

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

WITH A LITTLE HELP FROM
OUR FRIENDS

HON. FRANK J. BRASCO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 24, 1972

Mr. BRASCO. Mr. Speaker, recently, the Nation once again received a further shove in the direction of enlightenment regarding the sources of hard drugs entering this country and destroying American society.

I have long held that that U.S. Government and its agents abroad are largely conversant with who is pouring hard drugs into this country, how they are doing it and along what routes the poison moves.

In testimony before the Senate Foreign Operations Subcommittee, Alfred W. McCoy, author of a book entitled "The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia," detailed how our own allies are dealing in this poison at our expense.

He claimed, and showed documentation to back up that claim, that we know all about highly placed South Vietnamese political and military figures are trafficking in heroin. Also, he states, the American command and embassy are aware of this state of affairs, and have been for months.

He offered a confidential memo from high U.S. military sources in Vietnam plus reports from the Army's Criminal Intelligence Division. Both raise fresh challenges to previous U.S. Government denials about drug dealing by Thieu regime officials.

General Ngo Dzu is singled out as one of the chief culprits, and this is the second time he has been accused publicly. No investigation has been made, or if it has, the Congress has not been made aware of it.

This same General Dzu has been relieved of command of the military regime around Kontum because of Communist advances there. Undoubtedly, one day, he shall be found among those reclining on the Riviera, living luxuriously off of American taxpayers' money. We have succeeded in creating an entire class of parasites like this man, who take their cue from the example set by Bao Dai, former Vietnamese ruler who has been living in this manner on the Cote d'Azur for more than a decade.

The testimony given by Mr. McCoy, complete with copies of signed memos from our military command's assistant chief of staff for civil operations and rural development, is utterly damning. Yet, as usual, such revelations only bring forth frantic, blanket denials by our higher-ups.

Ordinarily, I would turn in disgust from this degraded sight as I would from so many other revelations emerging from this discredited adventure. In this case, however, I cannot, because it only further fleshes out an emerging picture that shows direct links between such opera-

tions and our domestic difficulties at home.

What emerges is a plainly defined pattern. Presently, there are at least half a million heroin addicts in the United States, and their numbers grow daily with a frightening rapidity. Every day, these people have relatively easy access to large quantities of heroin, all of it brought into this country from abroad. None or little of this poison arrives from Communist nations. In fact, just the opposite is true.

Two flows of heroin have been identified. There is Turkish opium flowing to Marseilles in southern France, where it is turned into heroin and sent to the United States. And there is Southeast Asian opium, coming through Thailand and South Vietnam to either this Nation via the Pacific coast or to America through the addiction of our Asian service personnel.

In each case, governments supposedly closely allied with us are intimately and profitably involved in this traffic, either participating in it directly or looking the other way as it is conducted in front of their eyes.

What is most outrageous is that still another part of the pattern clearly emerges in the form of official American knowledge of these situations. We know what the French are doing. We know what the Thais and the Thieu regime are doing—to Americans and to America.

Yet we do nothing about it. In fact, we seem to be in the business of protecting those involved. When any criticism is raised of this atrocious and debased state of affairs, U.S. authorities on the highest level are the first to leap to the defense of our friendly little heroin traffickers.

Newspaper articles have been written here and abroad exposing the "French Connection." John Cusack was removed from his job in France because he was too honest and too determined to do his job. Now we see a young American who has spent months verifying what were thought to have been accusations, for all these fingers have been pointed at the same people before.

The truth is there for us to see. What absolutely astonishes me is that the U.S. Government has become a party to aiding and abetting the international heroin traffic. It is the only conclusion that can be drawn.

American G.I.'s have been known by various names throughout the history of our wars. In this abysmal venture they have become known as "grunts." As far as the latest revelation of the Thieu bigwigs being involved in peddling heroin to the average American soldier, I can only say that: "The grunts knew it all the time."

The U.S. Congress should not vote a single penny in foreign aid to Asian nations which refuse to crack down on the illegal drug trade. Last year there were narcotics control amendments to the Foreign Assistance Act. Similar amendments are awaiting this year's measure.

As for France, I shall reserve a special response for that dear foreign friend in another presentation.

IN SUPPORT OF FLOOD CONTROL

HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 24, 1972

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, we shall soon be voting on an administration request for emergency flood relief funds to aid those towns and cities recently devastated by Hurricane Agnes. I think it vitally important that those of us in positions of public responsibility bring home to our constituencies the need to effect policies that will to the extent possible prevent a repetition of that disaster. Although my constituency was mercifully spared the flood waters launched by Hurricane Agnes, only a freak of nature spared the Delaware Valley from frightful destruction. Congress has authorized a comprehensive flood control program for the Delaware River Valley, and although it has languished of late, I am hopeful that the administration will do all in its power to support construction of the principal facility contemplated in that flood control program—the Tocks Island Dam. A similar view has been expressed by Mr. James Kerney, Jr., editor and publisher of the Evening Times, a distinguished newspaper in my home city of Trenton. Mr. Kerney and I share similar backgrounds in that we were both born and nurtured on the banks of the Delaware River. Those who have been prone to criticize the Tocks Island Dam project would do well to hearken to the article which Mr. Kerney wrote for the July 21 edition of the Evening Times. I am pleased to present it herewith:

NEED FOR TOCKS ISLAND DAM IS GROWING
(By James Kerney, Jr.)

The work on Tocks Island dam on the upper Delaware River is stopped. Perhaps the main reason for the delay is the fact that the four governors who are members of the Delaware River Basin Commission are not pushing for it. The reason given is the problems the dam would raise with the quality of water in the lake that would be created.

The Delaware River Basin Commission has a staff of the finest water experts in the United States. They can answer the environmental problems. The answers may cost money, but they are available. In the meanwhile, the need for the Tocks Island dam grows greater, not less.

The primary purposes of the Tocks Island dam were and are to create flood control and water supply. If Hurricane Agnes had hit the upper Delaware instead of further west in Pennsylvania, the damage to our valley in lives and property would have been enormous. A Tocks Island dam would have saved both lives and property.

There are 10,000,000 people directly dependent on the Delaware River for their drinking water, and there are billions of

dollars of business and industry dependent on the water of the Delaware to stay in business. Not just Trenton and Camden and Philadelphia are dependent on the Delaware. The future demand for water in New Jersey requires the prudent development of the Delaware's water. New York City now draws 800,000,000 gallons of water a day from the upper Delaware by order of the Supreme Court. There will be a demand for more in the future.

The use of the Tocks Island site for a public recreation area is an added advantage, but not part of the basic need for the dam. It is all very well for the Sierra Club and the New York Times to demand that Tocks Island be condemned as a dam and kept as a simple recreation area. What comes first, the aesthetic desire of a thousand hikers in the Sierra Club or the drinking water needs of 10 million people in the Delaware Valley? As for the New York Times, they have their dams in the upper Delaware. They flush their toilets with Delaware River water. But they want the people of the Delaware Valley to forego protecting our future water supply so that the river can be left in its natural condition for their enjoyment.

I was born on the banks of the Delaware and learned to swim and canoe in it. I also learned to fear its floods, and to respect it. The Delaware of my boyhood is no longer. There are five million more people in the Delaware Valley since I was born who need the river's water. The river can be returned to its old natural condition only by getting those five million people to move out.

In the meanwhile, modern planning and skillful engineering can keep the Delaware clean and safe, while developing the water for all of us. Good planning, of which the Delaware River Basin Commission staff is fully capable, can make a delightful recreation area for millions, while accomplishing the prime purposes of flood control and water supply.

Governor Cahill has said that he wanted to rethink the whole problem of Tocks Island and the Delaware River development. I hope he will do so for the sake of us millions who are dependent on the Delaware for our lives and our livelihood.

PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, President Nixon's apparent decision to avoid debate with his opponent this fall is bad news for the American political process, which cries out for candor from politicians which only the give-and-take from face-to-face debate can insure.

Everybody knows incumbents gain no political advantage from face-to-face debate with their opponents—but the voters do. And that means duty—the duty of candidates, whether they are privileged by incumbency or not, to appear together before the public and honor the hallmark of our American political system, specific debate, where neither participant can dodge the hard questions and specific answers to which the voters are entitled.

Should an incumbent find that his official duties preclude performance of his duties as a candidate—that he cannot do justice to both—then he should follow the example of President Johnson and

not take on the candidates' responsibilities which he judges he cannot perform.

Mr. Speaker, the House may soon consider Senate-passed legislation to amend the equal time law and permit televised debate between major presidential candidates.

It is to be hoped that the 1968 spectacle of an all night congressional filibuster to avoid presidential debate will not again mar the American political process.

ORDER OF AHEPA CELEBRATES ITS GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

HON. WALTER S. BARING

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. BARING. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to join with many of my colleagues in honoring the Order of Ahepa, the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, during its celebration of its golden anniversary during the year of 1972.

The Order of Ahepa follows a nine-point program which I would like to point out to the American people:

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

Second. To instruct its members in the tenets and fundamental principles of government, and in the recognition and respect of the inalienable rights of mankind.

Third. To instill in its membership a due appreciation of the privileges of citizenship.

Fourth. To encourage its members to always be profoundly interested and actively participating in the political, civic, social, and commercial fields of human endeavor.

Fifth. To pledge its members to do their utmost to stamp out any and all political corruption; and to arouse its members to the fact that tyranny is a menace to the life, property, prosperity, honor, and integrity of every nation.

Sixth. To promote a better and more comprehensive understanding of the attributes and ideals of Hellenism and Hellenic Culture.

Seventh. To promote good fellowship, and endow its members with the perfection of the moral sense.

Eighth. To endow its members with a spirit of altruism, common understanding, mutual benevolence, and helpfulness.

Ninth. To champion the cause of education and to maintain new channels for facilitating the dissemination of culture and learning.

In particular, I commend the Order of Ahepa for its continuing contributions to numerous worthy causes both here in the United States and throughout the world. The generosity and spirit of this association has earned it a fine reputation in the areas of citizenship, education, civic participation, sports, and international relations.

My sincere congratulations and best wishes to all of the Nevada members of the Order of Ahepa and their local chapter officers.

The list of local chapter officers follows:

LIST

Angelo Georgeson, President, Reno; Dan Athlips, Vice President, Reno; A. D. Demetras, Secretary, Reno; Charles F. Fell, Treasurer, Reno.

Louis Georgelas, President, Las Vegas; Tom Karellos, Vice President, Las Vegas; Costas Skordoulis, Secretary, Las Vegas; Ted Johnson, Treasurer, Las Vegas.

Angelo Antonio, President, Ely; George Malaperdas, Vice President, Ely; John S. Lampros, Secretary, Ely; Nick Patras, Treasurer, Ely.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, last year, at the request of many of my constituents in the Seventh Congressional District, I printed in the RECORD a compilation of the major bills I have sponsored in the 92d Congress.

Today, I want to insert in the RECORD an updated version of that compilation, along with status reports on those legislative proposals which have been acted upon by the Congress.

The compilation follows:

COMPILATION OF MAJOR BILLS SPONSORED NUMBER, AUTHORS, AND SUBJECT

Agriculture

H.R. 3579 (Mr. Burton): To limit procurement of lettuce by the Department of Defense.

H.R. 9776 (Mr. Dellums): To terminate price support and export subsidies for tobacco producers after 1972 crop.

H.R. 10444 (Mr. Roy): To provide for the establishment of a National Rural Development Center (Status: passed the House February 23, 1972 as HR 12931, and passed the Senate April 30, 1972—now in conference).

H.R. 14941 (Mr. Koch): To insure reliability in the advertising and distribution of organically grown and processed foods.

Antitrust

H.R. 6603 (Mr. Dellums): Prohibits oil companies from buying and monopolizing energy sources.

H.R. 6604 (Mr. Dellums): Make public evidence gathered in antitrust suits.

H.R. 11051 (Mr. Dellums): Makes it the duty of Attorney General to investigate structure of markets which appear to be dominated by a very small number of companies.

Asian-American affairs

H.R. 12208 (Mr. Anderson of California): To create a Cabinet committee on Asian-American affairs.

Child welfare

H.R. 7336 (Mr. Dellenback): Comprehensive Child Development Act: (Status: Contained in H.R. 10351, passed House September 30, 1971, vetoed by the President December 9, 1971).

H.R. 9731 (Mr. Dellums): Requires child care facilities in low rent public housing.

H.R. 14000 (Mr. Badillo): To establish comprehensive developmental child care services in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

H.R. 8051 (Mr. Koch): Extension of children and youth and maternal and infant care programs. (Status: Passed House and Senate, June 30, 1972.)

H. Res. 340 (Mr. Dellums): To abolish Internal Security Committee.

H. Res. 410 (Mrs. Abzug): Formal investigation of FBI by congressional committee.

H.R. 4241 (Mr. Matsunaga): Banning establishment of emergency detention camps (Status: passed House as H.R. 234 on September 14, 1971; passed Senate September 16, 1971; now Public Law 92-128.)

H.R. 5640 (Mr. Mikva): Freedom from Surveillance Act: Protects political rights and privacy of individuals and organizations and defines authority of Armed Forces to collect, distribute, and store information on civilian political action.

H.R. 7617 (Mr. Dellums): Government must notify individuals of records concerning them kept by government Agencies.

H.R. 9738 (Mr. Horton): To limit sales or distribution of mailing lists by federal agencies.

H.R. 9893 (Mr. Fauntroy): Gives voting privileges to ex-convicts in Washington, D.C. (Status: as part of H.R. 11992, passed House December 13, 1971—now Public Law 92-220.)

H.R. 10591 (Mr. Fauntroy): To establish an equal opportunity program for Library of Congress employees.

H.R. 10862 (Mr. Mikva): to amend the Voting Rights Act of 1965 so that federal voter registration should not be a hindrance to voter.

H.R. 11104 (Mr. Dellums): To Amend Voting Rights Act of 1965—to allow registration of students at the place of the institution of higher education that they attend.

H.R. 11415 (Mr. Mikva): To change the minimum age qualification for serving as a juror in Federal Courts from 21 years of age to 18 years of age. (Status: Judiciary Committee Hearings held, November 1971: still in subcommittee.)

H.R. 11659 (Mr. Dellums): To amend the Hatch Act so that federal employees can have wider participation in political activities and to protect federal civil servants from improper political solicitations. (Status: Hearing held by House Administration Committee.)

H.R. 12318 (Mr. Blagel): To establish procedures providing members of the Armed Forces redress of grievances.

H.R. 12331 (Mr. Dellums): Provides for posting of information in post offices with respect to registration, voting and communication with lawmakers.

H.R. 12708 (Mr. McClory): Establishes a Commission on Penal Reform.

H.R. 13319 (Mr. Dellums): To provide for an independent Federal Board of Parole. (Status: Judiciary Committee Hearings Completed; no floor action.)

H.R. 13515 (Mr. Rangel): To give voting privileges to ex-convicts.

H.R. 13549 (Mr. Koch): To provide for family visitation furloughs for federal prisoners.

H.R. 1437 (Mr. Dellums): The Omnibus Penal Reform Act.

H.J. Res. 961 (Mr. Drinan): Proposing an amendment to the Constitution lowering the age requirements for membership in the Houses of Congress, from 25 to 22 years for Representatives and 30 to 27 years for Senators.

H.R. 14097 (Mr. Aspin): Prohibits unsolicited commercial telephone calls.

H.R. 14175 (Mrs. Abzug): To exonerate and provide for general and unconditional amnesty for war resisters.

H. Res. 976 (Mr. Conyers): Impeachment of the President for high crimes and misdemeanors.

H.R. 14924 (Mr. Badillo): To prohibit States and political subdivisions from discriminating against low- and moderate-income housing.

Civil service

H.R. 11658 (Mr. Dellums): To increase benefits and coverage under workmen's com-

pensation programs for Federal employees.

H.R. 11660 (Mr. Dellums): Lowers age and service requirements for the Federal retirement program.

H.R. 11661 (Mr. Dellums): Eliminates restrictions on the rights of officers and employees of the Postal Service.

Consumer affairs

H.R. 4430 (Mr. Rosenthal): To establish Office of Consumer Affairs and Agency. (Status: passed House as H.R. 10835 on October 14, 1971, in weakened form—no Senate action to date.)

H.R. 5631 (Mr. Eckhardt): Consumer Class Action Act. Increases legal protection for consumers.

H.R. 11106 (Mr. Dellums): Bans war toys. H.R. 12329 (Mr. Dellums): Amends the Vocational Education Act to utilize a portion of the funds for homemaking and consumer education programs for the elderly.

H.R. 13531 (Mr. Dellums): To amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act to provide for the registration and licensing of food manufacturers and processors.

H.R. 14034 (Mr. Dellums): To repeal meat import quotas for the purpose of lowering meat prices.

H.R. 11219 (Mr. Ryan): Prohibits commercial use of PCB.

H.R. 13531 (Mr. Bingham): Pure Food Act. Requires registration and inspection for all food manufacturers and processors.

Commerce

H.R. 9029 (Mr. Sisk): Prohibits imposition of discriminatory State legislative barriers on interstate shipment of California wines.

District of Columbia

H.R. 9599 (Mr. Dellums): Proposes a referendum on District of Columbia statehood. (Status: District of Columbia Committee hearings completed.)

H.R. 10197 (Mr. Fauntroy): Home rule for District of Columbia. (Status: District of Columbia Committee hearings completed.)

H.R. 13340 (Mr. McMillan): To extend District of Columbia Medical and Dental Manpower Act.

H.R. 15612 (Mr. Hogan): Requires inclusion of rail commuter service in Washington mass transit planning.

H.R. 11501 (Mr. Fauntroy): To establish a District of Columbia Development Bank.

H.R. 11628 (Mr. Stuckey): To authorize grants and loans guarantees for construction and modernization of hospitals in the District of Columbia. (Status: reported favorably by District of Columbia Committee; defeated on the floor of the House.)

Draft

H. Res. 379 (Mr. Mitchell): Repeals Selective Service System.

H.R. 6592 (Mr. Dellums): To provide legal counseling to draft registrants.

Drugs

H.R. 6607 (Mr. Dellums): Prohibits unsolicited mailing of drug samples.

H.R. 7822 (Mr. Dellums): To prohibit foreign assistance to countries not preventing narcotic drugs from entering the U.S.

H.R. 12756 (Mr. Pepper): Promote research and development of drugs or chemical compounds for use in the cure, prevention or treatment of heroin addiction.

H.R. 13340 (Mr. Rangel): To regulate the interstate traffic and sale of hypodermic needles and syringes.

H.R. 14741 (Mr. Koch): Decriminalization of marijuana.

Economy

H.R. 10189 (Mr. Adams): To establish an emergency federal economic assistance program for areas with severe economic problems.

H.R. 10321 (Mr. Monagan): To establish price and wage guidelines.

H.R. 12882 (Mr. Anderson of Tennessee): To require the President to notify the Con-

gress whenever he impounds funds, and to provide a procedure under which the House of Representatives and the Senate may approve the President's action or require the President to cease such action.

H.R. 10349 (Mr. Mikva): Establishes and protects rights of day laborers.

H.R. 15740 (Mr. Rosenthal): To freeze retail prices of meat.

H.R. 15745 (Mr. Abourezk): To liberalize provisions of the Disaster Relief Act.

Education

H.R. 9383 (Mr. Dow): Elementary and Secondary Education Act direct assistance: To encourage States to increase the proportion of the expenditures in State for public education which is derived from State rather than local revenue sources.

H.R. 10044 (Mr. Esch): To provide for educational assistance on behalf of or to certain eligible veterans pursuing programs of education. (Status: Hearings held November and December 1971, no committee action.)

H.R. 12929 (Mr. Peyser): Expands membership of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations to include elected school board officials.

H.R. 13621 (Mr. Badillo): To amend the Education of the Handicapped Act to provide tutorial and related instructional services for hometown children through employment of college students—particularly veterans and other students who themselves are handicapped.

H.R. 12623 (Mr. Riegle): Promotes development and expansion of community schools throughout the United States.

H.R. 12801 (Mr. Blagel): To amend the Maritime Academy Act in order to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to appoint students at State maritime academies and colleges as Reserve midshipmen in the U.S. Navy.

H.R. 12803 (Mr. Blagel): To amend the Military Selective Service Act in order to provide for the deferment thereafter of students appointed to maritime academies and colleges.

Electric utilities

H.R. 10228 (Mr. Tiernan): National power grid system: For the purpose of assuring adequate and reliable low-cost electric power supply consistent with the enhancement of environmental values and the preservation of competition in the electric power industry.

Employment

H.R. 1746 (Mr. Hawkins): Equal Employment Opportunity Enforcement Act: (Status: Passed House September 16, 1971; passed Senate February 22, 1972; now Public Law 92-261.)

H.R. 6608 (Mr. Dellums): Extends unemployment insurance to agriculture workers.

H.R. 6876 (Mr. O'Neill): Permits federal sharing of cost of unemployment benefits which extend 52 weeks.

H.R. 7685 (Mr. Clay): National Public Employee Relations Act.

H.R. 9104 (Mr. Riegle): To provide assistance to institutions providing public service employment to veterans of the Vietnam era.

H.R. 12011 (Mr. Reuss): Expands the Emergency Employment Act.

H.R. 14298 (Mr. Dellums): To provide for the assignment of unused laboratory space and facilities to unemployed scientists.

H.R. 14299 (Mr. Dellums): To assure a more adequate retirement income for employees by requiring the establishment of employee pension and profit-sharing-retirement plans and providing additional protection for the rights of participants in such plans. (Status: Hearings held by Ways and Means Committee.)

H.R. 15607 (Mr. Burke): State Unemployment Compensation.

H.R. 15608 (Mr. Burke): Extending Emergency Unemployment Compensation Program. (Status: passed House and Senate June 29, 1972: P.L. 92-329.)

Environment

H. Res. 279 (Mr. McCloskey): Designates third week in April each year as "Earth Week."

H. Con. Res. 387 (Mr. Bingham): Requests Secretary of State to call for 10-year halt to killing of whales, porpoises, and dolphins. (Status: passed House November 1, 1971.)

H.R. 4556 (Mr. Hechler): Environmental Protection Enhancement Act; Control of surface and underground coal mining operations which adversely affect environment. (Status: Hearings Held by Interior Committee; Weak version reported out to floor.)

H.R. 4911 (Mr. Bell): States can have tougher pollution laws against polluters.

H.R. 5074 (Mr. Udall): Authorizes class action suits against polluters.

H.R. 5223 (Mr. Halpern): Detergent Pollution Control Act: To ban from detergents all phosphate and those synthetics which fail to meet standards by June 30, 1973.

H.R. 5438 (Mr. Anderson of California): Amend National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 to provide insurance protection against loss and damage resulting from earthquakes and earthshakes.

H.R. 5684 (Mr. Gude): To protect wild horses on public land. (Status: passed House as H.R. 9890 on October 4, 1971.)

H.R. 6590 (Mr. Dellums): Safe Pesticides Act: To conduct study and investigation of effects of use of pesticides and ban certain pesticides.

H.R. 6591 (Mr. Dellums): Requires Defense Department to study environmental impact of waste disposal procedures in waters.

H.R. 6599 (Mr. Dellums): Bans Internal combustion engines after January 1, 1975.

H.R. 7618 (Mr. Dellums): Clean air amendment controls emissions from motor vehicles.

H.R. 7619 (Mr. Dellums): Protection of marine wildlife through regulation of disposal in waters.

H.R. 7845 (Mr. Dingell): Amend Federal Water Pollution Act: Uniform application and dollars for States and municipalities for quality water.

H.R. 9680 (Mr. Harrington): To increase penalties under 1899 Refuse Act to punitive levels.

H.R. 9685 (Mr. Koch): Empowers the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to issue permits under 1899 Refuse Act.

H.R. 9796 (Mr. Dellums): National Environmental Bank to authorize the issuance of U.S. Environmental Savings Bonds and to establish an Environmental Trust Fund.

H.R. 10032 (Mr. Dow): Requires the Congressional Record to be printed with recycled paper.

H.R. 10098 (Mr. Dow): To authorize the General Services Administration to set regulations for recycled materials.

H.R. 10099 (Mr. Dow): Insures use by Federal Government of recycled materials.

H.R. 10214 (Mr. Anderson of California): Establishes conservation policies for wild predatory mammals, including prohibition of the use of poison on public lands.

H.R. 10291 (Mr. Mitchell): To reduce pollution which is caused by litter composed of soft drink and beer containers, especially when sold on a no-deposit, no-return basis.

H.R. 6600 (Mr. Dellums): Amends the National Emission Standards Act to require standards be set at most stringent possible level.

H.R. 6601 (Mr. Dellums): Smogless Vehicle Development Act; Research development, demonstration project for non-air-polluting vehicles.

H.R. 6602 (Mr. Dellums): Prohibits SST flights until environmental studies made.

