to our elderly citizens is the recently-enacted 20 percent increase in Social Security benefits. I supported this legislation because inflation has hit hardest at retired persons living on fixed incomes. However, I confess to some misgivings because these benefits will be financed by increased payroll taxes.

An important bill, enacted by Congress this spring, establishes a program providing nutritious meals to the elderly. I enthusiastically supported this legislation, both in committee and on the House floor. Also, I have sponsored legislation for federal as-

sistance in purchasing equipment needed in nutrition programs for children.

Another major bill, which I sponsored, was the \$100 million authorization for the fight against Sickle Cell Anemia, which was signed into law in May. I also sponsored legislation attacking the problem of lead poisoning among inner-city children.

Because of the very immediate need to establish an efficient ambulance program in the Louisville area, I have worked closely with the House Subcommittee on Public Health in developing the Emergency Medical Services Act of 1972. As a co-sponsor of this bill, I am hoping it will gain House passage sometime this summer.

In the realm of industrial health and safety, I voted against two recent floor amendments aimed at weakening enforcement of the new Occupational Safety and Health Act. I realize that many provisions of this law are highly controversial, but it deserves a full and fair test before amendments are proposed.

## 4. CONSUMER PROTECTION

The Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act was passed by the House on May 22 and sent to the Senate for further action. When enacted, this bill will require that new automobiles be designed and engineered so that crash damage is minimized. It should result in substantial savings in repair bills for American car owners.

I have co-sponsored a resolution which endorses the no-fault automobile insurance concept and gives warning to the states that federal legislation in this area will be forthcoming soon if the states, themselves, do not act.

I also have co-sponsored a resolution demanding that the Internal Revenue Service simplify its forms so that taxpayers are not forced to bear the expense of professional assistance in filing their returns.

## 5. THE LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM

State and local governments will be able to fund expanded public safety programs with the enactment of the Federal Revenue Sharing bill, which gained House passage on June 22. Law enforcement is one of the "high priority" purposes for which these revenues are earmarked.

The relationship between drug abuse and crime continues to be of major concern in Congress. The House passed four bills so far this year seeking to intensify the war against drug sellers and to beef up rehabilitation and treatment programs for addicts. I supported all four of these measures.

I also co-sponsored a number of significant bills which will be considered either in this Congress or the next. These include proposals to grant financial assistance to crime victims, for a complete overhaul of our federal parole system and for the establishment of a commission to recommend reforms in the federal prison system.

Because so many youthful offenders turn into habitual criminals, I voted for a bill to establish an Institute for Continuing Studies of Juvenile Justice. To me, it is imperative that we find better ways to get these youngsters back on the right track.

Other measures receiving my support include efforts to improve the pay of prison guards and probation officers, and to target special federal assistance into high crime areas. I have co-sponsored bills to provide for anti-juvenile delinquency programs in our schools and to effect stricter controls over barbiturates and other drugs subject to abuse.

## 6. EDUCATION

The landmark Higher Education Omnibus Bill, signed into law June 23 is, in my opinion, the most significant legislative accomplishment of this Congress. It represents a comprehensive restructuring of federal higher education programs. The bill authorizes, for the first time ever, direct federal financial assistance to colleges and voca-

tional schools, as well as to needy students. The law authorizes \$19 billion through 1975, which should do much to alleviate the financial problems of our colleges and slow the rise of tuition rates.

I have worked harder and spent more hours, since coming to Congress, on this important bill than any other. It initially received extensive consideration by my committee (Education and Labor). And, when the House and Senate adopted widely varying versions, I was appointed to the Higher Education Conference Committee which labored from March 15 to May 17 resolving the many differences. In retrospect, the conference was a grueling but very enlightening experience, especially for a freshman Congressman.

Also embodied in the Higher Education bill was a \$2 billion authorization to assist desegregation in elementary and secondary schools, and a set of statutory provisions limiting the use of federal funds for busing to achieve racial balance and staying court-ordered busing pending final resolution of appeals. I supported these busing provisions.

Other important educational measures, which I supported, include the Public Broadcasting Act of 1972 (subsequently vetoed by President Nixon), the Vocational Rehabilitation Act and the Office of Economic Opportunity Extension Act, which would expand the Headstart early-education program. The last bill was necessitated by President Nixon's earlier veto of the Comprehensive Child Care legislation passed by the Congress last fall.

## 7. CONGRESSIONAL REFORMS

I have introduced a proposed Constitutional Amendment to increase the terms of Representatives to four years. It is my feeling that constituents would be better served if their Congressmen were not distracted every other year by the rigors of campaigning. A newly-elected Member scarcely has time to learn the job before it's time to start the reelection campaign.

In a related matter, the House completed work in January on the Federal Election Campaign Act, which greatly expands requirements for public disclosure of campaign gifts. This is a healthy development, which I supported wholeheartedly. It will help restore public confidence in "the system."

This year, as last, I published a full and complete financial disclosure of my family income and assets. I shall continue this voluntary practice so long as I occupy public office.

## 8. CIVIL LIBERTIES

Due to my concern about the over-all implications of wire-tapping and electronic surveillance, I voted in February for a measure that would have created a Select House Committee on Privacy, Human Values and Democratic Institutions. It is regrettable that we find it necessary to consider such legislation, but events over the past few years have indicated that our Constitutional rights of privacy is endangered.

Despite misgivings about some of its past activities, I voted to continue funding for the House Committee on Internal Security. I believe this Committee has proper legislative responsibilities which justify its continued existence.

I cannot say the same thing, however, for the Subversive Activities Control Board, which has virtually no record of achievement after more than 20 years of operation at a cost of \$6.75 million in taxpayers' money. Accordingly, I voted against continued funding and against legislation to alter this agency's name and expand its mission. I don't think this leopard can change its spots.

In other matters of basic human justice, I supported legislation to make possible the re-enfranchisement of rehabilitated former convicts, a Congressional expression of concern for the rights of Soviet Jews and the bill extending the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights for five more years.

## 9. EMPLOYMENT AND WORKING CONDITIONS

Another important House-Senate Conference Committee, to which I was appointed, resolved differences in the legislation which, for the first time, gives enforcement powers to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

The bill, as worked out in conference, greatly expands the scope of the E.E.O.C.'s jurisdiction and permits it to go to court to enforce its orders banning job discrimination. Its passage was hailed by civil rights leaders, and I am pleased to have played a role in this historic conference.

In May, the House passed legislation to increase the federal minimum wage from \$1.60 to \$2.00 an hour. I voted against the amendment which inserted an intermediate "step" of \$1.80 an hour, but it was approved by the House. I did not think that a delay in the \$2.00 rate was called for. The legislation is now before the Senate.