H.R. 6606 (Mr. Dellums): Federal Procurement Environmental Enhancement Act:

Amends Federal Water Pollution Control Act and Clean Air Act and provide assistance in enforcing acts.

H.R. 6984 (Mr. Ryan): Appropriations for Noise Control Program.

H.R. 6986 (Mr. Ryan): Noise Abatement and Control Act: To expand the functions and responsibilities of Office of Noise Abatement and Control; to establish means for effective coordination of Federal research and activities relating to noise and control; to establish standards in regard to noise. (Status: passed House as H.R. 11021 on February 29, 1972; still in Senate.)

H.R. 6988 (Mr. Ryan): Noise Disclosure Act.

H.R. 6990 (Mr. Ryan): Occupational Noise Control Act: Requires adoption of standards which will provide against the deleterious effects of excessive noise.

H.R. 7285 (Mr. Goldwater): To provide the Bureau of Land Management the power to arrest violators of anti-pollution and land use regulations on public lands.

H.R. 7555 (Mr. Pryor): Ocean Mammals Protection Act: To protect ocean mammal from being pursued, harassed or killed. (Status: passed the House as H.R. 10420 on March 9, 1972; still in Senate.)

H.R. 10354 (Mr. Veysey): Amends the Clean Air Act to clarify California's right to enforce its own stringent motor vehicle emission standards.

H.R. 10890 (Mr. Aspin): Imposes an excise tax on fuels containing sulfide.

H.R. 11102 (Mr. Dellums): Bans manufacture, military use and procurement of napalm and other incendiary weapons.

H.R. 13812 (Mr. Halpern): To promote international cooperation in United Nations efforts to protect the world's oceans and atmosphere.

H.R. 13884 (Mr. Roncallo): To establish a commission to investigate and study the practice of clear-cutting of timber resources of the United States on Federal lands.

Equal rights

H. Res. 489 (Mr. Dellums): Amends the Constitution so that "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the U.S. or by any State on account of sex * * *" (Status: passed House as H.J. Res. 208 on November 12, 1971; passed Senate March 22, 1972.)

Food stamps

H.J. Res. 1014 (Mr. Dellums): Assures continued eligibility of recipients of food stamp benefits, so that new Department of Agriculture standards will not make ineligible anyone eligible by State standards under previously existing programs.

H.R. 9596 (Mrs. Abzug): To amend the Food Stamp Act for the insuring of adequate nutrition and the broadening of eligibility standards.

H.R. 11466 (Mr. Badillo): To amend Food Stamp Act to extend benefits to narcotics addicts participating in drug treatment and rehabilitation.

Foreign policy

H. Res. 54 (Mrs. Abzug): Set withdrawal date from Indochina for July 4, 1971.

H. Con. Res. 133 (Mr. Ryan): Total withdrawal of U.S. forces from Vietnam by June 30, 1971.

H. Con. Res. 193 (Mr. Wolff): Study team to observe Vietnamese presidential elections.

H.J. Res. 296 (Mr. Dellums): Calling for war crimes inquiry by Congress.

H. Con. Res. 304 (Mr. Halpern): Cease all military aid to Pakistan.

H. Con. Res. 317 (Mr. Leggett): Withdrawal from Indochina contingent only upon release of prisoners of war.

H. Res. 392 (Mr. Anderson of Tennessee): To relieve suppression of Soviet Jewry. (Status: passed House as H. Con. Res. 471 on April 17, 1972.)

H. Res. 490 (Mrs. Abzug): President must supply Congress with full and complete in-

formation on Vietnam. (Status: defeated June 30, 1971.)

H. Res. 638 (Mr. Wolff): Directs Secretary of State to furnish information about the role of U.S. Government leading to untested Vietnamese presidential election.

H.J. Res. 900 (Mr. Findley): To create an Atlantic Union Delegation: to promote a more perfect union of the Atlantic Community. (Status: Foreign Affairs Committee Hearings Completed—No Floor Action.)

H.R. 4100 (Mr. Bingham): Vietnam Disengagement: To bring about the orderly termination of military operations there and the safe and systematic withdrawal of remaining American Armed Forces by December 31, 1971.

H.R. 5228 (Mr. Harrington): Prohibits use of U.S. Forces in an invasion of North Vietnam.

H.R. 8603 (Mr. Koch): Soviet Jews Relief Act: authorizes 30,000 special immigrant visas.

H.R. 8955 (Mr. Dow): Declares that 48 hours after enactment all U.S. Armed Forces shall cease all military combat and military support missions in Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam and Thailand.

H.R. 9964 (Mr. Ryan): Makes appropriations for development of a prototype desalting plant in Israel.

H.R. 11103 (Mr. Dellums): To suspend the production and deployment of MIRV's, AEM's and site construction until conclusion of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

H.R. 13147 (Mr. Dellums): Terminates the exploitative activities of United States business concerns in South Africa, Rhodesia, and Portuguese Africa.

H.J. Res. 1067 (Mr. Dellums): To prohibit Presidential nuclear first-strikes without prior authorization by Congress.

H.R. 13030 (Mr. Halpern): Furnish assistance for the resettlement of Soviet Jewish refugees in Israel.

H.R. 14055 (Mr. Drinan): To provide for the cessation of bombing in Indochina and for withdrawal of U.S. military personnel.

H.J. Res. 1139 (Mr. Diggs): Making Fair Employment Practices in South Africa a criterion for eligibility for U.S. government Contracts.

H.J. Res. 1143 (Mr. Mailliard): Establishes a Commission on U.S. Participation in the United Nations.

H. Con. Res. 522 (Mrs. Abzug): To initiate negotiations seeking a comprehensive ban on all nuclear test explosions.

H. Con. Res. 537 (Mr. Helstoski): Providing for the recognition of Bangladesh.

H. Con. Res. 546 (Mr. Culver): Regarding steps to strengthen the foreign policy of the United States through measures relating to the domestic economy.

H. Con. Res. 607 (Mr. Stokes): Asserts that the blockade of North Vietnamese ports constitutes an overt act of war.

H. Res. 887 (Mr. Wolff): Suspends aid to Thailand for its failure to control the illegal traffic of opium.

Health

H. Res. 108 (Mr. Long of Maryland): To keep open Public Health Service hospitals.

H. Res. 512 (Mr. Seiberling): Calls for comprehensive survey of incidence of serious hunger and malnutrition in America.

H.R. 2626 (Mr. Ryan): Makes appropriations for lead paint poisoning program.

H.R. 3124 (Mrs. Griffiths): The Health Security Act: To institute a national health insurance system to insure comprehensive health services for all residents of the United States.

H.R. 3282 (Mr. Galifianakis): Amends Public Health Act to encourage physicians, dentists, optometrists, and other medical personnel to practice in areas where shortages of such personnel exist.

H.R. 11171 (Mr. Fauntroy): To provide for the prevention of sickle cell anemia: Attainment of better methods of prevention diagnosis and treatment of sickle cell anemia

deserve the highest priority. (Status: Passed House and Senate, approved May 16, 1972; Public Law 92-294.)

Holidays and memorials

H.R. 4097 (Mr. Conyers): Establish Martin Luther King Birthday Holiday.

H.R. 7114 (Mr. Nix): Martin Luther King commemorative stamp.

H. Con. Res. 312 (Mr. Bingham): Authorize placing of bust of Martin Luther King in Capitol.

Legal services

H.R. 6360 (Mr. Meeds): National Legal Services Corporation Act. A private nonprofit corporation should be created to encourage the availability of legal services and legal institutions to all citizens of the U.S., free from extraneous interference and control. (Status: part of HR 10351, Economic Opportunities Act, passed House September 30, 1971, vetoed by the President December 9, 1971.)

H.R. 13205 (Mr. Bingham): To provide federal citizen-anticrime-patrol assistance grant to residents' organizations.

H.R. 15497 (Mr. Mikva): Provides compensation for crime victims.

Motor vehicles

H.R. 11105 (Mr. Dellums): Amends the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act to require establishment of certain standards with respect to light banks, governors, and speed control panels.

H.R. 11107 (Mr. Dellums): Amends Section 402 of Title 23 of U.S. Code relating to informational regulator and warning signs, markings and signals.

Native Americans

H. Res. 181 (Mr. Meeds): The termination policy declared by 83d Congress is no longer the policy of Congress, and termination is not a Congressional objective in legislating Indian affairs.

H.R. 7039 (Mr. Meeds): Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act: Recognizes claims of Natives and Native villages based upon aboriginal occupancy and use of lands within the State of Alaska (Status: passed House on December 14, 1971, without strengthening amendments; now Public Law 92-203.)

H.R. 8937 (Mr. Meeds): Amends the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, to provide for administration of programs of Indian education by a National Board of Indian Education in the Office of Education, and to promote research into methods of improving Indian education.

H.R. 9777 (Mr. Dellums): To enforce the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo as a treaty made pursuant to article VI of the Constitution in regard to lands rightfully belonging to descendants of former Mexican citizens, and to recognize the municipal status of community land grants.

Public lands, parks

H. Res. 111 (Mr. Edwards of California): To establish San Francisco Bay Wildlife Refuge Status (Passed Congress, P.L. 92-230.)

H. Res. 547 (Mr. Dellums): Establishes Tule Elk National Wildlife Refuge.

H.R. 3228 (Mr. Burton): To establish Juan Manuel De Ayala Recreation Area (the Golden Gate Recreation Area). (Status: favorably reported by Interior Committee.)

H.R. 4270 (Mr. Waldie): Designates San Joaquin Wilderness.

H.R. 6595 (Mr. Dellums): Declares public interest in oper. beaches of the Nation and for the acquisition of easements pertaining to such seaward beaches and for the orderly management and control thereof.

Oil industry

H.R. 4930 (Mr. Conte): Repeals the Connelly Hot Oil Act.

H.R. 4933 (Mr. Conte): Terminates the oil import control program.

Public lands and parks

H.R. 6596 (Mr. Dellums): To enlarge Sequoia National Park to include the Mineral King area.

H.R. 6597 (Mr. Dellums): To enforce the 160-acre limitation on private ownership of land benefiting from federal water projects by authorizing federal purchase of excess land at preproject prices.

H.R. 6598 (Mr. Dellums): Requires congressional authorization of Alaska Pipeline.

H.R. 6605 (Mr. Dellums): Creates National Coastline Conservation Commission.

H.R. 7238 (Mr. Waldie): To include Eel, Klamath, and Trinity Rivers as components of National Wildlife and Scenic Rivers.

H.R. 9498 (Mr. Burton): To establish a National Recreation Area in San Francisco and Marin Counties.

H.R. 10155 (Mr. Mathias): To provide for the establishment of the California Desert National Conservation Area.

H.R. 13728 (Mr. Leggett): Creates Snow Mountain Wilderness Area.

Senior citizens

H. Res. 254 (Mr. Pryor of Arkansas): Creates a full-time select committee to investigate all problems concerning America's senior citizens.

H.R. 9105 (Mr. Rosenthal): Reduced transportation rates for older Americans.

H.R. 11259 (Mrs. Abzug): Amends the Urban Mass Transportation Act to authorize grants and loans to private non-profit organizations to assist them in providing transportation meeting the special needs of elderly and handicapped persons.

H.R. 14118 (Mr. Koch): To authorize the establishment of an older worker community service program.

H.R. 12328 (Mr. Dellums): Strengthens and Improves Older Americans Act. (Status: passed House July 17, 1972, as H.R. 15657.)

H.R. 13835 (Mr. Harrington): To provide for the establishment of an Office for the Aging in the Executive Office of the President, for the fulfillment of the purposes of the Older Americans Act, and for the enlarging the scope of that act.

H.R. 14607 (Mr. Pryor of Arkansas): Establishes an Older Workers Conservation Corps.

Social security

H.R. 5991 (Mr. St Germain): Amends Title II to provide that no reduction shall be made in old-age insurance benefit amounts to which a woman is entitled if she has 120 quarters of coverage.

H.R. 6243 (Mr. Obey): Amends Titles II and XVIII to include qualified drugs, requiring a physician's prescription or certification and approved by a Formulary Committee, among the items and services covered under the hospital insurance program. (Status: Included as an amendment to H.R. 1.)

H.R. 7372 (Mr. Burke): Provides a 50% across-the-board increase in benefits, raises the amount of outside earnings which a beneficiary may have without suffering deductions from his benefits. (Status: Hearings held on all Social Security Act amendments by Ways and Means Committee; a 20% increase passed July 1, 1972; P.L. 92-336.)

H.R. 7620 (Mr. Dellums): Liberalizes conditions of eligibility of blind to receive disability insurance benefits.

H.R. 10500 (Mr. Pepper): Allows police a tax cut.

H.R. 13869 (Mr. Koch): Amends Social Security Act to allow remarriage without loss of benefits.

H.R. 13932 (Mr. Stokes): Eliminates "recency of work" requirement for social security disability benefits.

Taxes

H.R. 5082 (Mr. Wylie): Excludes first \$3,000 of Retirement Income from taxes.

H.R. 7621 (Mr. Dellums): To extend to all unmarried individuals the full tax bene-

fits of income splitting now enjoyed by married individuals filing joint returns. (Status: Ways and Means Committee Hearings Completed, No Floor Action.)

H.R. 7622 (Mr. Dellums): Increases allowed exemptions to \$1,000.

H.R. 9187 (Mr. Halpern): To amend the Internal Revenue Code to allow deduction for expenses incurred by a taxpayer in making repairs and improvements to his residence.

H.R. 9297 (Mr. Aspin): Excise Tax on non-returnable bottles and cans.

H.R. 9298 (Mr. Aspin): Excise Tax on phosphate content of cleaning agents.

H.R. 10013 (Mr. Aspin): To increase exemptions by tying to cost of living.

H.R. 10435 (Mr. Koch): Blood donations are deductible from gross income.

H.R. 11396 (Mr. Danielson): To amend Internal Revenue Code to disallow deductions from gross income for salary paid to aliens illegally employed in the United States.

H.R. 14414 (Mr. Dellums): Provides that taxpayers conscientiously opposed to participation in war may elect to have tax payment spent for nonmilitary purposes.

H.R. 12332 (Mr. Dellums): To allow a credit against Federal income tax for State and local real property taxes or an equivalent portion of rent by individuals age 65 and over.

H.R. 13857 (Mr. Corman): To gear the income tax more closely to an individual's ability to pay.

H.R. 13879 (Mr. Reuss): Raises needed additional revenues by tax reform.

Urban Affairs

H. Res. 252 (Mr. Morse): Creates a Committee on Urban Affairs.

H.R. 4001 (Mr. Ryan): To provide supplemental appropriations and increased contract authority to fully fund the urban renewal, model cities, and rent supplement programs and the low-income homeownership and rental housing programs for fiscal 1971.

H.R. 6593 (Mr. Dellums): To provide that certain expenses incurred in the construction of the Twelfth Street Bay Area Rapid Transit Station in Oakland, California, shall, to the extent otherwise eligible, be counted as local grants-in-aid toward the Chinatown Urban Renewal Project.

H.R. 6594 (Mr. Dellums): The Urban Mass Transit Act.

H.R. 11146 (Mr. Dellums): Amends the National Housing Act to authorize the insurance of loans to defray mortgage payments on homes owned by persons who are temporarily unemployed.

H.R. 11181 (Mr. Koch): To amend the U.S. Code to authorize construction of bicycle lanes.

H.R. 12862 (Mr. Ryan): To provide supplemental appropriations and increased contract authority to fully fund the urban renewal, model cities, and rent supplement programs, and the low-income homeownership and rental housing programs for fiscal 1972.

H.R. 13701 (Mr. McFall): Increases funding for fiscal 1973 public works and development facilities grants, and requires that a larger percentage of such appropriations be expended in certain redevelopment areas. (Status: Hearings held by Public Works Committee.)

Veterans

H.R. 11089 (Mr. Edwards of California): Authorizing the Secretary of the Army to establish a National Cemetery at Camp Parks, Calif.

H.R. 11108 (Mr. Dellums): To increase servicemen's group life insurance coverage to a maximum of \$50,000, to liberalize coverage under GI life insurance program and for other purposes.

H.R. 13127 (Mr. Scott): Educational assistance to veterans pursuing refresher courses.

Welfare Reform

H.R. 7257 (Mr. Rangel): The Adequate Income Act.

H.R. 11096 (Mr. Pepper): Calls for annual social report from the President.

H. Res. 423 (Mr. Ryan): Expresses the sense of Congress that any individual whose earnings are substandard or who is amongst the working poor should be exempt from any wage freeze under the Economic Stabilization Act of 1971.

H.R. 13214 (Mr. Fraser): Across-the-board \$4 increase per month for public assistance recipients.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. ARLISHER W. JOHNSON AND MR. FREDERICK J. WOUSTER

HON. ELWOOD HILLIS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. HILLIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like at this time to call to the attention of Congress the names of two outstanding citizens who reside in the district I represent. Mrs. Arlischer W. Johnson of Indianapolis, Ind., and Mr. Frederick J. Wouster of Swayzee, Ind., have been named as recipients of the General Motors Gold Medal Award for excellence in community activities. Only 20 other General Motors employees across the United States were so honored this year and they were chosen from among 247,000 employees.

In order to be eligible for this outstanding award, an employee must demonstrate a sincere concern for the welfare of his community and its citizenry. Consideration is based upon the amount of personal involvement in service activities, the results of those activities, motivation, and the amount of personal sacrifice on the part of the employee. The award for excellence program is designed to recognize and honor those General Motors employees who perform outstanding service for the betterment of their communities through voluntary participation in civic, charitable, and other activities.

Mr. Speaker, nominations for this award are made by fellow employees, members of service organizations, and the general public. Preliminary judging is handled by a committee named by the local plant management and the final selection is made by a committee composed of community leaders.

Mr. Wouster is a diemaker at the Fisher Body Division at Marion, Ind., where he has been employed for 14 years. Among his many outstanding achievements are: Past president of the Visiting Nurse Association, past vice president and chairman of the admissions and review committee of the Grant County United Fund, and past board member of the Marion Easter Pageant. Mr. Wouster is currently a member of the board of directors of the Indiana State Mental Health Association and the Marion General Hospital as well as serving on the Grant County community development study committee. He is married and has four daughters and one son.

Mrs. Johnson, who is employed in the

maintenance department of Detroit Diesel Allison Division in Indianapolis has, for the past 22 years, been a member of the Women's Auxiliary of the Tillman Harpole Post 249 of the American Legion. During that time she has held all offices in the organization including 15 years as chairman of the child welfare and music committee. Her activities in the 11th district of the American Legion as an officer and committee chairman include civil defense, Boy Scouts, and Girl Scouts. She has donated over 1,000 hours of her time to volunteer work at Veterans' Administration hospitals in Indianapolis. She also has the distinction of being the first black to become second vice president of the 11th district, American Legion and is responsible for several scholarship programs. Mrs. Johnson resides with her husband in Indianapolis.

Mr. Speaker, these two people represent the type of unselfish and involved citizenship that is desperately needed in a democracy which, in order to function properly, requires citizen participation. In my judgment they have earned a distinction worthy of our recognition.

ORDER OF AHEPA—50 YEARS OF SERVICE AND ACCOMPLISHMENT**HON. FRANK M. CLARK**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, the Order of Ahepa was founded 50 years ago today in the United States. The order deserves recognition for its extensive and unselfish contributions to so many worthy causes during its 50 years of existence. To name the national and international contributions made by the order would be too numerous. There are local AHEPA chapters in Ambridge and New Castle, Pa., in my congressional district and I am personally familiar with their undertakings in the fields of education, charity and civic improvement. In particular, AHEPA has always championed the cause of education. So many of us ask what we can do to contribute to the betterment of American life. I say look to the Order of Ahepa as an example. The objects of AHEPA are:

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

Second. To instruct its members in the tenets and fundamental principles of government, and in the recognition and respect of the inalienable rights of mankind;

Third. To instill in its membership a due appreciation of the privileges of citizenship;

Fourth. To encourage its members to always be profoundly interested and actively participating in the political, civic, social and commercial fields of human endeavor;

Fifth. To pledge its members to do their utmost to stamp out any and all political corruption; and to arouse its members to the fact that tyranny is a menace to the life, property, prosperity, honor and integrity of every nation;

Sixth. To promote a better and more comprehensive understanding of the attributes and ideas of Hellenism and Hellenic culture;

Seventh. To promote good fellowship, and endow its members with the perfection of the moral sense;

Eighth. To endow its members with a spirit of altruism, common understanding, mutual benevolence and helpfulness; and

Ninth. To champion the cause of education, and to maintain new channels for facilitating the dissemination of culture and learning.

A TRIBUTE TO VOLUNTEER FIREMEN**HON. JAMES R. GROVER, JR.**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. GROVER. Mr. Speaker, if there is one thing that distinguishes America and Americans, it is the concept of service to one's fellow man, an idea that has been central to our Republic from the beginning. The tremendous growth of all types of volunteer service in the United States is no accident. It is a result of our background and our way of life. Volunteer service has become a part of an established economic and social pattern which is one of the strengths of our great Nation, a brotherhood of free men who care.

Of all our volunteers, none exceeds in courage and devotion the volunteer firemen upon whom our country depends, to a large extent, for the protection and preservation of property and life itself against the ravaging assault of fire, the oldest enemy, as well as the oldest friend, of man. Throughout our history, the volunteer firemen of America have served the country with a zeal akin to that of our fighting men—our soldiers, sailors, and marines—under conditions posing very similar dangers. Fire fighting is difficult and hazardous. It must often be carried on under severe weather conditions. The hours are unpredictable and often unusually long compared to those of many other paid workers. The fireman must have steady nerves, considerable physical strength, and enough stamina to enable him to maintain an intense degree of effort, over long periods, under almost unbearable conditions. A fireman has to be ready for anything, because he never knows what he may encounter next.

The volunteer firemen of America deserve our heartfelt gratitude, admiration, and respect. They have saved countless lives and millions of dollars worth of property, often at great personal sacrifice and at the risk of injury or death. A volunteer fire department is more than a group of men with shining red equipment; it is an example of two qualities that have made America great—individual initiative and concern for the welfare of others.

Mr. Speaker, I have this date introduced a House resolution to honor and

commend the volunteer firemen of New York State on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of their volunteer service, a century of dedication, heroism, and self-sacrifice in the interest of others.

TAXES SHOULD NOT SUPPORT STRIKERS

HON. CHARLES E. CHAMBERLAIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, on June 29, the House, during consideration of the Department of Agriculture appropriations bill, narrowly defeated an amendment which would have prohibited food stamps to those who would qualify solely, because they are on strike. This amendment had my support and, I believe, that of a majority of Americans. The Citizen Patriot of Jackson, Mich., in its editorial of July 13 set forth in persuasive language the reasons why, "Taxes Should Not Support Strikers" and I commend it to the attention of my colleagues:

TAXES SHOULD NOT SUPPORT STRIKERS

Should workers who voluntarily walk off the job in a strike be eligible for government food stamps?

Congress voted yes in the past session by the narrow margin of 19 votes after heavy union lobbying. The question may rise again in the next session.

Making strikers eligible for food stamps is nothing more than taxpayer subsidy of the strike.

The food stamp program originally was aimed at the poor who could not purchase their nutritional needs. In the past 18 months, strikers and some college students were ruled eligible for food stamps because they met the program's income requirements, even though their circumstances did not fit what the program designers had in mind.

Labor's argument is that striking workers are taxpayers and their temporary loss of work, though voluntary, should not deny them the fruits of their tax dollars.

But workers on strike are in a particular category that makes them distinct from most of the other persons who are eligible for food stamps.

They are able-bodied, often have skills, and have a job if they want it. Workers voluntarily decide not to work when they approve walking off the job with a strike vote.

The elderly, unemployed, and those on welfare have no jobs or have an income so low that food purchases at prevailing prices would not leave them enough money for the other necessities of life.

The only reason that Congress upheld the decision to continue strikers as eligible for food stamps is that labor unions have a powerful clout in the House of Representatives.

Nevertheless, the 199-180 defeat of a recent motion to deny strikers the food stamps is an indication that the public sentiment may be swinging against strikers. Fifty-four members of the House failed to vote on the motion.

The Department of Agriculture recently tightened the eligibility requirements for food stamps, probably because of public pressure.

The department now requires all food stamp recipients to be registered for employment with an appropriate agency. In addition such physical assets as snowmobiles, trailers, campers, cottages, etc., will be considered for eligibility. If the assets are too high, the applicant will be ineligible.

College students who are still claimed by their parents as dependents on federal income tax forms are also ineligible. If an applicant has access to credit cards within the family, the cards are considered unlimited income and make him ineligible.

These new guidelines will make it tougher for strikers and college students living away from home to receive food stamps.

Yet food stamps should not be one of the weapons available to organized labor when it is negotiating with an employer at the bargaining table. This gives strikers a government assist they should not rightly have in a free enterprise system.

Congress will get another chance to deny strikers food stamps in the next session on the strength of the narrow margin in the last session. If the 54 congressmen who did not vote the last time cast a ballot the next time around, the food stamp program may be protected for those with genuine needs.

RESULTS OF PUBLIC OPINION POLL

HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, I recently released the results of my 1972 public opinion poll which reflect the views of more than 16,000 residents of the 10th Congressional District of Illinois on 10 questions of vital national concern.

Results of the poll are as follows:

PUBLIC OPINION POLL RESULTS

(Answers in percent)

1. Do you think the emergency powers of the President should be expanded to deal with strikes seriously affecting the public interest on a regional as well as a national basis? Yes—75.5; No—20.4; No Response—4.1.
2. Do you favor busing to achieve racial balance in public schools? Yes—5.8; No—91.2; No Response—3.0.
3. Do you favor a National Health Insurance Program to cover catastrophic or prolonged illnesses? Yes—71.5; No—23.9; No Response—4.6.
4. Would you favor legislation providing for no-fault automobile insurance on a national basis? Yes—67.7; No—23.5; No Response—8.8.
5. Do you favor the President's proposal for an all-volunteer military system to replace the draft? Yes—67.8; No—27.4; No Response—4.7.
6. Do you favor automatic adjustments in Social Security benefits to cover cost of living increases in preference to general increases voted periodically by Congress? Yes—76.2; No—18.6; No Response—5.2.
7. Do you favor the President's nine-point proposal for ending U.S. involvement in Vietnam? Yes—70.3; No—21.6; No Response—8.2.
8. Do you favor continued reduction of funds for foreign aid? Yes—86.9; No—9.5; No Response—3.6.
9. Do you favor a tax credit for parents with children attending accredited non-public schools? Yes—46.4; No—50.0; No Response—3.6.
10. Do you favor the welfare reform bill now pending before the Senate? Yes—53.4; No—26.5; No Response—20.0.

THE NEED FOR CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, if we are to believe the vast promises made by the other party at its recent convention in Miami, we should be witnessing now in Congress a substantial push for concrete action on pending reform legislation in a number of key areas. Unfortunately, the opposite is true. The Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 are still being held up in conference; the historic revenue sharing plan approved by this body in June is making deplorably slow progress in the Senate; the President's comprehensive welfare reform proposal submitted in 1969 is still pending; and Congress has failed to bring to a vote the executive reorganization proposals made by the President more than 18 months ago. If its current sluggish posture in Congress is any indication of the energy with which the other party intends to pursue the plans they have been voicing this election year, we have good reason to fear that all its grandiose promises are just that: pie-in-the-sky panaceas designed more for partisan gain than out of real commitment to solving the great problems facing the Nation.

My colleague and good friend from Michigan, Congressman GUY VANDER JAGT, also exasperated by this costly procrastination, called upon Congress in a statement to his constituents of July 24 to expedite action on water pollution legislation in conference and other important administration proposals. I would like to bring this article to the attention of the entire House because it pinpoints just exactly what has not been done by the majority in Congress despite its loud claims about having a corner on the market of reform.

I agree with my colleague from Michigan that we have heard enough empty rhetoric from the other party and have seen far too little realistic effort to back it up. Now is the time for concrete action on proposals that are imperative if pollution, welfare, and other pressing national problems are to be solved.

The newsletter follows:

THE NEED FOR CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

As politics intensifies in anticipation of the presidential campaign, the frequency of "finger-pointing" also expands. Everyone can find someone to blame for what he thinks is wrong with the country or its policies. At the risk of appearing to join in that game, I think it is appropriate that Congress take stock of its performance, for I observe that the political stakes of 1972 are beginning to interfere with legislators' response to the Nation's needs.

The water pollution legislation, which I believe is absolutely fundamental to the Nation's efforts to protect the natural environment, remains stalled in negotiations that are closed to all but the participants. Nearly four months after House passage of this bill, which incorporated my amendment on waste water recycling, conferees of the House and

Senate Public Works Committees have been unable to reach accord. The failures to reconcile differences between the House and Senate bills threatens to kill the legislation for the year, and to severely impair progress in restoring the quality of our surface waters. There is no more vital environmental need before America, and this delay is costly.

The plight of the water pollution legislation is only one indication of Congress' lack of commitment to bring to fruition other pieces of legislation which are essential to the country and basic to the President's program. For example, revenue sharing, having been debated in and out of Congress since the administration of John Kennedy and finally passed by the House earlier this summer, is now making only slow progress in the Senate. Here is a concept which promises to disperse power and resources away from Washington, toward the States and localities of America, enabling them to innovate and adapt policies to suit their varying needs. Now is the time for Congress to act.

A comprehensive welfare reform proposal was first presented to Congress by President Nixon in August of 1969. Since that time over 4 million persons have been added to the welfare rolls, and the cost of the welfare system has grown by more than \$4 billion. In his State of the Union speech this January, the President stated, "Today, more than ever, we need a new program which is based on the dignity of work, which provides strong incentives for work, and which includes for those who are able to work an effective work requirement." That need, together with the necessity of relieving an intolerable financial strain upon State and local governments, is greater today, yet the legislation lies ignored in the Senate Finance Committee. Now is the time for Congress to act.

Similarly, the President for several years has actively advocated an overhauling of the executive branch of the government. The need to consolidate and rationalize the piecemeal, fragmented structure in Washington today is obvious. Yet, Congress has failed to bring to a vote those elements of reorganization which require its approval. With the first of four major reorganization bills now expected to come before the house soon, the chairman of the House Government Operations Committee recently wrote that, "With all the programs we have created and the many billions of dollars we have spent on community development assistance we still find the Federal government more often being the cause of confusion and delay rather than the efficient assistant we wish it to be." I agree, and I urge my colleagues in Congress once again that this is the time to act.

I call upon the committee chairmen and leaders of the congressional majority to meet the challenge of this political year and help the Congress to go before the country with a record of accomplishment. We need less talk and more action.

AHEPA CELEBRATES ITS GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

HON. FRANK T. BOW

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, the Order of Ahepa is celebrating its golden anniversary this year and I have been pleased to note that many Members are taking the floor to pay tribute to this outstanding and unusual organization.

It was a rare privilege for me many years ago, when I was invited to become a member of the Canton Chapter of Ahepa. As the descendant of English and

Scottish families who came to this country generations ago, I was deeply honored to be asked to affiliate with the order and have maintained that membership over the years.

Some of my closest friends in Ohio are Ahepans, and some of the community's most successful business, professional, and civic leaders.

Canton is proud that one of our members, the late Andrew Nickas, was elected to the office of supreme secretary and served two terms, from 1925 through 1927.

This year, Kelly Esber is president of the Canton local chapter, with Chris Diamant as vice president and Harry Biris as treasurer. Gregory Pelay continues to serve as secretary, as he has done for many years.

The Order of Ahepa is a strong force of good government and good community life in America, and it has made a great contribution to the historic friendship between our Nation and the Kingdom of Greece. I hope that the order and its good works will continue to flourish for many years. My congratulations to the farsighted men who founded the order 50 years ago and to their successors in leadership today.

THE LATE HONORABLE JAMES GORDON CANFIELD

HON. JOHN E. HUNT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, most of the Members of this body still remember the late Honorable James Gordon Canfield who served in the House with distinction from New Jersey's Eighth Congressional District for 20 years before retiring in 1961.

Gordon Canfield passed away last month and the reminiscence of his career inspired those who were closest to him to remember him in words that reflect upon the kind of man he was. A longtime associate and at one time a member of his staff, Mrs. Dorothy W. Patterson observed:

He was a great guy and when you think back, truly a man before his time; flammable fabrics before Ralph Nader . . . support for space program before Sputnik . . . alert to the Red menace before the deluge and all the rest. We can all be proud and grateful we were a part of his team.

Mayor Gerald Goldman of Passaic, N.J., issued a proclamation, setting aside Sunday, June 25, as a citywide day of mourning in memory of the late Congressman, declaring that Mr. Canfield "served his constituents in the Nation with honor and distinction."

Rev. Robert P. Kirchgessner, who officiated at the funeral services, portrayed Gordon Canfield as "a friend of both the humble and the influential." He continued:

Each man writes his own eulogy and the one our Congressman wrote for himself cannot be improved upon . . . He had a deep abiding faith in God, in his family, and in his country. Most of all, he had a deep abiding faith in people and this added to his stature . . . He was the kind of man that

made you feel 10 feet tall in his presence . . . He was a good and faithful servant and to have known him was to our benefit.

Of his career as a public servant, former State Senator Ira Schoem recalled:

[Gordon Canfield] did a million little things for little people. He never said "no" to anybody, and even his political critics complimented him.

An editorial in the Herald-News of Passaic, N.J., remembered Gordon Canfield as "one of those unusual politicians whose appeal transcends partisan lines."

Mr. Speaker, I conclude my remarks with the inclusion of the full text of the Herald-News editorial:

EDITORIAL

Former Rep. Gordon Canfield, who died yesterday at his home in Hawthorne at 73, was one of those unusual politicians whose appeal transcends partisan lines. He was a loyal Republican during his years in the House of Representatives, but Democrats and Independents as well as Republicans voted for him.

There was a reason. When someone needed help, Gordon Canfield did not ask what the individual's party affiliation was. Everyone was his constituent. The friendliness and helpfulness, the genuine liking for people, made him virtually unbeatable even though he merged into the crowd in the House and erected no legislative monuments.

Gordon Canfield was a star on the news staff of the old Passaic Daily News when Mayor George N. Seger of Passaic was elected to the House. The young reporter went to Washington in 1923 with Congressman Seger as his secretary. Before he died in 1940, Rep. Seger had announced his retirement and had expressed the hope that Mr. Canfield would succeed him, saying: "He loves the district just as much as I do." Congressman Seger's hope was more than fulfilled. Mr. Canfield did succeed him, being elected in 1940. He remained in the House until his retirement in 1960.

Rep. Canfield's life spanned one of the truly eventful periods of history. As a reporter, he knew the thrill of flying when it was great adventure. He was old enough to enlist and get into uniform in World War I. In World War II he and Rep. Hugh Scott, now a senator, shipped incognito as seamen on an oil tanker to Europe. In 1950 he was in Korea at the height of that conflict. The automobile was a rarity when he grew up. He was a man when radio broadcasting was born. In his congressional district, television pioneers experimented with mechanical and then electronic devices to produce images. The noble experiment of Prohibition, the great depression, the advent of Communism, Adolf Hitler and the atom bomb were part of the history of his lifetime.

Throughout his working career, Mr. Canfield concentrated his attention on people. A line in an editorial in The Herald-News on his retirement from the Congress summed him up. It said that in one campaign his Democratic opponent helped to re-elect him by charging that all Gordon Canfield ever did was little things for little people.

SOUTH EL MONTE, CALIF., CELEBRATES ITS 14TH BIRTHDAY

HON. GEORGE E. DANIELSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. DANIELSON. Mr. Speaker, the city of South El Monte, Calif., was incorporated on July 30, 1958, and will be

celebrating its 14th year as a city this coming Friday evening, July 28, with special festivities. I would like to take a moment to pay tribute to the city of South El Monte and its people for their achievements during the past 14 years, and to commend them on their planning for the future.

South El Monte is one of the newest cities in the State of California, and has grown dramatically in its short history. In the past decade, the city's population has increased from 4,850 to 13,443. Twenty-eight successful annexations have been responsible for some of this growth. More than 50 percent of the population increase is young, with the number of 19-years-olds and younger growing from 1,952 to 6,315 persons in the 10-year span. Persons 20 years of age and older number 7,128, according to the last census, in contrast to 2,898 a decade ago. The number of persons 65 years of age and over increased from 331 to 682. At incorporation in 1958, South El Monte consisted of 3,900 residents.

South El Monte has competed nationally with other municipalities and has won several awards, earning for itself the title "Achievement City, U.S.A." This is a fine testimonial to South El Monte's community leadership and active citizen participation in community improvement and growth.

South El Monte is governed by five elected councilmen with the membership electing one of its members as mayor each April. The council selects and appoints the city administrator, the city attorney and the city clerk. Local government services are provided from a new \$671,000 civic center composed of the city hall, city council chambers, civil defense emergency operating center and regional library. Development of the civic center was made possible through a non-profit civic corporation composed of leading citizens under the lease-back municipal improvement financing method.

The South El Monte library, part of the Los Angeles County Public Library System, was completed in 1967 and occupies a beautiful, modern 6,144 square foot building, with free parking available in the civic center lot. The library is within walking distance of four elementary schools and the Valle Lindo Adult High School. A unique service to businessmen of the South El Monte library is the rotating business collection, composed of approximately 400 volumes of special interest to businessmen and industrialists, which is changed biannually.

South El Monte's fire and police protection, traffic control, street maintenance and building and safety services are contracted for from Los Angeles County, and are the finest available anywhere. The city's Recreation Department has undertaken a total community recreation program. South El Monte covers an area of 2.6 square miles, yet it has 1,204 industrial firms and 167 retail outlets. The assessed property value is about \$40 million, and the taxable retail sales amount to \$60 million.

South El Monte has developed a general plan which will carry the city through 1985 in a carefully controlled

growth curve, designed to assure orderly development of residential areas, industrial parks, commercial areas, recreational facilities, schools, streets, and highways. The projected population for the city in 1985 is 21,627 persons.

I am happy to take this occasion to congratulate the people of the city of South El Monte, its city council, and community leaders for their accomplishments of the past 14 years, and to wish them every success in their plans and goals and the development of their community in the future.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. LOUISE DAY HICKS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, once again Congress and the Nation are observing Captive Nations Week, marked each year, since 1959, as a commitment to the millions of people held in Communist captivity that their plight will never be forgotten or accepted by Americans. We in this country who hold the traditions of freedom and democracy sacred will never consent to the cultural, religious, and political enslavement of fellow human beings behind the Iron Curtain.

The years have been long ones for the people of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, and the Ukraine, who were victims of Soviet aggression and expansion after World War I and after World War II. A hundred million people of East and Central Europe have been shackled to the yoke of the Russian bear.

The East Europeans have not resigned themselves to their plight. The courage and perseverance they have displayed in their struggle to regain their freedom has aroused our deepest admiration, sympathy, and respect. We have not forgotten the uprising of the East German workers in 1953. We will never forget the Polish workers of Poznan, who were so brutally suppressed when they revolted against their Communist puppet rulers in 1956, and made a sham of the Communist pretense of popular support. Nor can we forget the heroic uprising of the Hungarians, in October of that year, which was quelled only with the help of Soviet tanks and troops who fired mercilessly into the crowds. We still remember with great sorrow the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia in the summer of 1968, which crushed the just aspirations of freedom of the Czechs and Slovaks.

The struggle goes on. It is an ever-present reality. In the past few months we have again witnessed the invincible drive for freedom rocking Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. In Lithuania, violent riots broke out in the city of Kaunas this past May, after a young Lithuanian factory worker set himself afire in protest against repressing policies. The several thousand rioters of

Kaunas shouting "freedom for Lithuania" were denouncing Russian domination of their country, which was annexed to the Soviet Union, along with Latvia and Estonia in 1940. They were also calling for freedom to practice the Roman Catholic religion, the dominant religion of Lithuania. Paratroopers were called in to help the local police quell the riots. Some 200 demonstrators were reportedly arrested. Once more, we are witness to the truth that the spirit of freedom cannot be extinguished. Thirty-two years after Stalin's seizure of Lithuania, nationalist aspirations are seething just below the surface, ever ready to flare with a vengeance.

Reports of forced Russification, arbitrary arrests, and trials have also reached us, in recent months, from the Ukraine. Intellectuals—teachers, writers, scientists, actors, musicians, literary critics—who have attempted to assert their ethnic individualism and national pride have been harassed and placed under arrest. The list of prominent Ukrainian intellectuals who have been sentenced to long years in prison and to forced labor grows longer by the month. Their voices are methodically being stifled.

The Jews of the U.S.S.R. are another nationality group which has become increasingly uncomfortable in the Soviet Union and has been clamoring to emigrate to Israel. Since the Arab-Israeli war of June 1967, the Soviet Union has intensified its anti-Jewish campaign. A series of unfair and biased trials involving largely Jewish elements has been held; an increasing number of Jews have been fired from their jobs; many synagogues have been closed, while Jewish cultural life in the form of theater, newspapers or Jewish language schools has been repressed.

Consequently more than 80,000 Russian Jews applied for exit visas by the beginning of 1972, and it is estimated by world Jewish organizations that up to half a million Jews would be ready to leave the Soviet Union the moment official barriers were dropped.

On this Captive Nations Week we appeal to the American people to support the aspirations of the millions of people who are attempting, by all means, to break out of the stranglehold exerted over them by the Soviet dictatorship.

AHEPA'S GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

HON. CARLETON J. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, the Order of Ahepa, the international organization for people of Greek descent, is celebrating its golden anniversary during the year of 1972. Founded July 26, 1922, in Atlanta, Ga., AHEPA—American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association—has always displayed the highest qualities of open-mindedness, intellectual honesty, and commitment to responsible social progress which has made this country great.

Members of AHEPA can take justifiable pride in the many contributions they have made toward education, charity and civic improvement over the years. While the first objective of AHEPA is to promote and encourage loyalty to the United States of America, its fundamental aims are the improvement and betterment of the social, moral, and family life of all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud and pleased to have many personal friends as members of the AHEPA. To these friends and to all the patriotic Greek Americans who are members of this outstanding organization, I take pleasure in extending my warm congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of their golden anniversary.

REMARKS OF SENATOR STROM THURMOND AT THE LAUNCHING OF U.S.S. "SOUTH CAROLINA"

HON. THOMAS N. DOWNING

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. DOWNING. Mr. Speaker, the strategic defense forces of our country have been under discussion frequently in the last several months. A timely view on the need for national defense preparedness was presented by my distinguished colleague Senator STROM THURMOND in his remarks at the launching of the U.S.S. *South Carolina* in Newport News, Va. I am pleased to include these in the RECORD so that we may all have the benefit of his views:

ADDRESS BY SENATOR STROM THURMOND

Master of Ceremonies Mr. L. C. Ackerman, Congressman Floyd Spence, Congressman and Mrs. James Mann, Congressman and Mrs. Tom Downing, Congressman and Mrs. William Whitehurst, Admiral Rickover, Asst. Secretary Charles L. Ill of the Navy, Dr. James R. Schlesinger, Chairman of the AEC; Mrs. Mendel Rivers, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Buzhardt and their daughter Jill; and my fellow Americans: It is indeed an honor to be introduced by Admiral Rickover, the true father of our nuclear Navy. Every American should be glad for the past quarter century the Congress has heeded the advice of Admiral Rickover to provide nuclear propulsion for our submarine and surface striking forces and that Congress has seen to it that he has been allowed to carry on this vital work.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I want you to know that there is no man in the military service I admire more than this great scientist, engineer, educator and leader. In the half century he has served as an officer in the United States Navy, no military man has contributed more to our country. I salute him on this occasion for his great achievements for our Navy and Nation.

Also, I would like to express my appreciation to Mr. L. C. Ackerman, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company for his many courtesies and hospitality in connection with this launching. All of us, and particularly our guests from South Carolina, are in his debt. In addition, let me say, Mr. Ackerman, that the entire country owes you and all the employees of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company our lasting gratitude for

building such fine ships as the *South Carolina* for the U.S. Navy.

The launching of the *South Carolina* is a great event for South Carolinians and for all Americans. It represents a strengthening of the forces whose goal is peace in our world. I am proud to be a part of this occasion, and I am especially proud of the one who was chosen to sponsor this ship.

Mrs. Gene Buzhardt is one of South Carolina's finest and most charming ladies. I have known her for a long time, and I know her to reflect the patriotism and love of country that characterizes all freedom-loving Americans.

Gene Buzhardt is the wife of the Honorable J. Fred Buzhardt, General Counsel for the Department of Defense, where he is serving his country with great ability and distinction. Mr. Buzhardt was once my Administrative Assistant, and has become one of my most trusted friends. He and Gene have contributed much to the welfare of their State and Nation. I am pleased that she has been selected to sponsor a ship named for the State of South Carolina.

A year of a half ago, it was my signal honor to be present at the laying of the keel of the *South Carolina*. The keel was authenticated by my good friend the late L. Mendel Rivers and his lovely wife Margaret, who is here today. This great ship was then, and is now, the fruit of the labors of many Members of the Congress and other distinguished members of our Government who are working to ensure that our nuclear powered Navy is strengthened. While they are far too many to name, it is incumbent upon me to mention at least four—Richard Russell, Glenard Lipscomb, Bill Bates and L. Mendel Rivers. All four of these great public servants are no longer with us. However, the magnificent achievements of those four statesmen live on in the nuclear powered submarines named for them.

In my address at the Keel-Laying of the *South Carolina* on December 1, 1970, I discussed the leadership of our great State in the history of our country, and I also described the previous war ships that had borne the name of South Carolina. On this occasion, it is my intention to relate this Nuclear-Powered Guided-Missile Frigate to its role in the defense of our Nation. I shall also discuss certain other military matters dealing with the security of the country.

The basic purpose of this ship and other nuclear-powered frigates will be to provide screening support to fast attack carriers—ships such as *Enterprise*, *Eisenhower* and *Nimitz*. Because these ships have no need for conventional fuel, their range is virtually unlimited. While their primary purpose is tactical—the conduct of limited war—these ships and their associated carrier aircraft will also contribute to the deterrence of nuclear war.

Today, our strategic deterrent consists of a triad of weaponry, made up of land-based strategic missiles, sea-based strategic missiles and long-range bomber aircraft. Of these systems, the Polaris/Poseidon force is currently considered invulnerable to any known means of attack. Furthermore, it is doubtful that either of the other two strategic systems could be completely destroyed in a first strike.

These systems, of course, age and have to be replaced eventually. Our fleet of B-52 strategic aircraft is now nearing the end of its life expectancy. The youngest of these aircraft is ten years old. The older B-52s are twice that age. While an interim aircraft, the FB-111, has been procured, it has neither the range nor the payload capacity of the B-52. Therefore, a new system, the B-1 bomber, is now under development.

We have 41 nuclear-powered submarines capable of launching strategic missiles. Of these, a total of 31 are to be converted to carry Poseidon missiles. This conversion will

be completed about 1977. Poseidon differs from Polaris in that it has multiple independently-targetable re-entry vehicles (MIRVs). Simply stated, a MIRV missile allows it to carry several warheads and thus to strike several targets. The remaining ten Polaris submarines will be armed with Polaris A-3 missiles, which have three nuclear warheads per missile. Just as bombers, however, these magnificent submarines get older, and one day they must be replaced. The oldest Polaris submarine, the *George Washington*, was launched 13 years ago. Thus, if its life expectancy is twenty years, it must be replaced in this decade.

Accordingly, a new system, called Trident, is undergoing development. As currently planned, the Trident submarine will be armed with 24 missiles—each with a range of about 5,000 miles. In effect, a Trident submarine could launch its attack from virtually any point on earth. Such a long-range capability is lacking in our Polaris/Poseidon force. These missiles have a maximum range of only about 2,500 nautical miles which limits somewhat the areas in which the submarines can operate successfully and therefore could make them vulnerable to detection and attack.

The United States has 1,000 Minuteman missiles and 54 Titan II land-based missiles. The Titan II missiles are quite old, and as they age they decline in reliability and capability. The Minuteman force is being upgraded by the introduction of the Minuteman III missile, which, like Poseidon, is armed with a MIRV, although carrying three rather than ten re-entry warheads. A total of 550 Minuteman III missiles are planned for procurement.

These three programs constitute the Triad of strategic weapons. Of course, the United States also has other means of nuclear weapons delivery—tactical aircraft based in Europe and aboard aircraft carriers are two examples—but such aircraft are still considered largely tactical and of only limited strategic capability.

There is a truism about military weaponry which has become a cliché—and it applies with special emphasis to nuclear strategic weapons systems. That truism is expressed in the hope that such weapons will never be employed. Indeed, this is the essence of the concept of deterrence, as opposed to retaliation or destruction. So long as the delicate balance of terror is maintained, our strategic forces will accomplish this passive mission of deterrence. This is our devout hope and prayer.

With regard to our hopes for limiting the use of nuclear strategic weapons, an historic first step was taken last May with the SALT agreements in Moscow.

The Strategic Arms Limitation Pacts signed by the President must be considered in every aspect against the situation of the present and the realistic probabilities of the future. By the time the talks were finished, the Soviets had 1,618 ICBMs deployed or under construction. The agreements, if accepted by the Senate, will put a halt to a new Soviet construction. The agreements accept a basic 3:2 numerical superiority over us, but when the competition is shifted from quantity to quality, we believe we have the edge.

Under the agreement, the U.S. is allowed 44 missile launching nuclear submarines with 710 missiles, while the Soviets are permitted 62 modern nuclear submarines with 950 missiles. In addition the Soviets are allowed to keep their present missile launching submarine fleet, which consists of 10 nuclear powered and 20 diesel submarines, carrying a total of 90 missiles. Consequently, the U.S. is betting heavily on maintaining technological superiority.