The highly controversial question of whether strikers and their families should be entitled to qualify for food stamps was again debated in the House. Since food stamp aid is granted only in cases of demonstrated need—and only after the applicant has registered for available employment—I voted to continue the program in its present form.

I also voted in support of the budgetary appropriation for the Commerce Department, which provides funds to help minority-group citizens achieve economic independence through self-owned business ventures.

## 10. MILITARY AND VETERANS' AFFAIRS

To prevent future protracted involvements in "undeclared wars," I have co-sponsored a "War Powers Act" which defines Congressional prerogatives in questions of committing American fighting men to war. This legislation would permit the President to dispatch troops without prior Congressional approval, but would permit him to deploy these troops for no more than 180 days without a formal declaration of war by the Congress.

In a more hopeful vein, I supported legislation to authorize continued funding for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, to increase United States participation in the Hague Conference on International Law and to establish a Commission on United States Participation in the United Nations.

Important veterans legislation, for which I voted, includes measures to liberalize G.I. educational benefits, to increase housing grants for disabled veterans and to provide a \$311.6 million supplemental appropriation for veterans' unemployment benefits. I also voted for legislation to establish a division within the Veterans Administration to supervise the operations of our National Cemeteries.

## HEROIC GREECE

## HON. JOHN G. SCHMITZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 20, 1972

Mr. SCHMITZ. Mr. Speaker, as each day goes by, I am constantly appalled at the fact that the very few friends we have left in the free world are constantly under attack, both directly and indirectly. Quite recently I received a letter from the Greek Ambassador to the United States calling my attention to a possible misunderstanding of the true history of that nation.

In view of the vast contributions that Greece has made on behalf of the free world, I am including, for clarification

and understanding, the letter from the Ambassador:

ROYAL GREEK EMBASSY,  
Washington, D.C., May 12, 1972.

HON. JOHN SCHMITZ,  
U.S. House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: It was brought to my attention that, at the hearings on Foreign Aid for 1973, before the Foreign Affairs Committee the House of Representatives, on March the 20th, Congressman Wayne Hays (Democrat, Ohio), speaking in connection with the question of the sale of Phantom aircrafts to my country, stated, among other, the following:

"If those Greeks are as smart as those Greeks in my district they will get in those planes and fly like hell to Spain, because you know they are not going to do anything. If war breaks out those 36 Phantoms are going to be . . . not very useful."

"If I were the NATO Commander, I would put them back where I might have a chance . . ."

This is a really astonishing text; not only for the uncouth language used but mainly because of the total disregard for facts which are common knowledge.

The record of Greece during the wars that the United States and Greece have fought in the same side, is, I believe, well known. I am sure that without a special effort Congressman Hays will remember that when during the Second World War allied countries were in very difficult circumstances in the Western part of Europe and some of them had indeed been occupied, Greece—then under a dictatorial regime—entered the war joining the allies. He will also, I am sure, recollect that it was the Greek army which was the first of all the allied armies in that war to provide victories for our camp.

The way in which the Greek armed forces fought not only obliged the Nazi war machine to turn all its attention and effort on my small country but also, as my countrymen fought to the very last, to disrupt completely Hitler's timetable for his Russian campaign.

The results of that disruption are only too well known.

And it was the Greek armed forces again which went on to fight even abroad on the shores of Africa and Italy; offering tremendous sacrifices to the common cause and contributing to crucial allied victories.

In this context it is interesting to note what friends as well as foes had to say about the manner in which my countrymen fought:

"It is unnecessary to speak today for many countries. But there is one, a small but heroic country, to which our thoughts turn today with sympathy and admiration. It is brave Greece and her forces which are defending the fatherland. Among examples in this war, there will certainly not be many acts that will match the acts of self sacrifice and heroism of the Greeks".—Winston Churchill.

"If Hitler's Mediterranean plan—which failed thanks to the victorious resistance of Greece—had succeeded, Germany's attack on the Soviet Union would have had entirely different results. The heroes who have covered the sacred land of Northern Epirus with their blood, the fighters of Pindus and others, will together with the fighters of the Marathon, guide and shine mankind through the centuries".—Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary at the time.

"Greece's admirable struggle in Albania is one of the turning points of World War II".—George VI, King of England.

"The battle of Mt. Pindus changed the course of history".—Marshall Jan Smuts.

"We readily acknowledge that our Greek allies are the first who, through their superb victories in Northern Epirus paved the way and dealt decisive blows against Fascist Italy.

The successes were not of local significance only, they influenced the whole outcome of the war. The defense of Crete saved Cyprus, Syria, Thrace and probably even Tobruk".—Field Marshal Wavell, Commander-in-Chief, British Forces, Middle East.

"I dare not think what Russia's position would be today, had Greece not fought".—Field Marshal Alexander, October 1941.

"For the sake of Historical justice, I am to acknowledge that of all opponents who have faced us, the Greek soldier has fought with bold daring and supreme contempt for death".—Adolf Hitler.

Following what precedes, I cannot but protest in the most vigorous way, for the slandering of the Greek name, especially when this comes from a member of Parliament of a country, with which we are happy and proud to entertain and to have traditionally entertained brotherly relations.

I would appreciate it if you could make these views known to your Colleagues.

Sincerely,

B. VITSAXIS,  
Ambassador.

## SERVICEMEN SHOULD FIGHT AN UNDESIRABLE DISCHARGE

## HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 20, 1972

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, with the change in our involvement in Vietnam from a ground war to an air war, many men are returning home to pick up where they left off, or to start anew for the future.

Almost all of them are facing the harsh realities of a tight job market, or the frustrations over a lack of a decent education from which they can build a career. Particularly difficult are the problems being faced by those servicemen who received a less than honorable discharge.

In a recent article in the Boston Globe, Congressman LOUIS STOKES discusses the problems created by an undesirable discharge, and the reason that many men accept or even request such a discharge, which in most cases will severely limit any chance for future economic and social development.

I would like to include this article in the RECORD of today's proceedings. I believe the advice contained therein will be of help to many young men who find themselves faced with the choice of a court-martial or an undesirable discharge.

The article follows:

[From the Boston Globe, July 11, 1972]

## SERVICEMAN SHOULD FIGHT UNDESIRABLE DISCHARGE

(By Representative LOUIS STOKES)

Today a disproportionate number of black servicemen are being awarded less than honorable discharges. The worse the discharge is the higher the percentage being given to blacks. Of great concern to me is the number of servicemen accepting, or even requesting, undesirable discharges.

Accepting a "UD" may get you home fast or may keep you from going to a court-martial, but what effect does it have on your life? Translated into reality, a less than honorable discharge is a sentence to confinement at hard labor for life. It is confinement to a life without hope or opportunity.



What happens to a young, black man from the inner city who has only a high school diploma and a less than honorable discharge to recommend him? He is entitled to no educational or training assistance from any government agency. The private sector will not help him in view of his discharge. He is virtually confined to a life in the inner city without any future opportunity to better himself by way of education, training or employment.

When a convicted felon is released from a Federal prison, he is able to enter community treatment centers, half-way houses, special rehabilitation and education programs. Yet a veteran with a less than honorable discharge is released to the community with no prospect of assistance of any kind.

Many of these veterans are only 18, 19 and 20 years old. Without education or training they do not have a realistic opportunity to advance economically or socially. For them, the current level of social and economic development is the highest they will ever reach.

It is not that they cannot do better. Nor is it that they do not want to do better. It is true they will never even be allowed to try. A piece of paper—8 by 10½ inches—is their confinement order, condemning them for life.

The psychological pressures a young man is confronted with when placed in the midst of a war few people understand or accept, the disillusionment he suffers as a result of the military's indifference to his personal problems, the mental anguish he endures when faced with the alternative of accepting a less than honorable discharge or facing a court-martial preceded by a lengthy pre-trial confinement all affect this man.

He will never truly understand or accept the fact that, to the military, he is just another number, that his life is of little consequence to anyone except himself and his family.

Yet, the day he accepts a less than honorable discharge may well affect him and his family more than any other day of his life.

Certainly, no one is pleased with the prospect of leaving his home and family to spend two years in the military. Yet, when called upon to do so, a man should attempt to do the job the best of his ability and to leave the service with an honorable discharge.

When asked to choose between the court-martial and the undesirable discharge, I would encourage a man to take the court-martial and to fight his case. Military attorneys are available without cost at nearly every installation. The American Civil Liberties Union and the NAACP have lawyers available for military defense work throughout the country. I keep a list of these attorneys in my Washington office.

Because a less than honorable discharge means the certain destruction of a veteran's future, I urge the serviceman to seek legal assistance whenever confronted with an administrative discharge or a court-martial proceeding.

#### MAN CAN USE INTERSTELLAR SPACE

**HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 20, 1972

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Krafft A. Ehrlicke, one of the country's most renowned experts on manned space flight and a true visionary, in the June 28 edition of the Los Angeles Times

has outlined clearly the earth's unique place in the solar system and the importance of continued manned space flight. Because of the significance of Dr. Ehrlicke's article, I am including it in the RECORD for the benefit of my colleagues and the general public. The article follows:

#### MAN CAN USE INTERSTELLAR SPACE (By Krafft A. Ehrlicke)

For millions of years, Man inhabited a seemingly infinite and indestructible Earth. Now, as the planet's true limitations become apparent, space technology is opening up new environments and new opportunities. It is just as once before, when life emerged from sea onto land and expansion into a new environment triggered fresh growth potential.

Ours is the first civilization to succeed in transferring the burden of production from slaves to machines. But in liberating Man, technology has caused a confrontation with the ecology of the biosphere. A technology which some contend is pushing man to his limits can, however, also provide a transition from a finite world inside the Earth's biosphere to a greater action world that is open to the universe.

Earth is unique in this solar system as the abode of Man, but not as a place for industrial production. Technological process can expand industry beyond Earth, a momentous process which could improve decisively the social, ecological and industrial scene in the next 100 years. Through our technological powers we can turn the specter of material limitations into an evolutionary challenge to assure both continued growth of civilization and preservation of Earth's unique environment.

This challenge is not primarily a materialistic but a spiritual one. It demands the growth in moral stamina that translates lofty rhetoric into practical accomplishments. The pitiful spectacle of today's world power politics, after two World Wars, emphasizes the urgent need for new opportunities to grow. Competing for advantages and resources in the limited world of our biosphere, in which there is not enough to go around for all, is futile and incompatible with global responsibilities. Now that a new opportunity is open to us, the resources spent in competition can and should be transferred to the common tasks of open-world development. Among the many new options provided thereby, one is particularly intriguing—disposal of nuclear waste in interstellar space.

As a means to meet future energy demands, atomic power plants have many advantages, but perhaps their most serious drawback is the generation of unwanted radioactivity. Two factors complicate the operation of nuclear reactors: fuel depletion and fission product poisoning. Each fission destroys a uranium-235 atom which detonates like a bombshell, hurling fission fragments in all directions. The fragments contaminate the reactor. They absorb neutrons necessary for continuation of the chain reaction and thereby interfere with continued power generation. Moreover, reactor materials are damaged by particle radiation, corrosion and heat.

Therefore, radioactive fuel must be added and fission products be removed. The strength and amount of high radiation level waste produced in this process depends on many factors, but its radioactive potency cannot be changed. While many fission products are short-lived and decay within a year, the most dangerous are the long-lived products that remain active for from tens to hundreds of centuries. Their accumulation on Earth can pose a significant threat to the biosphere and hundreds of future generations. It would be very costly to bury the waste sufficiently deep in the Earth's mantle

to prevent radioactive pollution even of the deepest waters of the biosphere for millennia.

But once low-cost space transportation is developed, beginning with the space shuttle, we have the option to isolate the long-lived products and remove them from Earth. It has been suggested that they be sent into the Sun. This, however, is very costly. A far more economic option is to dispose the waste into interstellar space with the aid of the planet Jupiter.

The shuttle provides comparatively economic delivery into low orbit. From there the cargo must be launched into deep space with as little boost as possible, to minimize disposal cost. A boost of 6,800 m.p.h. sends an Apollo spacecraft to the Moon. A boost of about 8,000 m.p.h. sends the cargo into interplanetary space. But radioactive waste coasting in unknown orbits, due to planetary perturbations, would constitute a hazard long after vigorous interplanetary traffic has evolved. Disposal into the Sun would be very expensive, requiring a boost of at least 44,900 m.p.h.

On the other hand, a boost of 19,500 m.p.h. sends the cargo into interstellar space. Using Jupiter's gravity field as slingshot, the required boost can be reduced further to 15,000 m.p.h. This results in a cost of one-tenth or less of the cost of waste disposal into or very near the Sun where it would evaporate and be captured in the corona. It could become comparable to the cost of burial deep in the Earth's mantle.

Disposal into interstellar space renders radioactive waste harmless before three light years distance has been reached, which takes about 100,000 years. The nearest star system is 4.2 light years away. The waste is therefore harmless long before it might approach other galactic civilizations.

Thus, Jupiter could be the first among the planets to become of practical interest to an open-world development program whose premise is the operational indivisibility of Earth, space and other worlds. Future wealth of mankind would be measured not only in terms of energy and raw materials, but also of environments. With full awareness of Earth's limits, we would be freed to find better ways—freed to scale the level of human achievements closer to the infinite.