The SALT agreements were negotiated upon the assumption that Congress would

move forward with a number of vital military programs. A highly dangerous situation could be created if Congress slashed defense efforts, particularly in such areas as the B-1 bomber or the Trident long-range missile system. Unless the Administration's current military authorization requests in these areas are accepted, approval of the pacts will be a dubious gamble.

The best that can be said for the Interim Agreement on ICBMs is that it slows the rate at which the Soviets gain total nuclear preponderance, as opposed to mere superiority in numbers. The Treaty on ABMs leaves us with two ABM sites. This is far short of the total defense system necessary to discourage a pre-emptive first strike, but it also limits the Soviet Union to a similar number.

We must recognize that despite all the destructive and awesome power in the U.S. defense arsenal, new techniques and systems are necessary to assure our survival. Only through such continued research and development would an agreement such as SALT be worthwhile.

But history has a funny way of playing tricks. The advent of nuclear weapons has, so far, prevented the outbreak of strategic warfare between nuclear powers. It has not, as many predicted it would some years ago, either outlawed war itself or brought about a cataclysmic holocaust. The result has been a kind of compromise in human conflict which, though lacking the awesomeness of nuclear warfare, has given new emphasis to smaller wars and so-called proxy wars of a conventional and rather limited nature.

The fact that such smaller, more protracted wars are neither less costly nor less threatening to our national welfare has been amply borne out in Vietnam and, to a lesser extent, in the unsettled disputes still smoldering in the Middle East and the Indian subcontinent. The challenge and the threats inherent in these situations are of such a nature that we can neither ignore them nor escape the need to be prepared to meet them head on, if need be.

The addition to our fleet of the *South Carolina* is part of our response to such challenges. Fast, tough, reliable and bearing a proud name, the *South Carolina* is the latest addition to our modernized and constantly modernizing fleet. It exemplifies our determination to maintain the kind of flexibility which alone can cope with foreseeable military emergencies below the nuclear threshold. The construction of the *South Carolina* and her sister ships is an important part of our program to maintain adequate conventional forces—forces which consume by far the greater part of our defense expenditures. Like their strategic counterparts, these conventional ships and other systems do age and have to be replaced.

For this reason, we are building a number of new ships. Thirty new destroyers of the Spruance class are planned to replace World War II era destroyers. A total of 46 Knox class destroyer escorts are planned. Three nuclear-powered frigates (Virginia class) have been authorized, and more are planned. After considerable debate, both in Congress and in the executive branch, funds are being requested for a fourth nuclear-powered carrier. It should be noted that this carrier, should it be approved, will not increase the total number of carriers in active service. Indeed, because of the aging of the carrier fleet, it is quite possible that the number of carriers may drop from 15 to 12 during this decade. Furthermore, because of the high cost of these systems, the Navy is considering other means of providing air cover. A new ship, called the sea control ship, has been proposed. This vessel will not replace the aircraft carrier—it will not have the capacity to carry as many airplanes as a modern car-

rier—but it will provide limited air support where it would not otherwise be available.

We are also procuring a number of new aircraft for the armed forces. These include the F-14 Tomcat as a follow-on aircraft for the F-4 Phantom II, the S-3A Viking as a replacement for the S-2 Tracker, and, looking to the future, the F-15 as a new air superiority fighter for the Air Force.

We would do well to remember, however, that the armed forces consist of much more than ships and other military hardware. The fundamental component remains people. Thus, a major problem remains with us, the procurement and retention of good men and women. As you are well aware, there has been considerable support for the idea of an all-volunteer armed force. There is an erroneous belief that only the Army has a stake in this issue. In fact, the other military services have freely admitted that they have profited from the Army's use of the draft. We in Congress have wrestled with the problems arising from the all-volunteer concept. We have passed legislation designed to test whether it will work in this country. When the Selective Service Act of 1967 expired in July of last year, Congress had a number of options. We could have done nothing—thus letting the system of conscription expire completely; or we could have simply extended the terminal date of the act; or we could have revised the law and extended it for a period of time. In effect we followed the last option. We wrote a number of amendments into law which might be considered a test of the volunteer army concept. We sought to strengthen recruiting into the services. We established an enlistment bonus for men who enlist in the combat branches. We provided better compensation for the lower ranks of enlisted men and junior officers.

I don't know if this experiment will work, and I have some reservations about the overall cost of an all-volunteer army, but we in Congress believe that the concept must be tested. I must add that I shall watch the testing of this concept with great interest and concern, for the need to attract high caliber men and women to the Nation's defenses is of overriding importance.

Today, manpower expenses take up approximately half of the military budget. As a result, the dollars left over for other uses, including military hardware, must be stretched to quite a degree. Nonetheless, we can never allow budgetary restraints to jeopardize our basic national security. It is precisely for this reason that we in Congress have fought so hard for nuclear power in many of our fighting ships. Basically, this is the reason that we are here today. In launching the *South Carolina*, we reaffirm our promise to defend the Republic and the freedoms that we have cherished and fought for since the founding of this country almost two hundred years ago.

In closing, I would like to cite for you briefly the previous ships that were named *South Carolina*:

1670—The leading ship of the expedition that settled South Carolina was named the *Carolina*. Although she was not a Man of War, she was certainly a fighting ship because of the dangers she faced and overcame.

1779-1782—a frigate named *South Carolina* was rented by the State from France. It was captured by the British in 1782.

1797-1803—a schooner revenue vessel was acquired by the State from the Revenue Service and called the *South Carolina*.

1798-1802—a coastal defense gunboat was named *South Carolina* and fought in the quasi-war with France. It was sold in 1802.

1860-1865—a propeller cruiser of the Union Navy was named *South Carolina* and saw action during the Civil War and was sold in March, 1865.

The battleship USS *South Carolina* was commissioned in 1910 and sold for scrap in 1924.

The Palmetto State is proud of this sixth vessel to bear its name. The USS *South Carolina*, DLGN 37, is a symbol of strength, of security and of leadership in the world's hope for peace. South Carolinians identify with these causes; we have fought and died for them in the past; and we stand proudly today as we witness the launching of this great ship which bears the name of our State.

With frigates like this, we assure that no American President will ever have to crawl to a negotiating table on his knees, or beg before a foreign potentate from a position of weakness.

TELEGRAM FROM ADM. E. R. ZUMWALT, JR., CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

Please convey to your distinguished participants and guests my regret that other duties prevent me from being with you today for the launching of the frigate, *South Carolina*, the second in a proud new breed of fighting ships to join our small but growing nuclear-powered surface fleet.

South Carolina comes from a long and distinguished line of American men of war whose service spanned our Nation's formative years from the American Revolution through World War I. The first skipper of the battleship *South Carolina*, Captain Augustus Fichtler, fathered another naval officer who, as Chief of Naval Operations during the Korean War, introduced guided missiles to our fleet.

So, too, will many of the officers and men here today—and this guided missile nuclear frigate they are the first to man—write other new chapters in the history of our great Navy. To each of you go my best wishes for performance and achievement worthy of the heritage which is continued here today.

TELEGRAM FROM ADM. THOMAS H. MOORER, CHAIRMAN, JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

I wish to extend my appreciation to each and every individual who has worked long and hard to achieve this significant milestone in the production of our seventh nuclear power surface ship. I am disappointed that I will not personally be able to point with pride and view with you the *South Carolina* as she slides down the ways. The addition of this guided missile frigate is essential to our country's arsenal of Navy vessels. Nuclear propulsion, combined with a formidable array of defensive and offensive armaments, make the *South Carolina* a key element in the maintenance of the security that is unequivocally vital and sacred to this Nation.

My sincere congratulations to all of you who have made this memorable occasion possible.

MESSAGE FROM JOHN W. WARNER, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

I wish it were possible to be with you on this proud and historic day, both for our nuclear Navy and for the people of the great state of South Carolina for which this ship is named. We look forward to the day when USS *South Carolina* joins the vanguard of our naval forces, for she most certainly is destined to earn an honored place in that long line of ships stretching back to the earliest days of our republic.

It is most appropriate on this occasion to honor the memory of the late L. Mendel Rivers of South Carolina, whose vision and leadership was in large measure responsible for the existence of not only this great ship, but a stronger national defense in general. I know Congressman Rivers would be pleased with this living testimony to his efforts.

Best wishes to all present for a festive and successful ceremony. My special congratulations and a Navy "well done" to all the employees of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company as yet another exam-

ple of their superb craftsmanship come to life.

MESSAGE FROM MELVIN R. LAIRD, SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Please convey to Senator and Mrs. Thurmond, Mrs. Rivers, Mr. and Mrs. Buzhardt, and the many distinguished guests present at the launching of the *South Carolina* my regret that duties prevent me from joining them on this historic occasion. I look back with pride on my participation in Congress with Senator Thurmond, Congressman Rivers and other congressional leaders in helping to establish the nuclear submarine, carrier and frigate building programs. As Secretary of Defense, I have strongly supported a modern and capable Navy, including nuclear submarines and surface warships. A strong Navy is essential to provide adequate security for our Nation, in keeping with its continued responsibilities as a maritime power. Nuclear powered warships such as the *South Carolina* are vital elements of this naval strength.

THE SPIRIT OF '76: THE ELECTION OF '72

HON. ROBERT A. ROE
OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to note that under date of July 13, 1972 the President signed the proclamation we sought in our House joint resolution—my bill House Joint Resolution 1231—declaring September 1972 as National Voter Registration Month, urging the Governors, elected officials, candidates for public office, political parties and organizations to institute nonpartisan campaigns designed to achieve the registration of as many qualified citizens as possible prior to the forthcoming election as well as urging all interested citizens, civic and educational organizations to participate in voter registration campaigns to assure maximum registration of qualified voters.

In reflecting on our Nation's Constitution and the people's foundation that our United States of America has been built upon—freedom of choice: a government of the people, by the people and for the people, it gives me great pleasure to call your attention to the following July 4th commentary that appeared in the headquarters newsletter published for the personnel of the American Cyanamid Co. of my hometown of Wayne, N.J.

The preamble to this article, is written by the editorial staff of American Cyanamid, alludes to the events that inspired these writings by the author Mrs. Isabel de Garcia, who is an employee of the International Division of American Cyanamid Co., Wayne, N.J. It is also significant to note that although Mrs. de Garcia is not a native-born American, her lifetime here in the United States has instilled in her a deep interest, personal dedication, and concern for the heritage of our American representative democracy.

This excerpt from the American Cyanamid Newsletter is as follows:

THE SPIRIT OF '76: THE ELECTION OF '72

The Fourth of July is nearly upon us and the history and meaning of this special holi-

day is sometimes overlooked by many of us. Isabel de Garcia, International Division, felt concerned enough about the forthcoming holiday to pause and put her thoughts on paper.

The following passage was first inspired when Isabel saw the Broadway play "1776". Isabel's thoughts, and later careful research, took her back almost 200 years to the place and the men who shaped our country and our freedom.

"But", she pondered "what does freedom mean to us today?" Isabel feels that some use it honestly and rightfully, many abuse it, a greater number shout it whenever convenient ("this is a free country"), most of us just simply take it for granted. In our time, July 4th usually means only a day off from work, firecrackers, a barbecue with family or friends; little remembering the precious cost of that freedom.

As you read what Isabel managed to profoundly put in words, perhaps it would be wise to take the time to absorb and reflect the meaning of her message . . .

1776-1972

"This year is again a key election year—a year of destiny for the men who will be chosen for the highest public offices in the land.

"With our votes we will make our selections of these leaders, based upon faith that they will represent us—wisely and well, honestly and unselfishly. Therefore, when we read in the newspapers of an elected official betraying our trust by sacrificing honor for greed, we are profoundly shocked.

"During the past 196 years we have had many greats among our elected leaders, but few who have made the sacrifices which were made by the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Their absolute faith in their cause, their honesty, courage and adherence to principle, will remain as perpetual example to all who hold public office.

"On July 4, 1776, the Continental Congress of the United States approved Thomas Jefferson's draft of the Declaration of Independence. It was signed by 56 members. These 56 came from all walks of life—scholars and farmers, the patrician and the plain, the rich and those we would now classify as middle-class. And as these members penned their signatures—some carefully and methodically, some strong and bold, some with graceful flourishes, many thoughts must have run through their minds. They well knew that this was no idle declaration—that in the eyes of the Crown it was a direct act of treason and would be dealt with as such.

"Each man knew that he was signing away the safety and security of his family, all of his possessions, and possibly, his life. Yet each man signed without hesitation.

"British retaliation came—swiftly, as they knew it would. The Interior of George Clymer's spacious house was literally ripped apart by Hessian troops . . . Francis Hopkinson and his family were forced from their home at bayonet point . . . Thomas McKean and his family moved five times to escape persecution . . . Lewis Morris had a 3,000-acre estate. The British set fire to 1,000 acres of woods around it and then destroyed everything in the fine manor house . . . John Hart (Honest John) saw his grist mill and his sawmill burned, along with his 400-acre farm. He and his 13 children were forced to run for their lives.

"Nine signers of the Declaration died of wounds or hardships; another five were imprisoned and in some cases, given unbelievably brutal treatment. Many wives, sons and daughters of the signers were either killed, jailed or persecuted. The homes of 12 of the signers were burned to the ground. And yet—any one of these men could have turned back at any time he chose. Each of them was offered immunity, rewards of money, restora-

tion of their homes, release of their loved ones and a position with the Crown if they would but switch their allegiance. History records with pride that not a single man did. Their individual honor, like their new nation, remained intact.

"The people of this new United States of America watched these men—their leaders. They drew courage from their courage and faith from their faith. Had any of these signers been less courageous, less honest or less principled, the whole cause of freedom might have been lost.

"These 56 men are long dead, but this is not important, for all men die. What is important is that they were willing to give up everything precious to them, for the sake of their people and their country. And for this, these men will be remembered as long as there is a United States of America.

"Every man must fulfill his destiny in his own particular world of action, be it humble or exalted, according to the capabilities allowed him. What he does with these elements is most significant to himself, his fellow-men and his country.

The men in public office today may or may not be of the same caliber as those 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence. The problems we face today as a progressive, ambitious nation in the 20th Century are far removed from those encountered in 1776. What is important is that these men we shall elect, who will guide our nation in the years to come, have the same dedication, honesty and courage, and the same faith in our freedoms so bitterly fought and won."

THE WOLF BOOK

HON. JOSEPH E. KARTH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. KARTH. Mr. Speaker, conservation shares a common ground with many of our country's perplexing problems. Just like mother and apple pie, everyone is in favor of it, but we often disagree on how to best attain it. For that matter, while we may believe in conservation in principle, we disagree in defining our goals.

One such area in the field of conservation is the growth and continuation of various species of wildlife. Most often this concerns the way to encourage the growth of our deer herds.

This too is an area rife with controversy.

We are beginning to recognize that this is a multifaceted problem that involves, among other things, the mystical balance of nature. I have visited many of the areas where the deer population has diminished over the years and am convinced that there is no one solution to replenishing our herds.

I found forests that were overgrown and stunted second growth that put the browse so necessary to sustain deer herds, far out of the reach of the deer. It is during the long winter months then, that the deer "yard-up" and starve by the thousands.

It occurred to me that all too often our conservation policy has been based on saving timber and huge trees, which unless harvested, has an adverse affect upon the growth and reproduction of wildlife.

It is significant that for the first time in years people are discussing the virtues of burning off selected and unproductive areas of land in order to stimulate the natural growth of browse and to unclog overgrown forests. To some the idea of purposely setting a fire, even on a controlled basis, to a forest is heresy. But at least we have begun to consider alternatives to a policy that which it has saved some scenery, it has not saved the wildlife.

An equally controversial issue is the role of the predator in the conservation and growth of deer herds. There are those who say that the predator encourages and maintains a natural balance of wildlife in our forests. They blame the reduction of our deer herds on unsound forest management.

On the other hand there are those who maintain that the predator is the greatest threat to the continuation of wildlife such as deer.

One such advocate is Lester J. McCann, professor of biology at the College of St. Thomas, St. Paul.

Believing that the various viewpoints on this topic deserve discussion I place in the RECORD several excerpts from Professor McCann's book, "Time To Cry Wolf." I place these on the RECORD to encourage among our colleagues and conservationists continued discussion of the various ways and means to achieve common goals:

EXCERPTS FROM "TIME TO CRY WOLF!"

(By Lester J. McCann)

Page 26. "... to steadfastly oppose predator control as a matter of policy is tantamount to preferring predators over other forms of wildlife."

Page 48. "In terms of its effect, this tremendous increase in predators is likely the most widespread and important change in our wildlife environments since original conditions were disturbed by settlement."

Page 65. "Predators have to be effectively reduced to get results. Any kind of half-hearted, token control that doesn't significantly cut down on predator numbers is a waste of time and money."

Page 69. "When abundant, broadly distributed numbers of predators are keeping game populations down, it is useless to set aside additional protective refuges. (predators) make game scarce on both sides of areas—hunted as well as protected."

Page 74. "... this is a broad and bountiful land, and ... it can provide us with a great deal of good hunting. But ... hunters themselves will have to be more concerned. ..."

Page 76. "Trying to cope with the depredations resulting from a high predator population adds just one more worrisome problem for the agriculturist. "... oftentimes (predators) slaughter valuable animals in numbers far beyond their needs. ..."

Page 87. "To ask rural residents to put up with such a threat (rabies carried by the canine species of predators) to satisfy the feelings of a minority who for some reason are fascinated by predators, is asking a great deal."

Page 90. "... a degree of apparent idealism may be on the side of the nature lovers when it comes to predators. It doesn't follow that something expressed in idealistic terms is necessarily correct. Mistaken idealism can sometimes be as harmful as evil-by-design."

Page 121. "The fact is, one is hard put to find a single instance in which effective predator control has not produced good wildlife increases."

Page 123. "Very few people, particularly among our younger set, realize how wonderfully productive our wildlife habitats could be if we would only control these predatory destroyers. ..."

Page 116. "... aesthetically valuable wildlife cannot prosper in the presence of large numbers of predators. (Predators) tend to be furtive, inconspicuous, usually nocturnal creatures, and themselves add very little if anything to the attractiveness of the surroundings."

Page 116. "It is unconscionable to saddle landowners with economic losses resulting from swollen predator numbers, as long as predators can be controlled."

Page 116. "It is biologically impossible to produce ... (sufficient) game commensurate with good hunting while maintaining unrestricted numbers of predators."

FEDERAL RESERVE INTERVENTION
IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKETS

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, in a 1-minute speech earlier today I called attention to recent reports of intervention by the Federal Reserve System in foreign exchange markets to help maintain the value of the dollar.

Two accounts of this intervention, from the Washington Post and the Wall Street Journal, make an important point concerning how the Fed operates and the implications of its behavior. The Journal article describes the way in which the Fed's intervention became known to the world; namely, through the suspicions, surmises, and guesses of the relatively few people who are themselves involved in the market. No public announcement was made. Instead, a reporter for the Washington Post called Chairman Burns of the Federal Reserve Board and obtained a confirmation of the operation and answers to some of the important questions which had been raised as detailed in the Journal's account. However, the crucial question—how many dollars were bought with how many German deutsche marks and Dutch guilders—remained unanswered. The Post account states that Chairman Burns "refused" to answer that question.

Meanwhile, the answer to the question of how many dollars have been bought by European central banks during the current crisis appears to be readily available. The Wall Street Journal reported on July 17 that \$1.5 billion had been absorbed on Friday, July 14, and \$850 million the day before. In view of the magnitude of these purchases and their obvious economic and political implications, it seems remarkable that we have so little information about the action of our own central bank.

These accounts raise another issue as well, having to do with the question of who is responsible for monetary policy, either domestic or international. The Post story states that the Fed resumed active intervention in the foreign exchange markets for the first time since

August 15, 1971—"acting with the approval of President Nixon and Secretary George Shultz." Such a statement seems to say that the old American myth that monetary policy is not a direct responsibility of the administration in office is still in effect. Americans have gotten used to this fiction over the years since the Eisenhower administration but it may not be so easily accepted by foreign governments, particularly in view of the recent changes in the West German Cabinet precipitated by the current pound-and-dollar crisis.

It is clear that our international financial problems cannot be dealt with without the cooperation and active support of the monetary authority. However, it is equally clear and more important that we recognize that these problems are the responsibility of the Federal Government and not the monetary authorities alone. The administration must take the responsibility and the initiative in dealing with our international financial problems.

I am including in my remarks copies of the articles referred to above.

The articles follow:

[From the Washington Post, July 20, 1972]
UNITED STATES SELLS OTHER CURRENCIES TO
HELP PROP UP THE DOLLAR

(By Hobart Rowen)

The United States took a dramatic step yesterday to prop up the dollar in world markets and to assure other nations that it would assume a share of the responsibility for maintaining current exchange rates.

For the first time since Aug. 15—acting with the approval of President Nixon and Treasury Secretary George Shultz—the New York Federal Reserve intervened aggressively in foreign exchange markets by selling German d-marks, Dutch guilders and other currencies.

As a result, the price of the foreign currencies declined, while the price of the dollar—which had been under pressure—increased to its best levels in weeks.

There was no formal announcement of the Federal Reserve intervention, but it was confirmed to The Washington Post by Chairman Arthur F. Burns.

"We want to indicate to the world that we want to do our part to maintain the (December) Smithsonian agreement," Burns said. That agreement created a new set of exchange rates that resulted in an average devaluation of the dollar by 12 per cent against major world currencies.

But recently the British government allowed the pound to "float" downward from the \$2.60 rate set at the Smithsonian, and the question has been raised whether the entire agreement might fall apart.

One consequence has been that other central banks—notably the West German Bundesbank—have had to support the Smithsonian system by selling their own currencies in exchange for dollars. They have thus been accumulating hundreds of millions of unwanted dollars, which constitute an inflationary threat to their own banking systems.

European nations have bitterly suggested that the United States is acting as though the defense of the Smithsonian system is the responsibility of everybody except the United States.

The Fed intervention yesterday is a step to counter that mood, and to encourage a hope for eventual long-range reform of the international monetary system—a reform in which the Smithsonian agreement was to be but an interim step.

A New York market source said, "The Fed didn't passively absorb dollars that were of-

ferred for sale. They went in there and aggressively sold marks and other currencies, driving them down.

"What's more, they did it in a way that would assure that everyone in the market would hear about it."

Burns refused to say how many dollars the New York Fed had acquired yesterday in the price-propping, confidence-boosting maneuver. But he said that "we are poised to continue (intervening) if and when we deem it advisable and on whatever scale we deem advisable."

The United States has two potential resources for foreign exchange operations: the Treasury owns a limited supply of foreign currencies that can be loaned to the Fed; and "swap lines" with other central banks can be activated.

"Swaps" are short-term renewable loans of one nation's currencies for another, and were used widely before last Aug. 15, when the President cut the link between the dollar and gold.

The swap system was suspended then, but the authority for the New York Fed to enter into such arrangements was restored yesterday, according to Burns.

The New York Federal Reserve bank acts as agent for the whole Federal Reserve system in international monetary transactions.

American officials were not unanimous on the wisdom of or need for re-instituting swap arrangements. In fact, other major nations had no choice except to absorb a large volume of dollars, unless they chose to let the dollar depreciate even further, thus widening the trade advantage the U.S. achieved at the Smithsonian conference.

But officials apparently are anxious to maintain cordial relations with other major Western powers, and to take at least one step that would help discourage speculators betting on a new dollar devaluation.

They hope, as well, that the American initiative will discourage any prospect that the Common Market countries might resort to a joint "float" to stop the inflow of dollars.

Ultimately, the United States, Japan and the European nations will try to agree on a system of phasing the dollar out as a reserve asset to be held by others.

The Smithsonian compact set new "central rates" for major currencies, still using the dollar as a measuring yardstick, with a permissible band of fluctuation ranging from 2½ per cent either side of the central rate.

Thus, the lowest trading limit of the dollar against, say, the German mark was 3.1500 marks to the dollar. To prevent the dollar from falling below that floor, the German Bundesbank would have to step in and buy dollars, bidding for them with D-marks.

In the past few days, the dollar had become a bit stronger, and yesterday—presumably in response to the Fed intervention—closed at 3.1645 marks in Frankfurt, compared with 3.1557 Tuesday.

[From the Wall Street Journal, July 1, 1972]
EUROPE'S CENTRAL BANKS BUY \$1.5 BILLION;
MINISTERS MEET ON MONETARY REFORMS
TODAY

European central banks again intervened massively in foreign exchange markets Friday to try to bolster the sagging U.S. dollar.

Central banks in West Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Belgium and Norway bought more than \$1.5 billion of U.S. greenbacks, sources said. This was nearly twice the \$850 million that was believed to have been absorbed Thursday.