#### A BUSINESS WITHIN A BUSINESS: CHICAGO TRIBUNE TASK FORCE REPORT—PART IV

**HON. ABNER J. MIKVA**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 20, 1972

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, home burglaries and gunrunning are two easy methods to obtain illegal weapons. A third way is through pilferage from gun manufacturers' plants.

Guns kill 10,000 Americans a year. The Chicago Tribune created a task force to study this epidemic of violence. This is the fourth in a series of 10 task force reports.

Criterion Die & Machine Co. manufactures "Saturday Night Specials." In today's article, reporters examined this company and found a business within a business. There were not even token security measures at the plant. Employees began smuggling weapon parts out of the building and assembling them elsewhere. The guns were then sold on the black market for twice the amount

received on the legal market. It reached the point where almost all of the company's 18 employees were involved in the racket. However, the profitable ring was arrested by Federal agents. After a series of burglaries following this incident, the president finally installed security measures. Yet, there are no laws that would have compelled him to do this. Consequently, lack of security continues among gun manufacturers, as more illegal weapons enter our streets.

The article follows:

[From the Chicago Tribune, June 28, 1972]  
TASK FORCE REPORT: STOLEN GUNS KILL,  
MAIM AS SELLERS COUNT BIG PROFIT

The Criterion Die and Machine Company on Manhattan's west side manufactures small engines of death called Saturday Night Specials—concealable handguns that sell for the price of a cheap pair of shoes.

It was in a dingy room where those guns are assembled that Vic "Chupa" Falcon and his band of gun bootleggers found a way to catapult their incomes from \$1.65 an hour to more than \$50,000 a year.

Their method had the beauty of simplicity. Falcon and his ring were employees of the firm, toiling each day in the assembly room for as low a wage as the law would allow.

#### THE MUGGING BEGINS

Noticing that the company president, Robert Meltzer, had failed to install even token security measures, they began smuggling weapons parts out of the loft building and assembling them into complete handguns in the basement of Falcon's Bronx apartment.

Cylinders, frames, handgrips, and barrels were stuffed into coat pockets, waist bands, and lunch pails until enough parts to assemble 10,000 weapons had vanished without a trace.

It was easy because Meltzer did not order his parts by a numerical accounting system, but by weight—sometimes a ton at a time.

#### ILLICIT PROFITS BIGGER

Unguarded, the parts lay about the plant in huge barrels and were fished easily. Because they arrived by weight, a few pieces could be lifted each day without being missed.

The bootleggers soon found that the illegal market for their lethal wares was twice as profitable as the legal market. Meltzer's guns sold for \$12 each in stores, but the bootleggers peddled them for \$25 to \$30 a piece.

It cost Falcon and his pilferers nothing to steal the parts and only a few dollars to set up a make-shift assembly shop in his basement at 1478 Bryant Av.

That address is in the lower Bronx, one of New York City's worst slums, and the bootleggers found a thriving market among the people who lived in that neighborhood.

Drug addicts needed guns to commit robberies to support their habits; shop owners needed guns to protect themselves from robbers. Burglars needed guns to shoot startled homeowners, and homeowners needed them to defend themselves against burglars. Muggers needed them to threaten their victims, and their victims needed them to fend off muggers.

#### MELTZER'S INDIRECT AID

And so, out of that vicious circle of violence and fear, Falcon and his ring reaped huge profits. Men who had been subsisting on a minimum wage were now earning as much as \$130 a day, thanks to Meltzer who felt it was too expensive to install security precautions.

"It was strictly economics with him [Melt-

zer]," a federal agent said. "It did not make any difference to him if those stolen guns were being used to kill people. He just told us that it would cost him more to install security systems than he was losing thru pilferage. He said he could not search employees because it was a union shop."

As a result, Falcon's wing grew more brazen. Eventually almost all of the assembly room's 18 employees were involved in the racket. The bootleg weapons began selling in such wholesale quantities that "they were being sold by the sackful in Harlem," federal agents said.

Agents estimate that over a two-year period, the ring sold about half of the 10,000 weapons at a profit of about \$125,000.

#### UNDAUNTED BY ARRESTS

The ring was so bold that it continued to operate following the arrest of three men in May, 1969, after the trio sold an undercover agent six revolvers for \$195.

It was one of the arrested men, Jose Crespo, who told agents that CDM employees were pilfering the parts to supplement their meager incomes.

Using information supplied by the trio, an undercover agent, who shall be known in this account as Jose Carbone. His mission was to trace, he obtained a job in the plant.

#### FALCON GOES FULL-TIME

By this time Falcon had been fired from his job—which suited him fine, because he could now devote full time to his prosperous enterprise.

"He couldn't afford to work, anyway," commented a federal agent. "His job was interfering with his racket."

Carbone didn't have to wait long for the ring to approach him. On his first day on the job, Dec. 15, 1969, Carbone was asked by Jesus Paillo, 19, to smuggle a cylinder out of the plant. He did, noticing that Paillo and several other men were doing the same.

#### ENTHRALLED IN INTRIGUE

He quickly discovered the racket was the main topic of conversations among employees who discussed their daily plans while working, at lunch, and in the locker room. The racket had become a business within a business.

Three days after Carbone began work, Efrain Aponte, 17, told him he could sell Carbone a few weapons later in the month for \$25 each. The undercover agent agreed to make the buy.

On Jan. 7, 1970, Carbone purchased a bootleg weapon from Aponte for \$25, right in front of the CDM plant.

#### POSES AS REVOLUTIONARY

Posing as a member of the Santo Domingo revolutionary group, Carbone decided to make his move.

"Look," he said to Aponte, "I need more than one or two guns. The people back home are having trouble. I need at least a hundred guns."

Excited by the prospect of doing business on a large scale, Aponte and Paillo arranged a meeting between Carbone and Falcon. Falcon said he would "be glad to do business" with Carbone and then asked Carbone to smuggle out some handgrips.

#### COUSINS IN RACKET

On Jan. 14, Carbone purchased two more revolvers for \$50 from Aponte and handed over the pilfered pistol grips. It was then that he learned the racket was a family affair—Aponte, Paillo, and Falcon were cousins.

Two days later, Carbone met with Falcon and expressed impatience with the way the ring was doing business: "My people need two hundred guns at least, not two at a time," he told Falcon.

Falcon promised to deliver a shipment of

50 guns. As a sign of good faith, he had Jose Rosario, 19, sell Carbone a revolver for \$15.

"We're giving you a \$10 discount because you work at the plant," Rosario said.

#### AGENT BUYS 26 GUNS

Thru Rosario, Aponte, Paillo, and Falcon, Carbone purchased a total of 26 handguns, in addition to dozens of weapon parts, for more than \$500. However, the 50-gun shipment was never delivered.

In February, 1970, the three youths and Falcon were arrested by federal agents, and one of the largest and most lucrative gun-bootlegging rings in New York City history had been broken.

The courts handled the case lightly. Rosario was acquitted on June 10, because the judge and jury said they did not believe Rosario was "in the business of selling guns."

#### FOUR YEARS FOR FALCON

Paillo received only a 3-month sentence and two years' probation, and Aponte was sentenced to one year in the reformatory. Falcon was sentenced to four years in federal prison.

The disclosures failed to move Meltzer to install security devices.

One year later, on June 24, 1971, CDM was burglarized. The thieves entered thru a loft in an adjoining building, chopped a hole in the plasterboard wall of the CDM factory washroom, then broke into a cage where assembled guns were stored. They made off with 454 .25 cal. automatics valued at \$8,172.

It was the fourth burglary of the factory in four years.

It was only after this incident that Meltzer finally installed security measures costing \$15,000. There are no laws that would compel him to install security devices in order to get his federal license to manufacture guns.

The cost of the security measures belied Meltzer's contention that such precautions were more expensive than the losses incurred thru pilferage and burglary. Between 1967 and 1971, he lost the equivalent of 11,500 weapons that would have netted him a profit of \$40,000.

Pilferage is not confined to small manufacturers like CDM. Despite security measures surrounding Colt Firearms Co., Hartford, Conn., more than 60 highly dangerous M-16 rifles and 140 handguns were stolen from the plant between 1967 and 1971.

#### NAVY DEFIES PENTAGON RULES

#### HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 20, 1972

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, the Navy is defying specific Defense Department regulations in proceeding with funding requests for a half-a-billion-dollar hydrofoil patrol guided missile ship program.

The Navy is proceeding with its patrol hydrofoil program despite the fact that a review and study required by Pentagon regulations has not been done. These Pentagon regulations recommend intensive review of all major weapon systems including a series of top-level meetings by the Defense Secretary or his deputy before commitments to the development or production of a weapon are made by the Defense Department. None of the



prescribed reviews have occurred, but Congress has been asked to fund the first two of an undisclosed number of these ships.

Mr. Speaker, I am today publicly calling upon Defense Secretary Melvin Laird to force the Navy to conform to Department regulations and conduct the required review of the program.

It is also interesting to note that according to a recent General Accounting Office report, the Navy is not even sure exactly what weapons it will be placing on the ship.

Despite these violations of Pentagon regulations and doubts about what the ship will look like, the Navy is seeking \$46 million for the ships in this year's budget.

The 170-ton hydrofoil will theoretically skim across the water as fast as 50 knots and presumably carry some kind of missile to attack enemy surface ships.

In recent years the Navy has already spent more than \$80 million on several ill-fated hydrofoil programs, lost at least one ship, and only built one decent craft which was considerably smaller than the planned 170-ton craft.

Mr. Speaker, Secretary Laird must require the Navy to subject its programs to review through a development concept paper—(DCP)—and a DSARC meeting like every other major weapon system. To do otherwise would create unnecessary risks that may result in delays, cost overruns and poor performance by the hydrofoil.

## COMPARISON OF CONTRACTORS' LOW BIDS WITH WMATA ESTIMATES

HON. ROBERT N. GIAIMO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 20, 1972

Mr. GIAIMO. Mr. Speaker, in recent years we have witnessed a continued escalation of bid estimates and construction costs throughout the United States. It gives me pleasure to insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD evidence of an exception to this rule of thumb: The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority comparison of contractors' low bids with WMATA estimates:

WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSIT AUTHORITY—COMPARISON OF CONTRACTORS' LOW BIDS WITH WMATA ESTIMATES