Mounting pressure on the dollar, analysts said, reflected a combination of factors. European finance ministers and central bankers are scheduled to meet in London today to discuss long-term reform of the international monetary system. Although it has been firmly denied, the rumor persists that a joint float of European currencies against the dollar could come out of the meeting. If such a float

should occur, the presumption is that the dollar's value in terms of the European currencies would drop, at least initially.

Some analysts also thought the growing pressure on the dollar reflected a sort of delayed reaction to the recent British decision to float the pound. They suggested that the floating of the pound left the dollar as the only major currency for speculators to attack.

Other concerns mentioned ranged from a long-range worry about slowly rekindling inflation in the U.S. to a conviction that the dollar's usefulness in international monetary dealings will continue to deteriorate.

SDRS URGED

In this connection, Belgian Finance Minister Andre Vlerick Friday urged that any reform of the monetary system contain provisions whereby Special Drawing Rights created by the International Monetary Fund would replace the dollar as the main means of creating new international liquidity. The dollar, he said, shouldn't any longer have a central role but should be as any other major currency within the system.

Among other things, he said, this would mean that the dollar's value in terms of other currencies might be subject to more frequent changes. Indeed, the official urged that all currency values become more flexible, possibly with the IMF playing a decisive role in advising countries when a change in parity seems appropriate.

The biggest buying of dollars Friday came from the West German central bank which is understood to have acquired about \$800 million, roughly double what it purchased Thursday.

Sources also said the Swiss National Bank bought \$400 million Friday, twice the Thursday estimate.

OTHER PURCHASES

Other large purchases Friday, according to sources, included \$225 million by Dutch central banks, up from \$78 million Thursday, and \$20 million each by the Belgian and Norwegian central banks.

A report from Basel, Switzerland, hinted that the Bank for International Settlements intervened on behalf of the Bank of France to support the dollar against the French franc to the tune of about \$20 million to \$25 million. French currency exchanges were closed Friday for Bastille Day, a national holiday in France.

Foreign exchange dealers said most of the dollars flowing into West Germany, came from Italy, where there hasn't been any central-bank intervention, and Britain, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland.

Dealers said that the dollar flow was light at the start of the day but accelerated during the afternoon. There were indications, however, that central bankers hope for an easing of the pressure today. They apparently believe that many speculators may have sold borrowed dollars and will have to buy back the dollars to repay the loans today.

Pushed by speculation against the dollar, the pound rose to \$2.4670 at one point Friday morning. But then the pound gradually declined in the afternoon to about \$2.4470.

In Germany, despite the huge intervention, the dollar failed to get off the official floor of 3.15 marks.

[From the Wall Street Journal,
July 20, 1972]

SIGNS OF INTERVENTION BY FEDERAL RESERVE IN
MARKETS SEEN AS DOLLAR GAINS ON MARK
(By Charles N. Stabler)

NEW YORK.—Foreign exchange dealers here said they detected signs yesterday of Federal Reserve intervention in the markets, bolstering the dollar against the West German mark.

Although the evidence was far from clear in the secretive world of foreign exchange dealings, one exchange trader said, "there was some type of assistance in the market." The Federal Reserve itself, following estab-

lished policy against disclosing its current activities, declined to confirm or deny the reports of intervention.

The maneuver could be significant as an effort by the central bank to reinforce recent market trends that have shown some slight weakening of the strong German currency, market analysts said. They reasoned that the Reserve might be seeking to reinforce these trends, without making its activities apparent, in an effort to convince money speculators that the most recent monetary crisis was over.

Recent market trends provide some evidence of unusual activity. Yesterday, for example, the dollar strengthened in terms of its price in marks while remaining essentially unchanged against other closely linked currencies.

One major New York bank quoted the selling rate on the mark at the close of trading Monday at 31.75 cents and reported a decline to 31.68 cents on Tuesday and 31.58 cents at the close yesterday. The Dutch guilder, which usually moves closely with the mark, was 31.53 cents at the close Monday, dipped to 31.46 cents Tuesday and was unchanged at the close yesterday.

OTHER FACTORS IN MARKET

There are a variety of forces in the market that could explain an increase in dollar prices after weeks of softness, even without central bank intervention: signs of a possible break in the impasse in the Near East, the Vietnam peace talks in Paris or conclusion of the London talks by financial officials of the major European countries without major new uncertainties. At least partly in response to these currents, the dollar strengthened in European markets yesterday, against not only the mark but also the French franc. It closed in Paris at 4.72 francs to the dollar, compared with 4.7025 francs Tuesday. The dollar weakened a bit against the British pound, raising the pound's price to \$2.446 in London, against \$2.4446 Tuesday.

However, New York dealers said the market yesterday seemed to be reacting to more than those forces. "It's a strange feeling," one dealer said. "It looks as if she (the Reserve) is there."

Another dealer noted that if the Reserve was indeed maneuvering in the market, it was on a small scale and therefore difficult to detect. However, even small sales of marks and purchases of dollars or other currencies could have a strategic impact, he said, weakening the mark and strengthening the dollar.

"The timing would be excellent," said this dealer. "Some demand for dollars has been developing anyhow and they wouldn't need to do much to reinforce it."

NEW CONTROLS IMPOSED

The move also comes on the heels of a restatement by European finance ministers of their commitment to fixed exchange rates. The fixed-rate system has been racked by market pressures in recent weeks, following the decision by British authorities to let the pound float without central bank intervention to hold it within agreed trading ranges. The dollar has been under attack, forcing its price downward and ballooning prices of strong currencies to and beyond agreed ceilings. This has forced heavy buying of dollars by the German central bank and others and the imposition of new controls over the flow of money across international boundaries.

Traders said the hints of Federal Reserve action now to strengthen the dollar and thus calm the crisis were all but impossible to confirm. For one reason, the Reserve is frequently a buyer or seller of foreign currencies in the open market as an agent for other central banks. Thus, Reserve activity on a single day mightn't indicate a policy change.

One dealer said he saw a selling order for \$40 million to \$50 million worth of marks, apparently by the Reserve, "come through

the market" yesterday. However, this wouldn't be an unusually large order in the foreign exchange markets and could have been done for the account of another central bank that wanted to exchange marks for other currencies.

Also adding mystery to the activity was the question where the Reserve would get foreign currencies to sell, should it be acting for its own account. A source of foreign currencies in large amounts, the so-called "swap" agreements with other central banks, was suspended last year when the U.S. ended the dollar's convertibility into gold. It would take a presidential order to revive the swap lines, a Federal Reserve official said, and this hasn't been issued.

U.S. government holdings of foreign currencies are small, judging from available reports. For example, the U.S. Treasury held only \$469 million in foreign exchange in its special stabilization funds as of last May. As of Dec. 31, the latest report, the Federal Reserve System had only \$17 million in foreign currencies. This is peanuts in the foreign exchange markets.

However, exchange dealers didn't rule out the possibility that the Reserve might have been able to arrange some other source of borrowed currencies without publicizing it.

REPORT FROM YOUR CONGRESSMAN ED ESHLEMAN

HON. EDWIN D. ESHLEMAN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. ESHLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am today sending to my constituents a newsletter. I am including the contents of that newsletter in the Record at this point:

REPORT FROM YOUR CONGRESSMAN ED ESHLEMAN FLOOD OF '72

Out of crisis, cooperation. That's how I would sum up the way people reacted to the flood disaster that struck Pennsylvania.

To see the raging waters during the flood and then the death, dirt, and destruction that were its aftermath could discourage its victims to the point of inaction. How does one pick up the pieces and begin all over again?

But that question, if ever asked, did not linger for long. Governments, businesses, churches, charitable organizations, but, above all, individual citizens pitched in and began the clean-up and the rebuilding.

Neighbors helping neighbors; strangers working along side one another; businessmen donating time, goods and money; church groups contributing manpower and financial assistance; public and private agencies establishing centers where victims could turn for everyday needs and information; and the victims, themselves, who faced the crisis with a firm determination to go on.

All of these people working together assured that the disaster was not an end of homes and communities, but a new beginning. It seems to me that this kind of cooperation is something to be recalled the next time you hear someone berating the American spirit.

SPECIAL BONUS

Enclosed with this newsletter is a checklist that makes it possible for you to order a wide variety of government publications. I think the information on the front of the checklist adequately explains how to go about having me get the pamphlets you de-

sire. If you see something that looks interesting, let me hear from you.

HOT TIP?

The hottest rumor on Capitol Hill these days is that there will be some significant development toward a settlement of the Vietnam conflict (maybe even an end to it) within sixty days. It's only a rumor, but I think nearly everyone will join me in hoping and praying that it's a rumor with some basis in fact.

QUOTE TO NOTE

From Salvation Army Headquarters: "Prayer should not be taken out of schools since that's the way most of us got through."

JUST A THOUGHT

I cannot go along with Welfare Schemes that promise everyone something for nothing. It would be economic and social suicide for us to guarantee each person in this country some fixed sum of cash from the treasury. Next thing you know someone will be coming up with a plan to give each individual 3.14 thousand dollars—or *PI* in the sky.

REFORMING UNCLE

The President has asked that the operations of Government be streamlined, but there has been little action in this direction on Capitol Hill. Should it be done? Does the public have a stake in reforming Uncle Sam?

During the initial stages of the flood relief efforts, there was a lot of talk about the need for eliminating Government red tape. That's what the streamlining proposal is all about, except not for just one crisis, but permanently.

There are numerous complaints that our national problems have grown worse over the past 25 years. Yet, in that quarter of a century, we have spent one trillion dollars on domestic programs. By streamlining the work of Government, maybe we can move toward programs that work rather than programs that only spend.

A good deal of our problem is that Government has been hit by a fragmentation bomb. There are 9 Federal Departments and 20 agencies handling education matters, 6 agencies handling Federal Recreation Areas and 7 agencies assisting in water and sewage treatment programs. In our cities, 20 to 30 manpower training programs, each separately funded by a different Federal Office, do more confusing than training of workers.

It's time for a change. Similar Government functions should be brought under the same roof. That's the one real hope of slimming down Uncle Sam and making him more vigorous. It's also the only way we will ever be able to know specifically where tax dollars are going, who is in charge of spending them and measure what they are doing for the taxpayers.

Because, as California Governor Ronald Reagan has stated, "Federal Bureaucracy is perhaps the nearest thing to eternal life we will see here on earth." The streamlining job will be big and unpopular. But every day it looks more necessary.

GENERATION GAP

Rogers C. B. Morton, Secretary of the Interior, said of the generation gap: "A nation that listens only to its youth is decaying. A nation that doesn't listen to its youth has decayed. And a nation that doesn't make its youth listen will decay."

LES ARENDS

The Republican whip of the U.S. House of Representatives, Leslie C. Arends, is the author of the guest editorial in this newsletter. As the ranking Republican on the House Armed Services Committee, Les is particularly qualified to speak out on the question of national defense.

GUEST EDITORIAL

By a vote of 334 to 59 the House passed what is known as the military procurement bill. This measure authorizes appropriations

for the fiscal year 1973 in the amount of \$21.3 billion for the procurement of various military weapons and for research and development in the field of weaponry.

Our armed services committee spent over five months preparing this measure. Our objective is to make certain that we have a well-balanced defense, no more and no less than is sufficient to deter aggression and to ensure our national security. As in all defense planning we must look to the future. What is sufficient today may not be sufficient tomorrow. A defense cannot be built overnight.

Our defense budget is admittedly large. But it is utter nonsense to contend it could be reduced by \$30 billion or more. We ask where and how, when 57 percent of our defense budget is for personnel and personnel-related costs. President Nixon has already reduced the Armed Forces by a million men and defense civilian employment by several hundred thousand. But the program for an all-volunteer force has substantially raised personnel costs.

Spending for weapons procurement has been steadily declining in terms of our gross national product and in terms of constant dollars; that is, taking inflation into account. In 1971 weapons procurement expenditures were only 70 percent of the 1967 level. As a matter of fact, the budget allocates more money for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare than to the Department of Defense. We do not deplore this fact but we do deplore the fact that some of our political aspirants choose to ignore it.

In our considered judgment the voting in the House reflects the attitude of the vast majority of the American people. They want to be certain that we at all times, now and in the future, have a sound national defense as a deterrent to aggression and as an assurance of our security.

ODDITY WITHOUT COMMENT

The day after Congress returned from the recess taken for the Democratic Party convention, there was not one line of mention in the proceedings of the U.S. Senate about the new presidential nominee, even though he is a colleague.

SEASONAL REMINDER

Hal Chadwick has said that "A vacation is a sunburn at premium prices."

YOUNG GUESTS

Several weeks ago a group of young people from the 16th District were my special guests in Washington. The group was made up of high school seniors who had competed for my congressional internship award and some outstanding boys' club representatives. They had special tours of places like the White House and the Capitol. At the left, several members of the group are shown outside the White House with Presidential Assistant John Nidecker and my Legislative Assistant Bob Walker.

NEW POST

When I accepted the leadership job of ranking member of the Select Subcommittee on Education, I was warned that it was one of the busiest committees in the House. The warning was valid.

At this writing Congress has been back from its July recess for one week. In that time, my committee has handled the House floor debate on amendments to the Older Americans Act, held oversight hearings on the Drug Abuse Education Act, and is in the process of preparing for a legislative battle over the Child Development Act.

For a new man on the job, all of this activity has demanded that I be a "quick study" as well as a legislator. But I decided long ago that anyone who is going to be a legislator had better be ready to accept challenge as an everyday part of the work.

PLIGHT OF THE VIETNAM VETERAN

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, many are the brave speeches about sending boys off to war. Few are the voices calling for a decent life when those boys return.

Seldom has the plight of the Vietnam veteran been stated in such a clear and forceful manner as when Senator BIRCH BAYH addressed the Indiana State Disabled American Veterans' Convention on June 23 of this year:

SPEECH OF SENATOR BIRCH BAYH

There are more than four million Vietnam era veterans in the U.S. today. More of them are returning every week and in my judgment they are the most shabbily treated veterans in our history.

There are men coming home from war needing skilled medical care.

There are thousands of men who have been disabled fighting under the flag of our country. They need the kind of rehabilitation service to put them back on their feet.

There are men looking to resume their interrupted education.

There are veterans, anxious to work, who find themselves facing a hopeless job market.

These men must have their needs met.

It doesn't matter whether a veteran volunteered for duty or was drafted.

It shouldn't matter what he happens to think about the wisdom of U.S. policy in Vietnam.

It shouldn't matter whether or not the war in which his sacrifice was made is a popular or unpopular war.

There are a lot of things you can say about the history of the Vietnam conflict. The fact is regardless of all of these circumstances a veteran deserves to be treated fairly by the countrymen for whom he made great sacrifice.

It's only fair to say that a veteran who put his life on the line in battle has every right to expect a fair deal when he comes home.

I shouldn't have to stress the fact that our nation should have the fortitude, conviction and fundamental decency to provide every veteran with his deserved benefits.

But the sad truth is that this nation hasn't delivered in the case of Vietnam era veterans. We have backed-off by not providing today's veteran with the same compassion, appreciation and tangible benefits which we provided to his father after World War II and to his older brother after Korea.

There may be some disagreement about certain aspects of United States policy in Vietnam. That's what a free society is all about—to air our differences. There should be no disagreement about the need to deal fairly and adequately with the needs of every veteran who has worn the uniform of his country.

Let me ask you to take a moment or two to look very briefly at the sorry record to date. Most of you are aware of some of these things but I want to put the whole sorry record before you with the hope that the kind of attention we can bring by discussing this problem can cause it to be solved.

The official figures say that veteran unemployment is 8.1 percent. It's bad enough to say that is $\frac{1}{2}$ higher than the unemployment rate throughout the country. But in the next breath we are told that 45 percent of jobless Vietnam era veterans are not collecting unemployment compensation and therefore do not turn up on the unemployment rolls. Clearly the situation among young veterans is far greater than the official statistics indicate.

This same survey showed, quite correctly I believe, that 90 percent of all Americans interviewed felt the Federal government and private employers should make a special effort to aid veterans in securing jobs after they are discharged. Yet only about half of the veterans felt that such a special effort was being expended.

The job situation is made even harder by the disappointing record of the armed forces in providing useful job training for men in the service. While recruiting posters make much of the skills which can be gained through military training programs—all of us had some of the experience when we were in the service—the fact is that less than a third of all veterans are able to make use of military-provided occupational training in their civilian jobs.

When a fellow is discharged from the service and comes home able and anxious to go to work we have the responsibility to see that he has a job. Jobs. That is what the whole free enterprise system is all about.

The record of broken promises and inadequate attention to the needs of veterans who want to continue their education is a remarkable case in point.

The veteran of World War II who went to school under the GI bill received residual benefits totalling about \$675 a month, including living expenses and educational costs. I benefitted from that G.I. bill. I imagine many of you did also. It has been described by some, I think accurately, as the greatest program in the history of our country to upgrade the average ex-serviceman or woman, and has done more to increase the standard of living in America than any other similar program. When we take this \$75 a month figure that was the average G.I. bill benefit for World War II veterans and we consider the inflation of the last 25 years that would be equivalent to receiving benefits of \$1,200 today.

The Korean war veteran was eligible for benefits with a residual value of \$455 at the time, which would figure out to about \$705 in 1972 dollars.

Yet the Vietnam veteran going to school receives benefits worth \$422 today.

Let me repeat these figures. The value of benefits available to veterans going to school, with appropriate allowances for the shrinking dollar, are:

World War II—\$1,200; Korea—\$705; Vietnam—\$422.

Today's veterans are receiving about one-third of the help from Uncle Sam while going to school as their fathers received under similar conditions in the 1940's.

When a GI gets out of the service and plans to return to school he should not find the classroom shut because he cannot afford the price tag of a good education.

There is nothing, nothing at all, which can justify this kind of shortchanging of today's veteran. Is his sacrifice worth less than the sacrifice of the brave Americans who fought in World War I, World War II or in Korea? Are we so hardened to war that we take our veterans for granted? It hurts just as much to lose a leg or an eye or if you're away from home today as it did for past generations.

The area of mustering out pay is another area where today's veteran suffers. After both World War II and Korea men who had served overseas, as many of you will recall, received \$300 mustering out pay. The men who stayed in the States got \$200 when discharged. Today the Vietnam era veteran, whether he serves in combat or not, receives no mustering out pay. Perhaps our policy makers feel that such a payment to get the veteran back on his feet would be inflationary. But in my judgment economy at the expense of our veterans is no economy at all.

The quality of care in VA hospitals today is perhaps the saddest case of all. There was a time when the VA hospitals were the paragon of the finest possible medical care. Equipment was the best available. Staffs were

well-trained and the patient-staff ratio were the lowest of all hospitals.

How this has changed!

Today VA hospitals have an average of 1.3 staff members for each patient. This is less than half of the staff members available per patient in private hospitals and compares even worse with the staff ratio in University hospitals.

It is truly disappointing that the situation in VA hospitals has so deteriorated. Even today there are many fine dedicated individuals working in these hospitals. Doctors, nurses, technicians and the other personnel are doing their best to provide top medical care, but they are not getting the support they need in terms of staff assistance, modern equipment, and other resources necessary to do a first class job.

Because of the lack of physical facilities and inadequate staffing, VA hospitals are rejecting four out of every ten applicants for admission. Now of course, the VA will tell you that those rejected did not require hospitalization. But in all too many cases this is just a lame excuse for the fact that we just don't have the bucks to do what needs to be done.

Budget limitations are so unreasonable that a new, modern VA hospital opened five years ago in Atlanta with room for 588 patients is only authorized to maintain a patient census of 410 because of the lack of funds for the equipment and staff to make full use of the facility. This leaves the hospital with a waiting list of more than 100 needy veterans, several of whom are acknowledged by the VA to be urgent cases. This callous treatment of our veterans cannot be justified under any circumstances. Whether they be veterans of one of the World Wars or Korea or Vietnam, they deserve first class medical attention.

A report I studied the other day estimated that slightly more than \$200 million will restore VA hospitals to their preeminent position in the world of medicine. This is one-tenth of one percent of the Federal budget. To save a few million dollars by scrimping on veteran care while we waste billions on various boondoggles is a shameful abuse of our resources and should not be tolerated.

For older veterans who are bed-ridden, or for younger veterans who were among the more seriously injured in Vietnam, one of the most important needs they have is for ongoing attention and treatment. Yet the Office of Management and Budget has blocked more than \$8 million earmarked by the Congress for grants to the states for extended care service for veterans.

In other words, not only are inadequate funds being set aside for veteran care; even some of that meager allotment which is being set aside is being withheld by the penny-pinchers in the Budget Bureau.

When a veteran returns from war needing medical attention and extended care, not to be provided that attention nor to have that care is one of the gravest shames in the history of this great country of ours.

The neglect of veterans' benefits reaches into still another area—our national cemeteries. The Department of Defense, which is responsible for administering our national cemetery system, has failed to increase its size in proportion to the need. The tragic reality is that many cemeteries are already full and won't accept any new applicants, others will soon be in the same situation and many veterans will be denied the honor they have long anticipated and deserved after serving their country—to rest finally in a national cemetery.

The failure to expand the cemetery system is blamed on budget limitations. But reneging on a long-standing promise to our veterans is not the kind of economy which we should be proud of nor forced to accept. This is why I also question the economy move of reducing support services for veteran burials. It seems to me when a veteran is finally laid to rest there should be no

scripping on the manner of his burial and his family should be assured of a proper and respectful ceremony. Isn't that the very least we can do for him and for them?

When a veteran leaves us it is a time to pause with proper respect and appreciation.

There was a time when this nation recognized and appreciated the service of the men who served in the armed forces, during war and during peace. Veterans could hold up their heads with pride; employers gave them a deserved break; the chance to go back to school was made easier. I was proud to be a veteran and still am.

This has all changed. There are veterans today who actually hide the fact that they served their country when applying for some jobs. Others try quickly to put their service experience behind them. What a sad tribute for service to one's country.

As I said at the outset, the attitude with which we approach the legitimate needs of our veterans must not be dependent on what any individual thinks about American policy; the needs of veterans must be met as a matter of national responsibility and basic integrity. For if we renege on this commitment we have belied the very principles for which these brave young men have made great personal sacrifice. I don't suppose anybody really wants to go into battle. Certainly no one wants to be injured. No one wants to make the supreme sacrifice and give his life for his country. Many have and fortunately most of us are prepared to make this sacrifice if duty calls, but when we short change today's veteran we not only deny him his just benefits, we denigrate our entire political process.

Remember the theme of the World War I song, "When Johnny comes marching home again"? I'm sure you all recall the second line of that song which should be as true today as it was 50 years ago—"They'll give him a hearty welcome then." All too often they are not doing that today, my friends, and I hope you'll join me in accepting the responsibility that together we can see that we renew that welcome and that we'll do so before it's too late.

WORLD PEACE TAX FUND ACT

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, my colleague from New York (Mr. ROSENTHAL) and I, along with eight of our colleagues, are taking this opportunity to introduce legislation which we believe is essential to the integrity of this Nation's tax system.

The World Peace Tax Fund Act, as our bill is called, would amend the Internal Revenue Code to establish conscientious objector status for taxpayers identical to that established presently under our Selective Service laws. Under this act, any man or woman in the country who felt he or she could not, in good conscience, contribute to military expenditures would have the option of having their tax dollars routed instead to peace-related activities.

It has long been recognized in this body and throughout the Nation that thousands, perhaps millions, of our citizens are so strongly compelled to resist violence that participation in war in any form is morally and religiously intolerable. What our laws have not yet recognized is that many of these citizens are

equally opposed to seeing their tax dollars spent on implements of death and destruction.

The World Peace Tax Fund Act recognizes this moral conviction and, without lowering anyone's total tax bill, removes the great dilemma now facing conscientious objectors—to disobey their own beliefs or to disobey the laws of their country?

The original authors of this measure are to be highly praised for their contribution to this very important effort. Among those responsible for the drafting of this legislation were David R. Bassett, M.D., of Ann Arbor, Mich., Joseph L. Sax and G. Joseph Vining, members of the University of Michigan Law School faculty, Michael P. Hall, a law student there, and Richard Sandler.

Joining Mr. ROSENTHAL and me in sponsoring this bill are Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. RANGEL, Mrs. ABZUG, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. MITCHELL, and Mr. RYAN.

At this time I would like to insert into the RECORD a summary of the legislation, followed by the text of the bill and other related material:

SUMMARY

The World Peace Tax Fund Act proposes that the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 be amended to provide an alternative to contribution to military spending for Federal taxpayers who are conscientiously opposed to participation in war, and that a Fund be established to receive and distribute to qualified peace-related activities the portion of such individuals' tax payments that would otherwise go to military spending. The remainder of qualifying individuals' income, estate, and gift taxes would be transferred to the general fund of the U.S. Treasury, to be spent only for non-military purposes.