Contract No.	Section No.	Description of work	Bid date	WMATA estimate	Contractors' low bid	Difference	Percent difference
1A0021	A-2	Cut and cover and earth tunnels	Dec. 2, 1969	\$10,367,398.95	\$12,349,562.00	+\$1,982,163.05	+19.11
1B0011	B-1	C. & C., Gallery Place, Judiciary Square stations	Dec. 3, 1969	28,784,798.86	33,741,524.00	+4,956,725.14	+17.22
1A0045	A-4	Park Police station	Feb. 26, 1970	30,000.00	30,370.51	+370.51	+1.23
1A0043	A-4	Cut and cover and rock tunnels	Mar. 3, 1970	9,462,568.00	7,119,735.00	(2,342,833.00)	(24.75)
1B0021	B-2	Cut and cover line	Mar. 25, 1970	13,190,556.40	12,329,784.40	(860,772.00)	(6.52)
1Z4208	B-5d <sub>1</sub>	Modification to PCT Co. electrical facilities	June 16, 1970	356,375.00	298,073.87	(58,301.13)	(16.29)
1A0011	A-1	Cut and cover and Metro Center Station	June 17, 1970	32,201,028.50	37,957,343.70	+5,756,315.20	+17.87
1A0031	A-3	Cut and cover and Farragut North Station	Sept. 23, 1970	20,802,967.20	23,042,898.87	+2,239,931.67	+10.76
1B0042	B-4	Excavation at Rhode Island Avenue Station	Nov. 18, 1970	894,568.00	351,265.99	(543,302.01)	(60.67)
1Z4208	B-5b	Demolish existing W.T. Co. structures	Dec. 1, 1970	215,000.00	53,970.00	(161,030.00)	(74.88)
1Z4206	B-5c <sub>2</sub>	Alterations to W.T. Co. facility, step III	Dec. 16, 1970	2,286,338.81	2,425,540.00	+139,201.19	+6.08
1B0032	B-3b	Cut and cover and South half Union Station	Feb. 3, 1971	7,655,503.00	6,377,010.00	(1,278,493.00)	(16.69)
1B0061	B-6	Franklin St. Bridge, WMATA and C. & O./B. & O.	Feb. 17, 1971	1,023,775.00	1,060,876.00	+37,101.00	+3.61
1Z4081	TW-1	Trackwork and contact rail, phase I	Feb. 24, 1971	9,108,132.00	8,313,862.00	(794,270.00)	(8.71)
1C0041	C-4	Potomac River tunnel crossing	Mar. 3, 1971	26,930,647.00	23,397,053.00	(3,533,594.00)	(13.12)
2Z1031	SSE-1	Procurement of substation equipment, phase I	Apr. 7, 1971	3,610,700.00	1,839,949.00	(1,770,751.00)	(49.04)
1A0044	A-4b	Rock tunnels and Dupont Circle Station	May 11, 1971	11,603,182.00	11,711,697.00	+108,515.00	+0.93
1B0051	B-5b	WMATA main line and yard	May 12, 1971	2,820,591.00	3,171,060.00	+350,469.00	+12.44
1Z4203	B-5b <sub>1</sub>	W. T. Co. East coach yard	do.	4,747,932.00	5,592,770.00	+844,838.00	+17.79
1A0048	A-4a	NPS hike-bike trail—Rock Creek Park	May 19, 1971	27,049.00	17,300.00	(9,749.00)	(37.03)
1C0031	C-3	Cut and cover and Foggy Bottom Station	June 2, 1971	23,032,625.60	25,950,597.00	+2,917,971.40	+12.66
1C0051	C-5	Rock tunnels and Rosslyn Station	June 9, 1971	25,986,023.00	25,482,364.00	(503,659.00)	(1.93)
1Z4101	CCCB	Operations control center building	June 30, 1971	15,607,667.00	11,674,192.00	(3,933,475.00)	(25.19)
1C0021	C-2	Cut and cover and Farragut West Station	July 21, 1971	31,381,650.52	31,043,383.50	(338,267.02)	(1.08)
1A0047	A-4a	NPS permanent station	July 28, 1971	270,373.00	311,254.00	+40,881.00	+15.12
1Z2011	TSC	TSC-1,2,3 construction	Aug. 4, 1971	42,046,818.00	42,074,675.33	+27,857.33	0.07
1Z4202	B-5a <sub>1</sub>	WMATA major repair shop	Aug. 25, 1971	8,015,196.00	5,548,000.00	(2,467,196.00)	(30.78)
1Z4201	B-5a	WTC shop	Sept. 15, 1971	772,400.00	792,000.00	+19,600.00	+2.54
1B0048	B-4	Aerial structure, Rhode Island Avenue Station	Oct. 13, 1971	9,061,582.00	9,849,570.00	+787,988.00	+8.70
1B0044	B-4	Substation at Rhode Island Avenue Station	do.	228,111.00	224,335.00	(3,776.00)	(1.66)
1Z420A	B-5a <sub>2</sub>	Hoist equipment	Oct. 20, 1971	1,275,900.00	1,458,114.30	+182,214.30	+14.28
1B0031	B-3	WTC steam and air facilities	Oct. 27, 1971	1,407,650.00	849,800.00	(557,850.00)	(39.63)
1Z4051	ESC	Escalators phase I	Dec. 1, 1971	15,451,481.00	12,381,521.00	(3,069,960.00)	(19.86)
1C0063	C-6	Pentagon north parking lot	Dec. 22, 1971	474,765.00	397,200.00	(77,565.00)	(16.34)
1C0071	C-7	C. & C. Earth Tunnel, Pentagon City Station	do.	27,127,018.50	23,113,984.00	(4,013,034.50)	(14.79)
1C0062	C-6b	C. & C. Pentagon Station	Mar. 3, 1972	21,103,248.70	17,585,776.06	(3,517,472.64)	(16.67)
1Z2021	COMM	Communications—Phases I, II, III	Mar. 15, 1972	13,512,052.00	5,450,845.00	(8,061,207.00)	(59.66)
1B0033	B-3c	C. & C. and north half Union Station	Mar. 22, 1972	13,351,200.70	13,208,001.87	(143,198.83)	(1.10)
1C0011	C-1	C. & C.—McPherson Square Station	Apr. 12, 1972	17,460,357.00	18,961,838.00	+1,501,481.00	+8.59
1C0064	C-6d	Pentagon Concourse shop relocation	Apr. 19, 1972	134,648.00	115,164.00	(19,484.00)	(14.47)
2Z0061	VEH	Vehicles	May 3, 1972	119,047,369.00	91,607,274.00	(27,440,095.00)	(23.05)
1D0021	D-2	C. & C.—Smithsonian Station	May 10, 1972	19,643,500.00	14,747,287.00	(4,896,213.00)	(24.93)
Total as of May 10, 1972				592,510,746.74	544,008,821.40	(48,501,925.34)	(8.18)

As you will note, this is an 18-month tabulation of construction costs. It is not a compilation of guesses. The figures represent all bids on construction costs and other expenditures for a first-class subway system for our Nation's Capital. I would emphasize that these figures do not include the subway design costs, but these were all negotiated and were under the estimates.

It is certainly to the credit of WMATA officials that they were able to adhere to their original price guidelines of construction costs, thereby making this, to my knowledge, one of the few major transportation projects that have not exceeded their original cost estimates. The 98-mile system, which will cost \$3 billion upon completion, not only will provide a quick and relatively pollution-free mode of transportation to workers and visitors to and from the District of Columbia, but it will also be an inspiration to many cities in the United States

and throughout the world to produce efficient mass transit systems in coordination with an overall balanced transportation network.

In summary, I applaud the financial astuteness of the WMATA in the cost estimates of the subway system and the construction companies' ability to construct this massive transportation system within their projections during this period of inflation and economic instability.

MAX STARCKE—BUILDER OF  
CENTRAL TEXAS

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 20, 1972

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, whenever we see economic and domestic growth in

a section of our country we usually find that one of the leaders of the growth forces is a man who has been related to an electric or energy authority.

In central Texas, that leader was Mr. Max Starcke, Administrator of the Lower Colorado River Authority.

This is the granddaddy of river authorities in Texas. In the 1930's several counties banded together and got the approval of the State legislature to begin operations. Dreamed of by Max Starcke, pushed by men like Lyndon Johnson, the dream turned into a vast reality. For 20 years Max Starcke manned the helm of the LCRA turning the small river project into a \$150-million giant that owns and operates six dams and powerplants and provides the sole power for 33 cities and rural areas in a 41,000-square-mile area of central Texas.

I have been privileged to work with this man professionally, personally, socially, for 30 years. Never have I known

a more delightful, progressive person. He cared for people, so he built carefully. There are no blemishes on his record—only plusses, accomplishments.

Max Starcke proved that the various electric authorities could work together. Under his watchful eye, private companies, public, investor owned, or co-operative groups, distribution or G & T services, river authorities, municipal services all worked with each other. Competition was keen but healthy.

It is a perfect example of what can be accomplished if all the electric and energy forces help each other.

Max Starcke offered us strong leadership and fair leadership. We owe him more thanks than we can say for the good he did in his lifetime.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to place in the RECORD at this time a recent article from the Austin Statesman telling us about this great man of central Texas. The article is as follows:

FORMER LCRA MANAGER MAX STARCKE DIES AT 88

Max Hugo Starcke, the power behind the development of the chain of Highland Lakes and the massive hydro-electric plants of the Lower Colorado River Authority, died late Thursday at the age of 88.

Death came in St. David's Hospital, which he helped build in the late 1950's and where he spent the last months of his life. He was a life member of the board of the trustees of the hospital.

St. David's Hospital was only one of many projects for which he used his influence and money to make bigger and better. The influence extended into many spheres such as government, banking, politics, charities and, most of all, water conservation and electric power development.

Starcke was mayor of Seguin for 14 years, and in 1938 he left what appeared to be destined as a life term in the mayoral chair to come to Austin with the young Lower Colorado River Authority. He served as general manager of the huge complex of dams and power plants for 20 years.

In the first 16 years after he took the helm of the LCRA, the authority completed the series of dams above Austin to create a sole source of power for 33 cities and rural areas in a 41,000-square-mile area.

Under his guidance the \$55 million LCRA project grew to a \$150 million giant that owns and operates six dams and power plants.

One of the last dams to be dedicated, the one in the Marble Falls, was named in honor of Starcke.

Starcke was born in 1884 in a one-store village called York's Creek (now known as Zorn near Seguin, where a public park now bears his name).

He attended Texas A&M and in his youth worked as a law clerk, sold coal for an Eagle Pass mine and subdivided and laid out the towns of Sandia and Orange Grove.

He helped organize and manage the Farmers' State Bank of Seguin and served as its chief executive officer. He was vice president of the Seguin State Bank and Trust Company until he moved to Austin in 1938.

Starcke was mayor of Seguin for six consecutive terms. During his administration he helped create a hydroelectric plant and dam to bring the benefits of a low-cost, municipal-owned power system to that city and saw construction of Seguin's first water filtration plant.

The first completely air-conditioned city hall in the United States was built in Seguin during his tenure as mayor. He was instrumental in the general beautification and development of the entire city and in 1937 the

city reciprocated by naming a municipal park in his honor.

One of the organizers of the Texas Water Conservation Association, he was elected president of that group in 1958.

In addition to the Texas State Parks Board, Starcke was active in the Texas Fine Arts Association, Texas Economy Commission, League of Texas Municipalities, South Texas Chamber of Commerce, Texas Good Roads Association and American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

He served as director of the Gonzales Warm Springs Foundation, Austin Symphony, Travis County Society for Crippled Children, and the American Public Power Association.

He was also involved with the Austin area Economic Development Foundation, Boy and Girl Scouts, St. David's Hospital, Salvation Army, Austin Yacht Club, Rotary, Elks, Knife and Fork Club, Masonic Lodge, Alpha Chapter of Pi Sigma Alpha, Red Cross, Austin Community Chest, United Fund, and Texas Pin Bowlers Association.

Starcke was president of the Guadalupe County Fair Association, Seguin Fire Department and Seguin Lions Club and was a deacon of University Presbyterian Church.

Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Evelyn Quinn Starcke of Austin and two daughters, Mrs. Maxine Strozler of San Antonio and Mrs. Margaret Woodruff of Austin.

Funeral will be Saturday at 10 a.m. at Goetz Funeral Chapel in Seguin. Dr. Robert Tate of the First United Methodist Church of Austin will officiate. Burial will be in Seguin Memorial Park.

## THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE FREE PRESS

### HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 20, 1972

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the United Nations credibility has so deteriorated that its friends have now taken to romancing the American news media for better image building through the American press.

Such a U.N. news media seminar sponsored by the Stanley Foundation of Muscatine, Iowa, was held at the United Nations December 1 through 3, 1971, and was participated in by the representatives of some 20 American newspapers.

From the Stanley "slick paper" report, I insert the preface, the introductory remarks by the president of the foundation, and the list of the participants with my remarks:

REPORT OF THE THIRD NEWS MEDIA SEMINAR AT THE UNITED NATIONS

#### PREFACE

The Third News Media Seminar at the United Nations was hosted by The Stanley Foundation December 1-3, 1971. Previous Seminars were convened in November, 1967 and December, 1970.

The News Media Seminar at the United Nations is designed for representatives of all branches of the news media. Participants are familiarized with news reporting procedures and practices at this world body and are briefed on United Nations problems and prospects by United Nations officials and officials of national Missions to the United Nations.

The following addresses have been edited by Dr. John R. Redick, Research Associate of The Stanley Foundation, in cooperation with the respective speakers. Due to the high in-

terest and participation, a Fourth Seminar will be held in early December, 1972.

Views expressed in this report are those of the speakers and are not necessarily the views of The Stanley Foundation.

#### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY MR. C. MAXWELL STANLEY, PRESIDENT, THE STANLEY FOUNDATION

I welcome you to The Stanley Foundation's Third News Media Seminar at the United Nations. You are here to see how news is made at the United Nations and to learn about the United Nations. Many U.N. activities and problems will be discussed in addresses from members of its Secretariat and from members of Permanent Missions to the United Nations of several nations.

This seminar is one of the ongoing functions of The Stanley Foundation, a private operating foundation. We emphasize international matters and foreign policy, giving particular attention to the United Nations and world organization. This emphasis results from my longstanding belief that effective world organization is a prerequisite to secure peace with freedom, justice, and progress. Such world organization should provide alternatives to the confused procedures that characterize the nation state system. Such world organization must enjoy some degree of sovereignty and bring to international relations the stability of rule by law rather than by men and nations.

You are at the United Nations during a time of strain; it is under serious attack, particularly within the United States. The U.N.'s rebuff to our position regarding Taiwan during the recent China debate has again released a chant of rancor against the United Nations. For this, and other reasons, the United Nations is criticized and harassed. But I suggest to you that it is also misunderstood. We are happy to have you here for all too often the press of the United Nations contributes to this criticism, harassment, and misunderstanding.

No doubt you have many questions about the United Nations. Are its proceedings empty words or is there substance? Is the United Nations performing useful functions or is it an unnecessary burden? Is it anti-United States, as so often stated? You will inquire about its successes and failures; it has some of both. Most importantly, you will ask why it is not more effective. Along the way, you will examine the posture of the United States towards the United Nations and perhaps question the wisdom of this posture. May I set forth some thoughts for you to consider as you listen to and question the speakers and formulate your own evaluation of the United Nations.

1. *The world has a grab bag full of global problems.* Peace and security properly belong at the top of the list for they affect life itself. Economic and social development of the less developed nations is a continuing global problem. Exploding population and rampant pollution threatening the quality of life, if not life itself, have more recently demanded the attention of the world. The current monetary crisis, a continuing controversy over tariffs, and the ever present complications of trade, commerce, travel, and communication illustrate other global problems. These problems, and others you may cite, make up an awesome and urgent order of business for the world.

2. *Global problems defy national solution.* Experience demonstrates this; the state of the world speaks for itself. Nation states have striven diligently since World War II to cope with our global problems. They have acted unilaterally, bilaterally, and multilaterally through all sorts of treaties, alliances, and conventions to resolve problems. But few have been solved and few are on their way to reasonable resolution.