The Act gives relief to those citizens conscientiously opposed to participation in war, who are presently forced to violate their beliefs by participating in war through tax payments. There is considerable precedent for such relief. The Selective Service System has long recognized and accommodated the beliefs of conscientious objectors. Tax exemptions have been provided for certain religious groups to avoid violation of their religious and conscientious beliefs.

The requested tax relief for conscientious objectors will not open the "floodgates" to similar relief for other groups. The conscientious objector's request for tax relief is exceptionally compelling because it is motivated by the widely-held and long-established fundamental religious and moral mandate—"Thou shalt not kill."

The Act provides taxpayers, who are conscientiously opposed to war and who might otherwise feel compelled to undertake illegal tax resistance, with a means of making a meaningful contribution to world peace consistent with their obligations of citizenship. It is particularly important that the Act extends the opportunity for conscientious objection to women and to men not eligible for conscientious objector status under the Selective Service System.

The amendments to the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 provide that a qualified taxpayer may elect to have his or her Federal income, estate, or gift tax payment transferred to a special trust fund, the World Peace Tax Fund. The amendments also explain how a taxpayer qualifies to have his or her tax paid to the Fund. Other sections of the Act provide for the creation of the World Peace Tax Fund, and for the appointment of a Board of eleven Trustees to administer the Fund. The Fund is modeled after the National Highway Trust Fund and the Na-

tional Airport and Airway Trust Fund. The Act provides that the General Accounting Office shall annually determine and publish the percentage of the Budget of the United States which was spent for military purposes in the fiscal year just ended. This percentage will be used to determine the portion of the qualifying taxpayer's tax which shall be received by the Board; the Board shall submit a budget to Congress for approval and appropriation, providing for channeling of these monies to specified peace-related activities. Monies not appropriated from the Fund for expenditures budgeted by the Board shall remain available for use in subsequent years by the Board, subject to Congressional appropriation.

H.R. 14414

A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that a taxpayer conscientiously opposed to participation in war may elect to have his income, estate, or gift tax payments spent for non-military World Peace Tax Fund, to receive these tax payments; to establish a World Peace Tax Fund Board of Trustees; and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "World Peace Tax Fund Act".

SEC. 2. WORLD PEACE TAX FUND.

(a) OPERATION OF TRUST FUND.—There is hereby established within the Treasury of the United States a special trust fund to be known as the "World Peace Tax Fund" (hereinafter referred to as the "Fund"). The Fund shall consist of such amounts as may be transferred to the Fund as provided in this section.

(b) TRANSFER TO FUND OF AMOUNTS EQUIVALENT TO CERTAIN TAXES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is hereby transferred to the Fund amounts equivalent to the sum of the amounts designated during the fiscal year by individuals under Section 6099 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 for payment into the Fund, and amounts during the fiscal year as estate tax payments designated for payment into the Fund under Section 2210 of such Code, and amounts received during the year as gift tax payments designated for payment into the Fund under section 2505 of such Code. Such amounts shall be deposited into the Fund, and shall be available only for the purposes provided in section 8 of this Act.

(2) METHOD OF TRANSFER.—The amounts transferred by paragraph (1) shall be transferred at least monthly from the general fund of the Treasury to the Fund on the basis of estimates by the Secretary of the Treasury of the amounts, referred to in paragraph (1), received in the Treasury. Proper adjustments shall be made in the amounts subsequently transferred to the extent that prior estimates were in excess of or less than the amounts required to be transferred.

SEC. 3. INCOME TAX PAYMENTS TO WORLD PEACE TAX FUND

(a) Subchapter A of Chapter 61 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to returns and records) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new part: "PART IX.—DESIGNATION OF INCOME TAX PAYMENTS FOR TRANSFER TO WORLD PEACE TAX FUND"

SEC. 6098. QUALIFICATION FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE FUND.

(1) Any taxpayer who has actually qualified as a conscientious objector for Selective Service or Immigration purposes shall be entitled to participate in the Fund.

(2) Any taxpayer not covered by Subsection 1 of this Section, who declares that he or she is conscientiously opposed to participation in war, within the meaning of the Military Selective Service Act, as amended, shall qualify to designate payment of his or

her income taxes to the Fund, as provided in Sec. 6099.

(a) Qualification for participation in the Fund shall be demonstrated by an affirmative response to the following question, which shall appear on all personal income, estate, and gift tax forms: "Do you believe that you are conscientiously opposed to participation in war, within the meaning of the Military Selective Service Act as amended?"

(b) Instructions provided to taxpayers by the Secretary to assist them in filing tax returns shall include an explanation of the purpose of the Fund; the essential features of the Military Selective Service Act, as amended, pertaining to conscientious objection to war.

(3) Persons shall acquire the status of conscientious objector by their affirmative declaration to the question specified in paragraph (2a) above, provided, however, that the Secretary may initiate an action in the U.S. District Court of the district in which the declaring taxpayer has his residence, to challenge his status as a conscientious objector.

"SEC. 6099. DESIGNATION BY INDIVIDUALS.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Every individual (other than a nonresident alien) whose income tax liability for any taxable year is \$1 or more may designate that his income tax payment for that year shall be paid into the World Peace Tax Fund established by section 2 of the World Peace Tax Fund Act.

"(b) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section—

"(1) INCOME TAX LIABILITY.—The term 'income tax liability' means the amount of the tax imposed by chapter 1 on an individual for any taxable year (as shown on his return) reduced by the sum of the credits (as shown on his return) allowable under section 33 (relating to foreign tax credit), section 35 (relating to retirement income), section 38 (relating to certain depreciable property), section 40 (relating to work incentive program credit), and section 41 (relating to political contributions).

"(2) INCOME TAX PAYMENT.—The term 'income tax payment' means the amount of taxes imposed by chapter 1 paid by or withheld from an individual for any taxable year not in excess of his income tax liability.

"(c) MANNER AND TIME OF DESIGNATION.—A designation under subsection (a) may be made with respect to any taxable year.

"(1) at the time of filing the return of the tax imposed by chapter 1 for such taxable year, and

(2) at any other time (after the time of filing the return of the tax imposed by chapter 1 for such taxable year) specified in regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate."

(b) (1) The table of contents of such Code is amended by inserting after the item relating to part VIII of subchapter A of chapter 61 the following:

"PART IX. DESIGNATION OF INCOME TAX PAYMENTS FOR TRANSFER TO WORLD PEACE TAX FUND."

(2) The table of contents of subtitle F of such Code is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 6096 the following:

"PART IX. DESIGNATION OF INCOME TAX PAYMENTS FOR TRANSFER TO WORLD PEACE TAX FUND."

"SEC. 6099. DESIGNATION BY INDIVIDUALS.

(3) The table of parts of subchapter A of chapter 61 of such Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"PART IX. DESIGNATION OF INCOME TAX PAYMENTS FOR TRANSFER TO WORLD PEACE TAX FUND."

(c) The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1971.

SEC. 4. ESTATE TAX PAYMENTS TO WORLD PEACE TAX FUND.

(a) Subchapter C of Chapter 11 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 2210. DESIGNATION OF ESTATE TAX PAYMENTS FOR TRANSFER TO WORLD PEACE TAX FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—An individual may elect that the tax imposed by section 2001 on his taxable estate shall be transferred when paid to the World Peace Tax Fund established under section 2 of the World Peace Tax Fund Act.

(b) The table of contents for subchapter C of Chapter 11 of such Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"SEC. 2210. DESIGNATION OF ESTATE TAX PAYMENTS FOR TRANSFER TO WORLD PEACE TAX FUND."

(c) The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1971.

SEC. 5. GIFT TAX PAYMENTS TO WORLD PEACE TAX FUND.

(a) Subchapter B of Chapter 12 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 2505. DESIGNATION OF GIFT TAX PAYMENTS FOR TRANSFER TO WORLD PEACE TAX FUND.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—An individual may elect that the tax imposed by section 2501 shall be transferred when paid to the World Peace Tax Fund established under section 2 of the World Peace Tax Fund Act.

(b) The table of contents for subchapter B of Chapter 12 of each Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"SEC. 2505. DESIGNATION OF GIFT TAX PAYMENTS FOR TRANSFER TO WORLD PEACE TAX FUND."

(c) The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1971.

SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) As soon after the close of each fiscal year as may be practicable, the Comptroller General shall determine and certify to the Congress and to the President the percentage of all expenditures made by the United States during the preceding fiscal year which were made for a military purpose (see "Definitions", below). The certification shall be published in the Congressional Record upon receipt by the Congress.

(b) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated each year a certain portion of the Fund to the World Peace Tax Fund Board of Trustees (established by Sec. 7) for obligation and expenditure in accordance with the provisions of this Act. This portion is determined by applying the percentage figure derived in subsection (a) above to the monies transferred to the Fund in each fiscal year, and adding to that sum all monies in the Fund previously authorized to be appropriated to the Board of Trustees but not yet appropriated. Monies remaining in the Fund shall accrue interest according to the prevailing rate in long-term government bonds.

(c) The remaining portion of the Fund is authorized to be appropriated to the general fund of the Treasury of the United States. No part of the money transferred to the general fund under this subsection shall be appropriated for any expenditures, or otherwise obligated, for military purposes.

SEC. 7. BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

(a) There is established a World Peace Tax Fund Board of Trustees (hereinafter referred to as the "Board") which shall be composed of 11 members appointed as follows:

(1) nine members, not more than five from the same political party, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among individuals

who have demonstrated a consistent commitment to world peace and international friendship and who have had experience with the peaceful resolution of international conflict; and

(2) two members, who shall also meet the above criteria, one of whom shall be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate from among the Members of the Senate, and one of whom shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives from among the Members of the House. Members appointed under this paragraph shall serve ex officio.

(b) The term of office of each member of the Board shall be six years except that the term of office for four of the members initially appointed under subsection (a) (1) shall be three years. Members may serve until their successors are appointed, except that if any member appointed under subsection (a) (2) ceases to serve as a member of Congress, his term of office on the Board shall terminate at the time he ceases to serve as a Member of Congress. Each member shall be eligible for reappointment for one additional term, but no person shall serve for more than 12 years as a member of the Board. Six Trustees shall constitute a quorum.

(c) Any vacancy in the membership of the Board shall not affect its powers and shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made. The term of office of any person appointed to fulfill the unexpired term of a member shall consist of the unexpired portion of such member's term.

(d) The Board shall elect a Chairman from among its members.

SEC. 8. DUTIES OF THE BOARD.

(a) The Board may make payments as authorized by Appropriation Acts, by way of grant, loan, or other arrangement, under such conditions and upon such terms as it considers necessary.

(b) Funds designated for the purpose of research may be directed to governmental or nongovernmental, national or international organizations. Funds for nondomestic programs involving the providing of goods and services shall be restricted in distribution to the United Nations and associated agencies.

(c) Activities eligible to receive money from the Board shall include but not be limited to:

(1) Research directed toward developing and evaluating non-military and non-violent solutions to international conflict;

(2) Disarmament efforts;

(3) International exchanges for peaceful purposes;

(4) Improvement of international health, education, and welfare; and

(5) Programs for providing information to the public about the above activities.

(d) The Board shall publish regulations for the submission of applications for funds by persons and agencies, and shall determine the eligibility of such persons and agencies to receive payments or loans. Before approving the application of any such person or agency the Board shall determine, after a comprehensive review of all the functions and activities of the person or agency requesting approval, that such functions and activities have a non-military purpose.

(e) The Board shall submit its budget to Congress as stipulated in Sec. 9, shall report to the President and to the Congress annually on its activities, and shall provide a complete accounting of all funds received and disbursed pursuant to this Act.

(f) It is the intent of this Act that the Fund shall not operate to release money for military expenditures which, were it not for the existence of the Fund, would otherwise have been appropriated for non-military expenditures.

SEC. 9. SUBMISSION OF BUDGET.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Comptroller General shall carry out

the activities and review of the Board which would be carried out by the Office of Management and Budget if the Board were an agency within the executive branch of the Government; and may establish such requirements as he deems necessary to carry out his authority under this section. The Office of Management and Budget shall not have jurisdiction over the Board. The Board shall submit its budget, requests for appropriations and related reports to the Congress in accordance with such requirements and procedures as the Comptroller General may establish.

SEC. 10. POWERS AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

(a) Each department, agency, and instrumentality of the Federal Government, including independent agencies, is authorized and directed to cooperate with and furnish to the Board, to the extent permitted by law, upon request made by the Chairman, such information as the Board may require to fulfill its duties under this Act.

(b) Subject to such regulations as the Board may adopt, the Chairman may—

(1) appoint and fix the compensation of an Executive Director and such additional staff personnel as he deems necessary; and

(2) procure temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code.

(c) Members of the Board shall be compensated at the maximum rate permitted by law for government employees or consultants, on a per diem basis, and shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties as members of the Board.

SEC. 11. AMNESTY.

(a) Any individual who incurs or has incurred a civil or criminal penalty for failing or refusing to pay all or a part of the tax imposed on him by chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to income tax) for any taxable period with respect to which the time for filing a claim for credit or refund of overpayment has not expired on the date of enactment of this Act is granted amnesty if he—

(1) pays any tax due (with interest) which he failed or refused to pay (on the grounds set forth in paragraph (2) (A)), and

(2) establishes, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, that—

(A) his failure or refusal to pay was on the grounds that all or a part of his tax payment would be used by the United States for carrying out military activities, and

(B) he would have made timely payment of such tax and designated his tax payment for payment into the World Peace Tax Fund (established under section 2 of this Act) if this Act had been in effect at the time of his failure or refusal to pay the tax.

(b) Whenever any individual is granted amnesty under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the World Peace Tax Fund the amount of any tax payment made under subsection (a) by such individual, and remit to that individual the amount of any civil penalty (other than interest) for which amnesty was granted.

SEC. 12. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this act—

(1) "Military purpose" means any activity or program conducted, administered, or sponsored by an agency of the Government which effects an augmentation of military forces, defensive and offensive intelligence activities, or enhances the capability of any person or nation to wage war, and

"Expenditures for a military purpose" includes but is not limited to amounts expended by the United States in connection with—

(A) the Department of Defense;

(B) the Central Intelligence Agency;

(C) the National Security Council;

(D) the Selective Service System;

(E) activities of the Atomic Energy Commission that have a military purpose;

(F) activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration that have a military purpose;

(G) foreign military aid, and foreign economic aid made available to any country for the purpose of releasing local funds for military activities; and

(H) the training, supplying, or maintaining of military personnel, or the manufacture, construction, maintenance, or development of military weapons, installations, or strategies;

(2) "agency" means each authority of the Government of the United States, whether or not it is within or subject to review by another agency, but does not include—

(A) the Congress; or

(B) the courts of the United States; and

(3) "person" includes an individual, partnership, corporation, association, or public or private organization other than an agency.

SEC. 13. SEPARABILITY.

If any section, subsection, or other provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this Act and the application of such section, subsection, or other provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF THE WORLD PEACE TAX FUND ACT

Many persons in this country are conscientiously opposed to participation of any kind of nature in war. For some religious denominations this is a fundamental part of the religious beliefs of the members. For example, the Handbook of the Pacific Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends urges its members:

"To recognize that the military system is not consistent with Christ's example of redemptive love . . . (and) to consider carefully the implication of paying those taxes, a major portion of which goes for military purposes."—page 28 of 1962 Rev. Ed.

The World Peace Tax Fund Act is designed to relieve individuals conscientiously opposed to participation in war from the obligation to participate in war through the payment of taxes for military spending. Also it frees them from the weight of conscience which comes from breaking the law, when they hold law and society important.

Freedom of conscience, whatever that conscience might be, is an integral part of our scheme of government. The Supreme Court of the United States, in March of 1965, quoted a statement made in 1919 by Harlan Fiske Stone, who later became Chief Justice of the Court:

"Both morals and sound policy require that the state should not violate the conscience of the individual. All our history gives confirmation to the view that liberty of conscience has a moral and social value which makes it worthy of preservation at the hands of the state. So deep is its significance and vital, indeed, is it to the integrity of man's moral and spiritual nature that nothing short of the self-preservation of the state should warrant its violation; and it may well be questioned whether the state which preserves its life by a settled policy of violation of the conscience of the individual will not in fact ultimately lose it by the process."—Stone, *The Conscientious Objector*, 21 Col. U.Q. 253, 269 (1919).

Although not all persons who are conscientiously opposed to participation of any kind in war base their convictions on religious training and belief, conscientious objection to war appears to be well recognized as an integral part of the religious beliefs of many people. Speaking of the struggle for religious liberty in this country, Chief Justice Hughes referred to:

"The large number of citizens of our country, from the very beginning, who have been unwilling to sacrifice their religious convictions, and in particular, those who have been conscientiously opposed to war and

who would not yield what they sincerely believed to be their allegiance to the will of God . . ." *United States v. Macintosh*, 283 U.S. 605, 631 (1931).

Certainly to require significant participation in war, against the religious conscience of these people, would violate the spirit of the first amendment protection for the free exercise of religion. (See *West Virginia State Board of Education v. Barnett*, 319 U.S. 624 (1943); *School District of Abington Township v. Schempp*, 374 U.S. 203 (1963); *Contran, Tyrell v. United States*, 200 F. 2d 8 (9th Cir. 1953), cert. denied 345 U.S. 910.

Conscientious objection to war and military training is deeply imbedded in the traditions of this country. For example, the ratifying conventions of each of the six states that recommended the adoption of a Bill of Rights in ratifying the new Constitution approved specific amendments as a part of their recommendation; Virginia, North Carolina, and Rhode Island included a provision guaranteeing the right of conscientious objection. (See Elliot, *Debates on the Adoption of the Federal Constitution*, Vol. 3, p. 659, Vol. 4, p. 244, Vol. 1, p. 334-36 (reprint of 2nd ed. 1937).

A similar provision was suggested but rejected by the Maryland convention. (See Elliot at 553.) It is not surprising, therefore, that one of James Madison's proposed amendments presented to the first session of the first Congress included the following language: "but no person religiously scrupulous of bearing arms shall be compelled to render military service in person." *Annals of the Congress of the United States*, 434 (Gales and Seaton, 1934).

During the debates on the proposed amendment, it was suggested that the right be conditioned "upon paying an equivalent." To this suggestion Mr. Sherman of Connecticut remarked:

"It is well known that those who are religiously scrupulous of bearing arms are equally scrupulous of getting substitutes or paying an equivalent. Many of them would rather die than do either one or the other." *Annals* at 750.

A motion was then made to drop this clause altogether; the motion failed and the clause was included in the list of proposed amendments sent to the Senate for approval. The Senate omitted this provision and it never became a part of our Bill of Rights. Although no record of the Senate debates was taken at the time, the opposition to the proposal in the House would indicate that the Senate preferred to leave the matter to legislation instead of a Constitutional Amendment, *Annals* at 751.

Although Congress has recognized the right of conscientious objectors to refrain from participation in war and has enacted legislation to protect that right, conscientious objectors are still forced to participate in war through the payment of taxes, a substantial portion of which goes to military spending. Every person in this country who pays Federal income, estate, or gift taxes is forced to participate in war in this manner. They are forced to aid in the equipping and training of armies and in the purchase of bombs, ammunition, missiles, napalm and other instruments of destruction. This is a significant form of participation in war.

Tax refusal—refusal to pay taxes because the money was to be spent for things to which the taxpayers were conscientiously opposed—has a long history. Early Christians refused to pay taxes to Caesar's pagan temple in Rome. Quakers and Mennonites refused to pay taxes to pay for the war effort during the French and Indian Wars, the Revolutionary War, and the Civil War. Under Gandhi's influence, strugglers for independence in India refused to pay taxes to the British Empire. In many ways the Boston Tea Party and other attempts of the colonists to prevent the British from collecting taxes to pay for the French and Indian War and for the stationing of British troops in

the colonies represent similar protests. (See 1 Malone, & Rauch, *Empire for Liberty* 126-36 (1960)). Just as pacifists are opposed as a matter of conscience to paying taxes that are used for military purposes, so were the colonists opposed as a matter of conscience to paying taxes without representation.

At the present time those who are conscientiously opposed to any form of participation in war can avoid violating their conscience in the matter of federal income taxation in only two ways. First, they can carefully avoid earning more than the minimum income required by federal law upon which income taxes must be paid. Second, they can simply refuse to pay the taxes due, or a certain percentage of them; this amounts to a criminal offense which could result in a maximum sentence of \$10,000 fine and one year in prison. See Internal Revenue Code, Section 6502. Such a penalty could conceivably be imposed every year if the individual refused to pay the taxes due every year. In spite of the possibility of these extreme consequences, many people take this route because they feel it is a lesser evil than to violate their conscience.

To most American citizens who wish to make substantial contribution to the life of their community and who want to be law-abiding citizens these are not feasible alternatives. The liberty of conscience that Chief Justice Stone spoke about is not being preserved in the area of conscientious opposition to participation in war. In order to preserve this liberty of conscience and to preserve both the dignity and the fairness of law—to preserve it in a spirit intended by the founding fathers and the drafters of the Bill of Rights—legislation should be enacted to provide a legal and realistic alternative to participation in war through the payment of federal income, estate, and gift taxes.

PRECEDENT

There is sound precedent for such legislation giving tax relief to protect religious and conscientious beliefs. Section 1402(e) of the Internal Revenue Code provides an exemption from payment of self-employment taxes for duly ordained, licensed or commissioned ministers and members of religious orders, or for Christian Science Practitioners upon their filing an application for exemption together with a statement that they are conscientiously opposed to, or because of religious principles, they are opposed to participation in an insurance plan like that provided by the Social Security Act. Section 1402(h) of the Internal Revenue Code similarly relieves members of qualified religious faiths, primarily the Amish, of the duty to pay the Social Security tax. By this Code provision, enacted in 1965, Congress acknowledged and accommodated the conscientious objection of the Amish to participation in insurance plans. The tax exemptions provided by sections 1402(e) and 1402(h) of the Internal Revenue Code were modeled after the exemption of conscientious objectors from the draft.

By exempting individuals conscientiously opposed to participation in insurance plans from payment of Social Security taxes, Congress clearly extended the principle of Congressional accommodation of conscientious beliefs from the area of the draft to the area of taxation. Thus Congressional precedent for tax relief to accommodate the beliefs of conscientious objectors to war is firmly established. Congress has recognized both the right not to participate in war and the right of a tax exemption to avoid participation in a program to which the tax-payer is conscientiously opposed.

The proposed tax accommodation for conscientious objectors to war recognizes the unique and long-acknowledged right of an individual to refrain from participation in war. It reflects an honest acknowledgment that payment of taxes for military spending is a significant and, for conscientious objec-

tors, intolerable form of participation in war. The proposed special tax status for conscientious objectors is a necessary device to avoid forcing their participation in war.

The tax treatment asked for conscientious objectors is less exceptional than that presently granted by sections 1402(e) and 1402(h) of the Internal Revenue Code. Those sections allow individuals "conscientiously opposed" to Social Security insurance to be entirely exempted from payment of a portion of their tax. In contrast, the World Peace Tax Fund Act does not propose exemptions from payment of a portion of the conscientious objector's tax. Under the Act, a conscientious objector is still required to pay his entire tax. The Act merely provides that an appropriate portion of the tax may be diverted from military spending to non-military peace-related activities.

Like the exemption from payment of the Social Security tax, the proposed tax accommodation for conscientious objectors is based on religious and conscientious belief. The conscientious objector to war has a compelling justification for the special tax status he seeks. His concern is fundamental. He asks not to be forced to join in the deliberate killing of his fellow men. His desire not to participate in war and killing through any means, including taxation, is based upon a widely acknowledged religious and moral principle. Observance of the principle is essential to the integrity of the individual. By forcing the conscientious objector to war to contribute to military spending, Congress presently forces him to violate his conscience and severely denies his right of religious freedom.

The tax accommodation of conscientious objectors would be an affirmative gesture which would benefit society as well as the individual taxpayer. Especially today, when a faint hope of world peace precariously counterbalances the threat of unspeakably destructive war, it is important to society that the moral principle, "Thou shalt not kill," which underlies the conscientious objector's attitude towards war, be firmly and repeatedly asserted.

Fundamental fairness requires that the opportunity for making this affirmative gesture for world peace and against killing be extended to all people—not just those draft-age males who qualify for conscientious objector status under the Selective Service laws. Therefore another important aspect of this act is that it offers women and children an opportunity constructively to demonstrate their opposition to war through formal conscientious objection—an opportunity which at present is open only to draft-age men.

The proposed tax accommodation for conscientious objectors is required by uniquely compelling justifications. Granting this special tax status to conscientious objectors will not open the floodgates to other groups who claim to be "conscientiously opposed" to various uses of their tax dollars, because the concern of the conscientious objector is so fundamental, so widely acknowledged, and so essential to the integrity of individuals and our society.

The contemplated tax treatment of conscientious objectors does not establish a precedent for individual earmarking of tax dollars. Trustees appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate will receive, for subsequent channeling to appropriate peace-related activities, a portion of the Fund's monies. This portion represents the sum of all qualifying individuals' income, estate, or gift tax payments, multiplied by the percentage of last year's Federal budget devoted to military spending. The spending decisions of the Trustees require Congressional approval and appropriation. Congress retains power over spending of the conscientious objector's taxes. The taxpayer who qualifies as a conscientious objector can only decide that his tax dollars will not be spent for one specific

purpose—military spending. Distribution of monies by the Board to qualified peace-related organizations finds precedent in the qualified distribution requirements for private foundations under Section 4942 of the Code.

In summary, the conscientious objector's uniqueness rests first, in the long tradition of Congressional respect for and accommodation of conscientious objectors to war. Second, the standards for determination of conscientious objector status have been tried, proven, and refined by the Selective Service System and conveniently provide stringent and reliable requirements for determining conscientious objector status for tax purposes. Third, the conscientious objector to war bases his request for special tax treatment on a widely-held long-established fundamental religious and moral belief. Fourth, the declaration of conscientious objection for tax purposes is an affirmative and constructive act which could make a substantial contribution to world peace.

The great interest of individuals in the free exercise of their fundamental religious beliefs should weigh most heavily against the public interest in minimizing exceptions to the general tax laws. If the interest of the Amish in not participating in Social Security insurance was insufficient to outweigh this public interest, the compelling interest of the conscientious objector to war should also outweigh it.

EFFECTIVENESS

Individuals conscientiously opposed to war will be excused from tax contribution to military spending and thereby from a significant form of participation in war. The tax dollars diverted from military spending will be used to promote world peace. It is recognized that because of the nation's tax collection and budgeting process, the creation of the World Peace Tax Fund may not markedly reduce the money available for military spending. A serious curtailment of military spending would result only if a great many taxpayers participated in the Fund, thereby calling for a major shift in national priorities. The military will get the funding it requests until the success of the Fund helps persuade taxpayers and Congress to reduce the priority of military spending.

At present, many conscientious objectors are so determined to change this country's priorities that they have refused to pay their taxes. As an alternative to forcing conscientious objectors to pursue this difficult and unpopular course, this bill offers the conscientious objector a way of making a positive contribution to world peace in place of contributing to military spending. The Fund will provide a constructive means of citizen's protest for its contributors. The Fund will draw the attention of every taxpayer to the percentage of American tax dollars going to military spending. It will encourage Congress to recognize this percentage by publication of the Fund's annual reports. At present, for the most part, no effort is being made by the government to separate military spending from other spending. Individual taxpayers, in making out their annual returns, will be forced to decide whether or not they can conscientiously contribute to military spending. Those who become conscientious objectors for tax purposes will be voicing a significant vote against military policy. The bill provides that the number of contributors to the Fund, the amount of money contributed, and the expenditures of the Fund shall be published and reported to Congress each year.

Many conscientious objectors would like to take a firmer stand than that provided by this Act in opposition to their country's military operations, but in view of the political constraints imposed on them as a minority, they support the Fund as a meaningful, though not entirely satisfactory means of working for world peace.

The Internal Revenue Code amendments

and the organization of the Fund are designed to accomplish their goals with a minimum of administrative effort. The individual taxpayer is given the initial responsibility for determining whether he or she is eligible for conscientious objector status. A taxpayer who is already classified as a conscientious objector for Selective Service or Immigration purposes is automatically eligible. A taxpayer, regardless of age or sex, who files a declaration of conscientious opposition to war, is eligible. False statements knowingly made in declaring conscientious objector status are grounds for prosecution for perjury. Willful abuse of this claim of eligibility will therefore be discouraged. The Internal Revenue Service may conduct an examination, "For the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of any return," according to Section 7602 of the Code. Language in that section is broad enough to allow review of a declaration of conscientious objection to war. In formulating requirements for conscientious objector status and in reviewing returns of conscientious objectors, it is expected that the Secretary or his delegate will rely primarily on 50 U.S.C. App. 456(j), which exempts conscientious objectors from military service, and judicial interpretations thereof. Final rulings by the IRS against the taxpayer's status as a conscientious objector are appealable to the United States District Court.

The Fund itself will be self-sufficient. It is expected that the commitment of the Fund's Trustees to world peace and their appointment by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate will make the Fund self-policing so that contributors and other taxpayers and Congress will have faith in it, and it will accomplish the goals set for it. The operating expenses of the Fund will be paid out of the money the Fund receives from taxpayers. Because the Fund will encourage people who presently refuse to pay their taxes, to pay these taxes, the administrative costs of the Fund will be offset by the additional tax payments which the Fund is expected to generate.

A final point is that legislative relief is the only legal avenue available for resolving the conscientious objector's dilemma between his beliefs and his obligations of citizenship. Conscientious objectors have repeatedly lost their battle against war taxes in the courts. Despite the strong constitutional arguments which can be made in their defense, in deference to Congress the courts have repeatedly held against conscientious objectors who have refused to pay their taxes to military spending.

CONSTITUTIONALITY

(1) *Uniformity.* The proposed legislation conforms with the requirement of Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution which provides "All duties, imports and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." The requirement of uniformity has been read to require geographical uniformity. *Knowlton v. Moore*, 178 U.S. 41 (1900); *Brushaber v. Union P. R. Co.*—US. 1 (1916); *Fernandez v. Wiener*, 326 U.S. 340 (1945).

(2) *First Amendment.* The first amendment provides "Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." The proposed tax payment accommodation of the religious beliefs of conscientious objectors is a mitigation of a general requirement for the purpose of allowing the free exercise of religion. This is not an establishment of religion.

According to the General Counsel of the Treasury, "The classic example of the application of the free exercise clause is the series of cases which have upheld Congressional exemption of conscientious objectors from military service. The validity of this exemption was first established by the *Selective Draft Law Cases*, 245 U.S. 366 (1918), upholding the exemption in the draft law of mem-

bers of religious sects whose tenets prohibited the man's right to engage in war." The Solicitor General had argued (p. 374) that the exemption did not establish such religions but simply aided their free exercise. The court considered that the Congressional authority to provide such exemption was so obvious that it need not argue the point (pp. 389-390).

The present Universal Military Training and Service Act (50 U.S.C. app. 456(j)) provides, "(j) Nothing contained in this title (sections 451, 453, 454, 455, 456 and 458-471 of this Appendix) shall be construed to require any person to be subject to combatant training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States who, by reason of religious training and belief, is conscientiously opposed to participation in war in any form." "Participation in war in any form" has been read by the courts to mean "participation in any form in war." *Taffr v. U.S.*, 208 F. 2d 329 (CA 8 (1953)), cert. denied 347 U.S. 928 (1954). In *U.S. v. Seeger*, 380 U.S. 163, 13 L. Ed. 2d 733 (1965) the court broadly interpreted "by reason of religious training and belief" to require no formal religious training, and suggested that a personal moral code would be sufficient grounds for conscientious objection if there were some other basis for the registrant's belief. The *Seeger* case did not reach the constitutional question of whether the state might require a belief in God as a condition for exemption. *Torcaso v. Watkins*, 367 U.S. 488 (1961) did hold that Maryland, could not require an oath attesting to a belief in God as a requirement for becoming a notary public, because such a requirement would constitute an establishment of religion.

Another example of the use of Congressional authority to make exemptions from general laws to permit the free exercise of religion is the exemption from taxation of religious organizations, property and activities. These exemptions continue to be upheld against claims that they have the effect of establishing the religions benefited. *Swallow v. U.S.*, 325 F. 2d 97 (10th Cir. 1963).

Zorach v. Clauson, 343 U.S. 306 (1952) is another case affirming the validity of accommodations made by the state to allow the free exercise of religion. There the Court upheld New York legislation authorizing public schools to release children one hour early every week for religious instruction off school grounds.

That allowing conscientious objectors to pay a portion of their taxes into a non-military tax fund is an accommodation for the free exercise and not an establishment of religion is made clear by *Sherbert v. Verner*, 374 U.S. 398 (1963). The Court held there that Maryland could not deny unemployment benefits to a Seventh-Day Adventist who refused to take a job requiring work on Saturday, the Adventists' Sabbath. The Court held this conditioning of welfare benefits on compromise of individuals' religious beliefs was an unconstitutional restriction on the free exercise of religion. Therefore, the court ordered Maryland to make accommodation within its general unemployment law. A conscientious objector who is forced to pay taxes which help finance military spending, is being denied the right of free exercise of his religious beliefs. The conscientious objector's plight is worse than the Adventist's in *Sherbert* who paid a lesser price for free exercise of religion. In *Sherbert* the price exacted by the state for religious freedom was loss of unemployment benefits. The conscientious objector who refuses to pay taxes is not only fined but is forced to break the law and is liable to criminal prosecution. Contribution to military spending is a significant form of participation in war. It may be as offensive to religious beliefs as service in the Armed Forces. Congress has accommodated religious beliefs by exempting from military service those conscientious

objectors to participation in war. It is a small step for Congress to allow the conscientious objector not to participate in war through taxes. Clearly, such an accommodation is to aid the free exercise of religion and is permitted, if not required, by the first amendment.

The effect of the proposed accommodation for conscientious objectors would not be discrimination in favor of some religions at the expense of others. Rather, the present discrimination against those who are forced to pay taxes (a portion of which goes to military spending in violation of their religious beliefs), would be removed. See *Sherbert*, p. 406. Nor are the problems of administration and the possibility of spurious claims under the proposed accommodation justification for continuing the present burdens on the free exercise of religion. See *Sherbert*, p. 407.

Despite the constitutionality of the proposed amendments, it might be argued there is an overriding public interest which forbids accommodation. But in *In Re Jenison*, 375 U.S. 14 (1963) the Court relying on *Sherbert v. Verner* vacated a ruling of the Minnesota Supreme Court, which held that jury duty, a primary duty of all citizens, was superior to a religious belief which forbade judging others and therefore forbade jury duty. After *Jenison* it is possible to argue that it is unnecessary to balance the public interest against the individuals' interest to determine whether an exception to the general law should be made to accommodate the free exercise of religion. Rather Congress or the courts could simply determine if an accommodation is necessary to allow free exercise of religion and if so, grant it.

(3) *The due process clause.* The due process clause of the fifth amendment requires that tax statutes be reasonable and apply to a reasonable class. However, the standards of reasonableness applied to tax statutes are more lenient than those applied generally; only clearly arbitrary tax classifications will be struck down. *Fleming v. Nestor*, 363 U.S. 603 (1960); *Smart v. U.S.*, 222 F. Supp. 65 (1963); *Leeson v. Celebrezze*, 225 F. Supp. 527 (1963). Therefore it is unlikely that the classification proposed by these amendments would be found unreasonable, especially since the classification is the same which has long been accepted as reasonable for draft exemption purposes.

FREEDOM FOR CAPTIVE NATIONS

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1972

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, the months of June and July are extremely important months for the peoples of the Soviet-occupied Baltic States of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia and, also, to other captive nations throughout the world. Despite the concerns of our people for the solution of internal problems, it is remarkable that a substantial cross-section of our citizenry is also concerned with the captivity of 27 nations under totalitarian tyranny. In all sections of our country, citizens are observing Captive Nations Week as provided by the U.S. Congress in 1959. The validity and full realistic significance of this annual observance are securely founded on the basic reality of 27 captive nations in the Red empire. It is comforting and reassuring in these uncertain times that our

leaders and broad segments of our citizenry remain fully aware of these numerous captive nations, not only for humanitarian reasons, but fundamental strategic ones as well.

The recent riots in Lithuania, the massive cultural repressions in Ukraine, the Jewish demands for emigration from the U.S.S.R. and other cases fully indicate the invincible drive for freedom within the captive nations themselves. As we observe Captive Nations Week, we must remember that this third of humanity has been living in slavery since the early years of this century. The events in Eastern Europe, especially since World War II, have shown us that the yearning for freedom is not dead. Americans need not be reminded of the millions of people who have been imprisoned since the enslavement of their countries, or of the continuing manifestations of their desire for freedom, whether that desire is expressed by passive resistance, workers' strikes, riots, or outright rebellion.

During Captive Nations Week of 1972, we should remember the demonstrations which have taken place in these enslaved states in the past. They are the latest in a continuing series of examples of this type of action that proves to us that the torch of freedom still burns in the hearts of these captive peoples. We should also realize that it is important to eulogize these courageous men and women as they fight in their own ways to regain the liberty, respect, and dignity they once enjoyed as free peoples.

Our reminder comes to us in part through Captive Nations Week, in part through our refusal to recognize Soviet sovereignty over these states, and through the constant pressures of the U.S. Congress to urge the President to implement the directives embodied in House Concurrent Resolution 416 by bringing the question of freedom for the Baltic States of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia before the United Nations for consideration.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend all those who are taking this opportunity to observe Captive Nations Week, and to ask that everyone rededicate himself to the achievement of freedom for the victims of Communist oppression.

MARYLAND'S POLICE PRAISED

HON. WILLIAM O. MILLS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. MILLS of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate, I believe, that recognition be given to citizens and police alike who assisted in the capture of two bank robbery suspects on Maryland's Eastern Shore last week.

In a time when the general public tends to shy away in the face of danger to their peers, two Eastern Shore residents made it a point to go out of their way to help police apprehend the criminals. In doing so, they exposed themselves to possible bodily harm, and exhibited

the kind of thoughtfulness and courage which is unfortunately so rare in today's modern world. One of these public servants must go unnamed since it is not known who she is, and that is quite unfortunate, for in a case such as this, I believe credit should be given where it is due. The other private citizen is Mr. Henry Troyer, who is not even a resident of the town in which the crime took place. He spotted the suspects leaving the bank and followed them, subsequently being able to identify their automobile for police.

Also to be commended are members of the Easton town police and the local contingent of Maryland State Police who ultimately captured the suspects. To be singled out for special praise are Det. Sgt. Edward Blessing of the Easton town police, Cpl. Gary C. Royer, and Trooper First Class Edgar Harrison of the Maryland State Police.

Not the least of those to be mentioned is William J. Holsten, a bank employee taken hostage by the robbers. He conducted himself in the highest manner possible despite the grave personal danger to himself.

I would like to add my congratulations to these citizens and police for the exemplary manner in which they behaved during this crisis and I hereby respectfully submit the following editorial written by J. David Thackery for the Easton Star Democrat of July 19, 1972, as further testimony to this fact.

HEROES APLENTY

Talbot Countians can be proud they don't share the apathy toward crime that plagues the big cities.

Yesterday's capture of the St. Michaels Bank robbery suspects was an expert example of top-notch police work. But two private citizens were greatly responsible for the swift capture of the alleged robbers and the recovery of the stolen money.

An unidentified woman walked into the bank as the robbery was taking place. One of the hold-up men told her to come in and not to scream. Instead she slammed the door and ran to call the police.

Another private citizen, Henry Troyer, was across the street when the two bandits and their hostage came out of the bank. Troyer followed the trio and was able to give the police a description of the getaway car.

These two people weren't the only heroes, but they are certainly the two most responsible for swift apprehension of the suspects.

As for the physical arrest of the suspects, State Police Cpl. Gary C. Royer should get high praise for his outstanding performance. As the suspects raced toward Easton, Royer parked his police car across Route 33 in an attempt to block their escape. Even though he was rammed by the getaway car, he was able to give chase and immobilized the bandits' vehicle by purposely crashing into it in downtown Easton.

When the robbery suspects were finally cornered, there was every reason to fear the hostage might be killed. In the few seconds that followed, anything less than a firm show of force might well have resulted in tragedy.

Det. Sgt. Edward Blessing of the Easton Police and State Police TFC Edgar Harrison faced down the suspects and convinced them to surrender.

It's this kind of quick action and courage on the part of police and civilians which has prevented any successful bank robbery on Maryland's Eastern Shore for the past 40 years.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ACT OF KINDNESS AND CONCERN

HON. MRS. GEORGE ANDREWS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mrs. ANDREWS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, in the wake of the terrible destruction visited by Hurricane Agnes on the eastern seaboard, Americans throughout our country have responded with compassion and generosity to aid victims of this disaster.

One of the earliest and most generous responses was made by the Paulk family, owners of Bonnie Plant Farm in Union Springs, Ala., in my district.

Bonnie Plant Farm sent three trucks, loaded with garden vegetable plants, 1,100 miles nonstop to Harrisburg, Pa., to replace gardens destroyed by the floods.

Having known the members of this fine family as friends and neighbors in my hometown for many years, I was not surprised by this act of humanity during a time of crisis far from their farm in Alabama.

Their deep concern about inflation led them to focus national attention on the need for growing family vegetable gardens, when they recently brought vegetable plants to Washington, D.C., and gave them away to interested citizens.

They gave the impetus to the resolution which Representative W. J. BRYAN DORN and I sponsored in the House and Senator JAMES ALLEN introduced in the Senate, urging every American family to plant a vegetable garden. The resolution was adopted by both bodies.

The account of Bonnie Plant Farm's efforts to assist the stricken city of Harrisburg was recounted fully by Birmingham News correspondent Boone Aiken.

I am placing the News article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, so that my colleagues can read of this extraordinary act of kindness and concern in time of trouble.

FARM DONATION—BULLOCK PLANTS AID FLOOD-RAVAGED AREA

(By Boone Aiken)

UNION SPRINGS.—One million vegetable plants, donated by Union Springs brothers, are growing in makeshift gardens of victims of Hurricane Agnes.

In a few weeks, flood victims in Harrisburg, Pa., will gather vegetables with an estimated potential yield of \$8 million, grown from three truckloads of plants donated by the Paulk brothers of Bonnie Plant Farm.

Tomato, cabbage, eggplant, pepper and collard plants were donated by the brothers to replace gardens destroyed by the floods, and to start gardens in city parks and living areas.

It took more than 80 field hands to pull, wrap and crate the plants donated by Jim, Fred, Thomas, and Glenn Paulk.

Tomato plants were packed in sawdust and moisture-proof paper, while cabbage plants, in family-size bundles, were placed in crates with the bottoms lined with wet sacks for the long trip.

The trucks left Union Springs with Mack Paulk, Melvin Roten, June Paulk, Lamon Mills, and John Adams taking turns driving the 1,100 miles non-stop.

They were met in Harrisburg by Mr. and Mrs. Jim Paulk, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Paulk, Commissioner of Agriculture Richard Beard and Bill Nettles.

Jim Paulk, spokesman and former state legislator, said Harrisburg radio stations and newspapers had notified the public that the free plants would be available on Friday, and that a steady stream of potential gardeners came to the parked trucks at the agricultural center.

High school students helped bag the plants and pass out 60 pounds of seeds donated by of the plant farm's plans from Jim Paulk.

a seed company after the company learned Paulk said many of the recipients did not know what collards were, but agreed to try them.

He knows for sure that at least one flood victim was happy with his collards. He said a former Georgia resident was so excited at seeing the collard plants that he was given an entire crate.

While on his goodwill tour, Paulk realized one of his life-long ambitions—to appear on television and tell people how to plant a tomato properly.

He was invited to participate in the agriculture program and talk about the proper planting of garden vegetables, thus getting a chance to air his pet peeve of home gardeners and their shallow tomato plants.

"Plant the stem two-thirds in the ground so the tap root will be deep and can pick up moisture during a dry spell, and the little roots have room to spread out," he urged.

The Alabama plants were also made available for a garden for occupants of a 220-trailer home park that the government had set up to care for the homeless.

The three acres nearby will be planted, hoed and watered by volunteer high school students.

GRAND JURY CIRCUMVENTS CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOMS

HON. JOHN G. DOW

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. DOW. Mr. Speaker, it is disheartening to think that American citizens, who have been accused or convicted of no crime, can be sentenced to a prison term of indefinite length without benefit of bail. Yet, a person who is subpoenaed to appear before a Federal grand jury and who attempts to use his fifth amendment right not to be a witness against himself, will receive worse treatment in our society than a man who is accused of a major crime of violence.

On June 12 through 15, blank subpoenas were issued to 12 residents of the New York area, and one man from Dallas, returnable on June 19 and several following days before a grand jury conducting a secret investigation in Fort Worth, Tex.

These men, summoned half way across the continent from New York, had one thing in common: they were all Catholics born in Ireland, and most were naturalized citizens of the United States. They all had been active in one way or another in protesting the situation in Northern Ireland.

Mr. Frank Durkan of the law firm of O'Dwyer and Bernstein was retained by

the subpoenaed individuals. Mr. Durkan immediately inquired of Frank McCowan, head of the Criminal Division of the U.S. attorney's office in Fort Worth to find out the purpose of the subpoenas and to see if the proceedings could be delayed because of the short notice and long distances involved. Mr. McCowan refused to consider delaying the proceedings and stated that he was not at liberty to disclose the nature of the investigation.

In the days before the proceedings were to begin, four subpoenas were cancelled. Treasury agents telephoned two of the men, informing them that the subpoenas were cancelled, and that it would not be necessary for them to go to Fort Worth. Mr. Durkan protested the method of cancellation because, as the attorney for the subpoenaed individuals, he should have been notified directly. Mr. Durkan was given to understand that this irregularity would not recur, but on the following day, Treasury agents again called two more persons informing them that their subpoenas had been cancelled. This typifies the role of counsel in a grand jury proceeding.

It was not until June 19 that the nature of the investigation was made known when two oaths of office were filed by Mr. Brandon Alvey and Mr. Robert Merkle, both of the Internal Security Division of the U.S. Department of Justice. These two representatives were sent to assist the grand jury in the investigation of, according to the oaths:

Alleged violations of the Gun Control Act of 1968, Titles I and II; violations of the Organized Crime Activities Act; violations of the Foreign Agents Registration Act; conspiracy; and other Federal crimes." (emphasis added)

Further information about the purpose of the investigation came to light on Tuesday, June 20, when the Dallas Morning News ran an article by Karl Freund, which reported that the investigation had been instigated by the British who had contacted high-ranking members of the Nixon administration. The article also indicated that Fort Worth had been selected, even though 12 of the 13 witnesses resided over a thousand miles away, because there would be no sympathy in the locale for Irish-Americans and because the judge, Leo Brewster, had a reputation for using all of his powers to compel reluctant witnesses to testify. The sole link between the crimes to be investigated and the locality selected was that purchase of guns for the Irish Republican Army could conceivably have been in the Dallas-Fort Worth area.

The grand jury investigation is still being conducted in secret, and no official announcement has been made by the U.S. attorney's office.

There remained eight subpoenas after the first four were cancelled. Of these eight, one witness, Mr. Jim McKeon of Blauvelt, N.Y., who was 40 percent disabled from wounds received in Korea, had a known heart condition. Through his lawyer, Mr. Manning, he explained that he was quite ill and should not be forced to travel to Fort Worth. Mr. Mc-

Cowan, according to my information, advised that he must have verification of his illness, and without that he must come to Fort Worth "even if he drops dead on the way."

It was at this point that McKeon retained Mr. Durkan as his counsel, and on June 20, McKeon went to Fort Worth with his wife. Durkan was concerned for Mr. McKeon's health because he was apparently very ill. Mr. Durkan advised Mr. Alvey at the U.S. attorney's office who said that, had he known of Mr. McKeon's condition, he would not have required him to come. Mr. McKeon, in the meantime, had been waiting all day June 21 to testify. When Mr. Durkan went to the corridor to advise him that he was free to go, Mr. McKeon collapsed. He was rushed to a hospital in an ambulance, but returned home the next morning. Despite the fact that McKeon had been dismissed as a witness, a Federal agent insisted on accompanying him throughout.

After Mr. McKeon's dismissal, seven remained. Mr. Peter Finnegan was kept from June 19 to June 29, and Miss Mary Kennedy was kept from June 21 to June 29. During this time they were asked no question, and they were kept away from their homes, families, and jobs.

The five remaining witnesses were: Kenneth Tierney, a physiotherapist from Yonkers, N.Y.; Matthias Reilly, a bus mechanic from Blauvelt, N.Y.; Paschal Morahan, a carpenter from the Bronx; Daniel Crawford, an apartment building engineer from New York City; and Thomas Laffey, a real estate salesman from Williston Park, N.Y.

These persons are all responsible members of the community with wives and children and without criminal records.

On June 19, Kenneth Tierney appeared before the grand jury and pleaded the fifth amendment. The U.S. attorney petitioned the court to grant Tierney immunity, which was given.

This immunity was granted under 18 U.S.C. 6002-3 which was recently amended by Congress to provide that testimony given under immunity cannot be used against the witness in any criminal case. The problem, however, is that there is no guarantee that the testimony will not serve as a basis for gathering other evidence to incriminate the witness, and that a conviction could subsequently be obtained without ever using the grand jury testimony in a court. The law does provide that no information directly or indirectly derived from such testimony may be used against the individual in court, but as Congressman RYAN pointed out in his minority views on this legislation:

The bill fails to take any cognizance of the fact that it is virtually impossible to establish tainted evidence—that is, evidence that has been developed from leads which appeared from the compelled testimony or information of an immunized person. . . . It is not difficult to mask evidence so that it appears to have been developed independ-

ently of the immunized witness' testimony or information.