3. *Global mechanisms are needed to handle global problems.* It is fundamental, I believe,



that the mechanism used to cope with any problem must be established on a level equal to the breadth of the problem. We see proof of this every day in industry and government. No business would seek to solve country-wide problems in its branch offices. Nor does the United States solve its national problems at the state level. The need for global mechanisms is supported both by logic and by the fact that nation states have not found lasting resolutions to global problems.

4. *Effective global mechanisms have a beginning in the United Nations.* It brings together 132 member nations and operates a host of specialized agencies under its umbrella. The United Nations has had a number of successes, mostly nonpolitical in nature. Conversely, it has recorded a number of failures, mostly political in nature. Despite its inadequacies, the United Nations exists and it is a significant foundation on which to build better world organization.

5. *The United Nations is what the nation states made it.* If it is inadequate, it is because the nations decreed it so. If it lacks power to act, it is because the nation states have not endowed it with power. If its resources are too limited, it is because the nation states have not financed it adequately. To illustrate: the annual cost to the United States for the United Nations and all of its agencies is less than that of New York City's Fire Department. New York City alone reaps from the United Nations, its missions, and the tourists it attracts more revenue than the United States contributes to the United Nations.\* If the voting system in the United Nations is unfair, it was so arranged by the nation states. If the United Nations is bypassed and ignored at times, it is because the nation states avoid it. The United Nations was given precious little sovereignty. Hence, the United Nations can act only when the nation states, particularly the great powers, want it to act and will concur with its action.

\* Kathleen Teltsch, "In Hard Times U.N. Is Boon to the City," New York Times, Monday, November 22, 1971, p. 1.

6. *The United Nations is the only global organization we have today.* It is better than nothing, but it needs substantial strengthening. If the nations of the world will make greater use of it and broaden its resources, the United Nations will gain some strength. But revisions and changes in organization and procedure are required for it to become fully effective as a mechanism to handle global problems.

If, during your visit here, you assess the situation similarly, what should we do about it? Stung by the Taiwan defeat, critics of the United Nations are offering many wild proposals: cut our contribution, withdraw, get the U.N. out of the U.S. and the U.S. out of the U.N.

Such reactions are quite irresponsible. It is my recommendation that we take stock and recognize the need for global problem-solving mechanisms that work. We must stop badgering the United Nations and start strengthening it and using it. To cop out or shrink back into isolation is no longer an alternative.

It is time for reform, not revenge. It is time to promote and achieve a United Nations more adequate to serve man as he faces the confusion of complex global problems.

The times call on us to think big, stand tall, and live up to our heritage. Until we do, there is little hope for a sane, sound world order that enhances secure peace with freedom, justice, and progress. To refer to a song from "The Man From LaMancha" seems fitting.

To dream the impossible dream

This is our quest

To strive with our last ounce of courage

To reach the unreasonable stars

An impossible dream? Yes—unless we strive mightily with our last ounce of courage to reach the unreachable stars.

#### PARTICIPANTS

Mr. Lloyd R. Armour, Associate Editor, The Nashville Tennessean, Nashville, Tennessee.

Mr. James P. Brown, Editorial Board, The New York Times, New York, New York.

Mr. Richard B. Childs, Editor of the Editorial Page, The Flint Journal, Flint, Michigan.

Mr. Robert Estabrook, The Lakeville Journal, Lakeville, Connecticut.

Mr. Krishna K. Gaur, Editorial Writer, News-Journal, Lakeville, Connecticut.

Mrs. Joy Gerville-Reache, Christian Science Monitor, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Willis Harrison, Assistant Editor, Evening and Sunday Bulletin, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mr. E. J. Hodel, Editor, Beckley Post-Herald, Beckley, West Virginia.

Mr. John B. Johnson, Editor and Publisher, Watertown Daily Times, Watertown, New York.

Mr. John J. Kerrigan, Associate Editor, Trenton Times Newspapers, Trenton, New Jersey.

Mr. Charles King, Associate Editor, The Ottawa Citizen, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

Mr. Melton Luna, St. Louis, Missouri.

Mr. William Lytle, Editorial Writer, The Spectator, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

Mr. Chuck Moore, Third World News, New York, New York.

Mr. Harold R. Piety, The Journal Herald, Dayton, Ohio.

Mr. Frank B. Rosenau, Editorial Writer, The New Haven Register, New Haven, Connecticut.

Mr. Charles Saterlee, Editorial Writer, The Tulsa Tribune, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Mr. Joseph Shoquist, Managing Editor, The Milwaukee Journal, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Mrs. Adele Vincent, Associate Editor, The Courier-Journal and Louisville Times, Louisville, Kentucky.

Mr. Edward A. Walsh, Journalism Professor Emeritus, Department of Communications, Fordham University, Bronx, New York.

Mr. Robert J. White, Minneapolis Tribune, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Mr. William J. Woestendiek, Editor and Publisher, Colorado Springs Sun, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Mr. Jack M. Smith, Executive Director, The Stanley Foundation.

Dr. John R. Redick, Research Associate, The Stanley Foundation.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, July 24, 1972

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

*The Lord God is a sun and shield; the Lord will give grace and glory; no good things will He withhold from them that walk uprightly.—Psalm 84: 11.*

O God and Father of us all, with the coming of a new day we again bow at the altar of prayer to offer unto Thee the devotion of our spirits.

"Spirit of God, descend upon our hearts; Wean them from earth, through all our pulses move;

Stoop to our weakness, mighty as Thou art,  
And make us love Thee as we ought to love."

May we go into the hours of this day with eager minds and earnest hearts, fortified by faith, heartened by hope, and alive with love.

We pray for our beloved country. With gratitude do we remember the faith and fortitude of our forefathers who worked so hard to make the dream of freedom a blessed reality in our land. May we with the same faith and the same fortitude continue to labor to make freedom and justice and good will living realities in our own day.

In the spirit of Him who set men free, we pray. 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.

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 7130. An act to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the minimum wage under that Act, to extend its coverage, to establish procedures to relieve domestic industries and workers injured by increased imports from low-wage areas, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 10858. An act to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Pueblo de Acoma in Indian Claims Commission docket No. 266, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the

Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 13435) entitled "An act to increase the authorization for appropriation for continuing work in the Upper Colorado River Basin by the Secretary of the Interior."

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill and point resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 3824. An act to authorize appropriations for the fiscal year 1973 for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and for making grants for construction of noncommercial educational television or radio broadcasting facilities;

S.J. Res. 193. Joint resolution to redesignate the area in the State of Florida known as Cape Kennedy as Cape Canaveral; and

S.J. Res. 254. Joint resolution to authorize the printing and binding of a revised edition of Senate Procedure and providing the same shall be subject to copyright by the author.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the