The Supreme Court has held that the right against self-incrimination is protected by the grant of immunity, and that if the Government ever prosecutes for a crime admitted to by an immune witness, heavy burden of proof rests on the Government to show that its evidence was derived from sources wholly independent of the incriminating testimony. It must be noted, however, that if the accused under such circumstances is unable to produce any evidence contrary to the Government's assertion, the Government will be deemed to have met its burden of proof.

Also, there is a serious unresolved question of law as to whether court-granted immunity will protect an individual from prosecution by a foreign power. There is no guarantee that testimony given to the grand jury could not be used in a British court should the witnesses ever be extradited to Great Britain.

Kenneth Tierney continued to plead the fifth amendment after he was granted immunity, and was found in contempt of court on June 20 and imprisoned without bail for the life of the grand jury.

Shortly thereafter, Tierney was fired from his job at Columbia Presbyterian Hospital on grounds that he was absent without leave. It was at this point that I contacted officials at the hospital in an effort to have Tierney reinstated. I am gratified that, once the hospital officials understood the situation Tierney was in, they placed him on an indefinite leave of absence, although without pay.

The four other individuals also refused to answer questions posed by the prosecutor after they had been granted immunity, and were found in mass contempt on June 29. All were imprisoned without bail for the life of the grand jury which is 18 months, or in this case, until November 1973.

It should be emphasized that the potential length of imprisonment under the law is actually much longer than 18 months. A new grand jury can be called at the end of the 18-month period, new subpoenas issued, and the entire cycle repeated, including imprisonment. This is not idle speculation. Five witnesses who refused to testify at a grand jury investigation in Tucson, Ariz., in October and November 1970 were jailed for contempt until late in March 1971. When they were released, each was greeted at the cell door with a subpoena to appear before a new grand jury on April 7, 1971.

The witnesses in the present case applied for parole or reasonable bail, but were denied in the circuit court of appeals, and the decision was affirmed without opinion by Justice Powell on July 25.

We are confronted here with a situation where: First, a person may be subpoenaed to appear before a grand jury virtually anywhere in the country where the Government feels it will have an advantage; second, the subpoenaed individ-

ual does not have to know the subject of the investigation or even whether he himself is considered a *de jure*, *de facto*, or merely a potential defendant; third, the witness may be called to a far place and never even be asked any questions, such as was the case with Miss Kennedy and Mr. Finnegan; and fourth, the witness may be called upon to incriminate himself or be in contempt of court, but the protection against use of his testimony as a springboard for some future criminal action is imperfect.

The potential for abuse of the grand jury system is great indeed. To begin with, the ability of the Justice Department to hastily assemble grand juries anywhere at anytime with wide-open investigatory grants can obviously be used to intimidate and harass anyone who incurs the Government's displeasure, or even deprive a person of his right to "petition the Government for redress of grievances." For example, 40 Vietnam veterans who were in Miami to make their views known to the recent Democratic National Convention were served with blank subpoenas returnable on July 10, the first day of the convention. Obviously, any plan they had to make their views known were foiled by the Government, and there is no reason why this could not be done prior to any demonstration.

Second, the wide-open investigatory grants given to grand juries make it very easy for the Government to conduct "fishing expeditions" into the personal and private affairs of witnesses. Prosecutors can ask people where they work, what they earn, or even whom they slept with. It is not surprising that some witnesses, even if they have nothing to hide, would object to giving testimony on general principles. Certainly the mere potential of being called by a grand jury and asked such personal questions is enough to make any person think twice before he becomes actively involved in advocating policies which are contrary to Government policy.

Third, because a person is not allowed the benefit of counsel in grand jury proceedings, it is possible that he may inadvertently waive his rights. For example, if a person begins to answer questions about his activities, he may later find that because he started to testify on matters remotely or indirectly related to criminal activity, he is now deemed to have waived his fifth amendment rights.

Finally, as already pointed out, the law does not seem to provide the witness who is granted immunity with protection equal to that granted by the fifth amendment. The law now says that information or testimony given by a witness to a grand jury cannot be used against him in criminal proceedings, and no information directly or indirectly derived from his presentation can be used. Who can say, however, that evidence eventually produced by the Government at a criminal proceedings is not "fruit of the poisoned tree?" His only safeguard is the good faith of the Government prosecu-

tors. This is far from a guarantee. Moreover, the Government prosecutor, even if acting in good faith, cannot be sure that the hundreds of investigators and lawyers working under him have not used the immune testimony as a link to their own evidence.

We clearly need to take a new, hard look at our grand jury system. It was once the barrier between the unpopular advocate and the zealous prosecutor. Today, it seems to be something much different, usually doing whatever the prosecutor wants done. The existing immunity statute was passed at the request of the administration which expressed great concern about the evils of organized crime, but to my knowledge the new statute has yet to be used against organized crime. Rather, it seems to be the means through which the administration harasses and intimidates those who are advocating policies different from its own.

The continued abuse of this law, in my mind, amply justifies Congress in reducing the scope of the Government's power. What action should be taken is a matter of judgment, but it is beyond question that some action is necessary.

I am appending below two letters I wrote to Attorney General Kleindienst protesting the Justice Department's tactics in this affair, as well as a telegram I and other Congressmen sent to Kleindienst. To date I have received a reply to neither communication.

JUNE 27, 1972.

HON. RICHARD G. KLEINDIENST,
Attorney General, Justice Department,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ATTORNEY GENERAL: Large numbers of constituents in my District are alarmed to learn that a Federal Grand Jury investigation of alleged smuggling of arms to Northern Ireland is being conducted in Texas. The principle witnesses, according to news accounts, are residents of the metropolitan New York area which is certainly a more likely site for the trial than the one the government has chosen.

Two witnesses, a Mr. James McKeen of New York and a Mr. Kenneth Tierney, also of New York, are reported as either mailed or under stress applied by the Federal investigation.

Since there is much sensitivity in the United States to problems of the Catholic minority in Northern Ireland, it seems highly unwise for our government to resort to unusual practices in conducting an investigation of this type. Of course, suspected illegal actions always deserve to be investigated, but to do it in a way that seems highhanded and requires witnesses to travel 1500 miles relating to such a sensitive issue appears unwise to say the least. It would seem that if an investigation is called for in this instance that unusual methods would not be necessary.

May I have your assurance that our government will handle this problem in some other way so that the procedures used are above reproach.

Awaiting your reply, I am
Sincerely,

JOHN G. DOW,
Member of Congress.

JULY 19, 1972.

HON. RICHARD G. KLEINDIENST,
Attorney General,
U.S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ATTORNEY GENERAL: This is in reference to my letter to you of June 27, 1972, concerning a Federal Grand Jury investigation being held in Fort Worth, Texas, to which your department subpoenaed New York residents to serve as witnesses regarding alleged smuggling of guns to Northern Ireland.

In my letter I questioned a change of venue, and also the unusual practices being applied by the Justice Department in conducting the investigation. I have not received a reply to my letter, and would very much appreciate your looking into the matter.

Thank you for your cooperation.

With all best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

JOHN G. DOW,
Member of Congress.

[Telegram]

Text of the telegram and list of signators follows:

"We are dismayed to learn that seven witnesses from the New York area interested in the cause of Irish freedom have been subjected to harassment by your department in connection with a grand jury investigation of alleged violations of the 1968 Firearms Control Act in Ft. Worth, Texas. None of these witnesses who already have been required to attend two weeks of hearings in Ft. Worth have previously been in Texas. The choice of locale for the investigation and the manner in which the proceedings have been conducted and dragged out suggest a political motive behind the entire proceeding. The hostile atmosphere in Ft. Worth is indicated by the fact that several nurses who were peacefully picketing in sympathy with the detained witnesses have been suspended from the Harris Hospital and threatened with loss of their jobs unless they refrain from picketing. We urge you to wind up this apparently trumped up proceeding promptly and allow these witnesses to return to their homes and families."

Jonathan B. Bingham, William F. Ryan,
Hugh L. Carey, Bertram L. Podell, Benjamin S. Rosenthal, John G. Dow, Edward I. Koch, Mario Biaggi.

SOKOL U.S.A.

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, this year the 20th Olympiad will be held in Munich, Germany. The opening ceremony will take place on August 26 and the closing ceremony on September 10. Since 1896, the Olympics have been held every 4 years, except for 1916, 1940, and 1944, when the games were canceled due to World Wars I and II. This year 115 nations will be competing, represented by approximately 7,000 athletes.

Besides track and field contests, competition will be held in basketball, boxing, weightlifting, rowing, field hockey, shooting, swimming, volleyball, wrestling, canoeing, soccer, cycling, equestrian sports, team handball, archery, judo,

fencing, yachting, water polo, and gymnastics.

Many of us are not familiar with the popularity of gymnastics in the United States, but recently, the national Sokol Meet in St. Louis, Mo., came to my attention, and I was delighted to learn that Sokol U.S.A. is one of the few organizations in our country that is instrumental in encouraging young people to take up the sport of gymnastics. There are many Sokol Lodges across the United States, and I am particularly pleased that my own city of Chicago has two lodges—active in gymnastics—the Northside Lodge at 4855 North Elston Avenue and the Southside Lodge at 2448 South Pulaski. At the meet in St. Louis, the members of the Sokols in Chicago won several team and individual trophies, and I have learned that not only does Sokol train our youth in this most challenging sport, but this year Sokol has awarded gymnastic camp scholarships to provide extra training for some of our potential Olympians.

The pride of our Nation rests on the many fine athletes from the United States who will be competing in the Olympics, but I believe that we have fallen short in our responsibility to provide the best background training for our gymnasts. That is to say, few colleges emphasize gymnastics and fewer yet provide any kind of financial aid for even the most talented. Up to now we have relied on groups and organizations such as Sokol to carry almost the entire responsibility of encouraging gymnasts to compete; but when these young people go on to college they must participate at their own expense and many of the best ones drop out.

What I sincerely hope is that the people of the United States will begin to view with more enthusiasm the gymnastic competitions at the Olympics—which will receive live TV coverage and most of it via satellite—and the gymnastic competitions in their communities as well. Certainly there is nothing more artistic than a performer on the balance beam or no greater show of strength than a gymnast on the rings.

We rely on the young people who receive training in gymnastics, much of it through Sokol U.S.A., to take us into world competition. Colleges must begin to provide assistance in this field so that the greatest Nation in the world can bring forth a gymnastic team second to none.

Mr. Speaker, I include at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a brief history of Sokol U.S.A. I note with pride that the first Slovak Sokol Society was organized in Chicago, Ill., on October 30, 1892, and from this modest beginning grew the wonderful organization we have today. During a period of 80 years, one small group has grown into Sokol U.S.A. with more than 23,000 members making up hundreds of lodges, which in turn, are divided into 16 districts across our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, in honor of the 80th anniversary of establishment of the first

Sokol Society in Chicago, I am today introducing a resolution authorizing and requesting the President of the United States to proclaim October 30, 1972 as "National Sokol U.S.A. Day" in order that my fellow Americans will focus their attention on that day to a sport that is synonymous with our Nation's image, beauty, and strength. The text of my resolution and a brief résumé about Sokol U.S.A. follows:

H.J. Res. 1263

Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled,

Whereas the Sokol gymnasium and Sokol activities provide a training ground for improving individual strength and skill through gymnastics and encouraging development of the ultimate peak of physical fitness; and

Whereas the first Slovak Sokol Society was organized in Chicago, Illinois eighty years ago on October 30, 1892 and from this modest beginning grew an organization of more than 23,000 members across our nation; and

Whereas Sokol U.S.A. during this span of eighty years has made an invaluable contribution to the health and vitality of our citizens by encouraging young people to take up the sport of gymnastics and by fostering the development of physical strength and fitness through gymnastics; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is hereby authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating October 30, 1972 as "National Sokol U.S.A. Day", and calling upon the people of the United States to observe such day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

A BRIEF RESUMÉ OF SOKOL USA

SOKOL—A Czechoslovak word meaning falcon—a bird that has strength, courage, agility, and a love of freedom. The Sokol organization was founded in Czechoslovakia (then part of the Austro-Hungarian empire) in 1862, by Dr. Miroslav Tyrs (1832-1884), Professor of History and Aesthetics at Charles University, Prague, and by Jindrich Fugner (1822-1865), businessman and lover of arts and music. These two men perfected a system of physical fitness through a series of calisthenics and activities which was all encompassing, with the realization that to achieve a free nation, its people must be physically and morally strong. Their theory was based on the idea that each individual was important and could and should progress to the ultimate peak of physical fitness. Their motto was "a Sound Mind in a Healthy Body".

The Sokol ideology was brought to this country by our forefathers over 100 years ago. The first Slovak Sokol Society was organized in Chicago, Illinois on October 30, 1892, and from this outgrowth we have Sokol USA. Our goal is a perpetuation of the belief of Dr. Tyrs. . . . "before all others we are called upon to preserve our nation through our youth, and preserve it against all other nations by strength and bodily health". Sokol physical education stresses individual initiative and creativeness and provides conditions for the development of the individual. Sokol gymnasiums and Sokol activities provide a training ground where each one can according to individual strength and skill, develop oneself to higher standards of achievement in physical fitness. Self discipline, a basic requirement for personal achievement enables the gymnast to become a cohesive and cooperative member of the American society.

America's future depends upon its youth . . . nurtured, guided and supported by experienced adult leadership. Sokol is a fraternal boy for the development of physical, spiritual, moral and cultural enlightenment among its members, who vary in age from the tiny tot, the adolescent, the middle-ager, to the senior citizen.

Sokol USA is composed of hundreds of lodges in the United States, which are divided into 16 districts. Administrative and gymnastic activities are directed by officers who are elected on a local lodge, district, and national level. The culmination of our physical fitness program is the National Gymnastic Sokol Festival (Sokol Slet) which takes place every four years . . . usually in conjunction with the National Sokol Convention. The Festival (Slet) consists of competitions in gymnastics, sports and calisthenics, with mass exhibitions of rhythmic calisthenics, apparatus, games and national dances, performed by gymnasts from all the Sokol USA lodges. The mass calisthenics, which are a major part of the Sokol physical fitness programs, are performed to music, and are a beautiful part of the Slet program. Participants are children, junior boys and girls, and senior men and women. The age span is great, from three years of age thru the sixties, and even beyond.

Annually, each district of Sokol USA holds its local slet and competitions, where even our youngest gymnasts, called Sokolettes and Sokolads, compete as individuals and team members, and demonstrate what they have learned and accomplished throughout the gymnastic season. Gymnastic exhibitions are also held yearly at each local lodge.

The National, or Chief Physical Director and Directress of the Gymnastic Department are responsible for writing the prescribed rhythmic calisthenics and gymnastic exercises performed by all Sokol lodges. These exercises are structured so that the degree of difficulty in the exercises can slowly and methodically increase an individual's coordination, strength and endurance, many times without his awareness.

The devoted men and women who instruct the classes are products of Sokol gymnastic schools, and donate countless hours of time and effort in the cause of Sokol culture. The Junior boys and girls who are interested in eventually teaching are used as assistant instructors in the Sokolette and Sokolad classes, and in turn, are sent to our Sokol Instructor Schools, where they are prepared to continue the progressive methods of physical fitness and Sokol training. Sokol USA has developed and made a permanent record of the Tyrs Sokol Gymnastic System terminology in English, by publishing the Sokol Gymnastic Manual, which has been distributed to many universities and libraries throughout the United States.

Our membership enjoys the facilities of our many Sokol summer camps in various parts of the country, which are used for our gymnastic schools, clinics, summer youth activities, and other year-round functions. The camps are primarily financed, operated, and maintained through the voluntary services of our dedicated members. Our camps are an ideal place where the training and development of our youth can be fulfilled to the greatest extent.

Social functions such as golf, bowling and volleyball tournaments, as well as dances, parties, picnics, winter carnivals, and other events of interest to our membership, both young and old, are held on national, district and lodge levels throughout the year. Sokol potential class leaders are offered the opportunity to plan their own social functions, and also to assist in all organizational activities. This enables our youth to learn leadership, responsibility, cooperation, and

organization. We have found that through-out Sokol, our young members, through interested participation in these programs and through involvement in them, find a satisfying direction for high-spirited energies.

In uniting the Czechoslovak culture, the American heritage, and the Sokol ideals, in the hearts and minds of our membership, we feel the Sokol USA contributes greatly to the welfare, safety, and freedom of the United States.

Mickie Chilla, Assistant Chief Physical Directress.

Adolph Cierny, Supreme Court President.
Bob Chilla, District L. Stur Physical Director.

Mickey Schramek, Dist. L. Stur Physical Directress.

PITTSBURGH HUMANITARIAN PASSES AWAY

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, one of the most respected citizens of Pittsburgh, a lifelong advocate of equal rights, prayer, and the golden rule, passed away recently in our city.

Dr. Alma Ilery was one of the finest women I have ever met. She singlehandedly lobbied Congress successfully to establish a national George Washington Carver Day.

Her perseverance was matched only by her love of her fellow man and her faith in human nature. She never took "no" for an answer and her intensity and flair cowed more than one big business executive into making large contributions to her pet project, Camp Achievement, a summer camp for white and black children in nearby Fayette County.

She never left God out of here requests and always believed that "The Good Lord" would come to her assistance.

Those who encountered Alma Ilery were richer for the experience and our city and its citizens have suffered in her passing.

I introduce in the RECORD at this time an article and an editorial about Dr. Ilery from the Pittsburgh Press:

DR. A. ILERY DIES; AIDED HILL CHILDREN—ACHIEVEMENT CLUBS FOUNDER BOOSTED CAMP FOR POOR

Dr. Alma Ilery, founder of the National Achievement Clubs, Inc., which supports Camp Achievement for underprivileged children near Connellsville, died today in Presbyterian-University Hospital.

Hospital spokesmen said Dr. Ilery, 72, of 2839½ Wylie Ave., Hill District, was admitted yesterday after suffering a heart attack.

CARVER BOOSTER

More than 25 years ago, Dr. Ilery managed to convince Congress it should pass a bill establishing George Washington Carver Day in memory of the famed black scientist.

She wasn't a medical doctor—the title was conferred on her by the Tuskegee Institute in the field of humanities.

Camp Achievement began 30 years ago as a run-down farmhouse where 25 lucky chil-

dren from the Hill District spent summer vacations.

A haven for children from poor black families, long before civil rights, it was headline news when it was integrated to include needy white children.

Now hundreds of Hill District children reap Camp Achievement benefits from July 1 to Aug. 31 each summer.

CHICKEN AND EGGS

During the early years, she would scrape up enough dimes to buy chicks every spring and nurse them along in her cellar so that when camp time came there would be eggs for breakfast and chicken for dinner.

Many persons donated bulldozers and hauling equipment to clear some of the 40 acres and build roads into the camp.

Dr. Ilery and six other women, who formed the Achievement Club to help old Passavant Hospital in its charity work in the surrounding black community, were the first of many such groups throughout the United States.

There are now more than 50 National Achievement chapters in several states.

Dr. Ilery helped to promote integration in area hospitals years ago.

One day, a hospital superintendent called an organization which had assisted on other occasions to ask if it would pay for a nurse to take care of a girl who had a kidney infection and needed constant attention.

"We didn't have the money, but said to the superintendent: 'If we found a Negro nurse, would you have her?'" Dr. Ilery once recalled.

ON WAY OUT

The superintendent agreed, and segregation in hospitals was on its way out.

"God made all men equal," she said. "People are prejudiced because this is instilled in them as children. No child is prejudiced. It's the prejudiced parent."

"You get over prejudice by working with people, inviting them to your home, and in turn, they invited you to their homes."

She is survived by a son, Sturgeon.

Funeral arrangements are incomplete.

DR. ALMA ILERY

One of Pittsburgh's foremost practitioners of the Golden Rule died the other day, and the city is poorer for her passing.

Dr. Alma Ilery began laying a soothing hand on the troubled brow of race relations here more than 30 years ago, and her works have rippled out far beyond her Hill District home.

It is impossible to measure the fun and expanded horizons she gave to thousands of poor youngsters each summer at Camp Achievement, a project which she started on a prayer at a rundown farm in Fayette County.

She always used prayer—along with hard work and practicality—and once suggested that a newspaper story would help get answered her prayer for a camp station wagon. The story was printed, and she got the station wagon.

The Achievement Club which she began for charitable purposes now has grown to more than 50 national chapters.

She helped end the barrier to Negro nurses long before any equal opportunity law, and her establishment of George Washington Carver Day in honor of the black scientist helped bring together people of all races.

Her philosophy was simple. "You get over prejudice by working with people, inviting them to your home," she said.

This gentle black woman practiced what she preached, and she preached and prayed constantly for universal goodwill. It is hoped that this prayer of hers also will be answered.

THE NORMALIZATION OF SINO-AMERICAN RELATIONS

HON. ROBERT L. LEGGETT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, in order to obtain normal diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China, the United States has been told that a complete break with Taiwan is necessary. Peking views the island of Taiwan as a province of Mainland China and feels that the United States should adopt the same point of view in order to establish the normalization of Sino-American relations. The obvious means to achieving this end immediately would be to sever diplomatic ties, to cut off economic aid, and to remove military forces from Nationalist China.

Taiwan has proven itself to be a mature nation in the face of crisis. Even after the embarrassment of having to leave the United Nations, the Nationalist Chinese have continued to build upon their tradition of economic stability and progress. As the third largest economic trader on the Pacific Ocean, the tiny island of Formosa should be recognized individually apart from the People's Republic.

The economic solidarity which the Taiwanese have gained for themselves should be viewed as the force most likely to insure their national security. It is difficult to argue with governmental policies which produce a \$400 per capita GNP.

With this in mind, it appears feasible to suggest that the United States might consider decreasing the amount of economic aid and the number of troops made available to Nationalist China. These reductions would serve a dual purpose. It would enable Taiwan to continue to progress independently and secondly, would aid in developing our diplomatic relations with mainland China. Both are goals which have been recognized as viable and necessary.

It should not be inferred that the severance of diplomatic ties with the Taiwan Government is being promulgated. Even with our formal agreements, the friendship between the United States and Nationalist China has endured too long to even consider this as a possibility. Our course of action should be to progress instead, in a direction which would insure both the normalization of our Sino-American relations and the independence of Taiwan. It is possible to move toward both goals at the same time. We must realize we are unable to reckon with one while losing sight of the other.

At this point in the RECORD I insert an article entitled "China's New and Tougher Line on United States-Taiwan Ties," from a recent issue of the Los Angeles Times:

CHINA'S NEW AND TOUGHER LINE ON UNITED STATES-TAIWAN TIES

(By Selig S. Harrison)

PEKING.—After an interval of polite silence following the Nixon visit, China is now say-

ing bluntly that a complete American break with Taiwan must precede the normalization of Sino-American relations.

Chinese officials have a message for American visitors in July going far beyond the careful ambiguities of the Feb. 28 communique signed at Shanghai by President Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai.

The only specific U.S. commitment on Taiwan in the Shanghai communique was a pledge to "progressively reduce" military forces and installations on the island "as the tension in the area diminishes" with the ultimate objective of a total military withdrawal.

In broad, general terms, the President linked this pledge with the prospect of a peaceful accommodation between Peking and Taipei. He acknowledged the belief of "all Chinese" on both sides of the Taiwan strait that "there is but one China and that Taiwan is a part of China."

He declared that the United States "does not challenge" this position. But there was nothing in the communique defining how far and how fast the United States would have to go in severing its ties with Taiwan as the price for progress toward normalization.

While Premier Chou also spoke of a U.S. military withdrawal, he pointedly avoided explicit demands for the abrogation of the Taiwan-U.S. security treaty or the termination of U.S. diplomatic ties with Taipei in his pro-forma statement of Chinese claims to the island.

Seeking to reassure the Chiang Kai-shek regime in the months since Shanghai, the United States has gone out of its way to strike a business-as-usual pose, promising stepped up Export-Import Bank loans for Taiwan, encouraging U.S. business investment and scheduling \$50 million in new military aid loans, a slight increase over the amount requested last year.

The comments on Taiwan volunteered by Chinese officials and scholars in informal conversation here have been generally moderate in tone but sharp and categorical. Since Taiwan has been implicitly treated as a province of China in the Shanghai declaration, it is argued, Washington should stop "all interference in the affairs of the island, diplomatically, militarily and financially" in order to live up to its commitment and prepare the way for the establishment of diplomatic ties with Peking.

This means gradually phasing out military aid loans and economic support to the Nationalist regime in addition to a withdrawal of U.S. forces, officials state, followed by a cancellation of diplomatic relations with Taipei and the expulsion of Taiwan newsmen from the United States.

One of the factors prompting the return to a hard line on Taiwan appears to be the fact that several visiting American scholars here during the summer vacation period have pressed for a two-way flow of contacts in the academic world and have offered facilities for U.S. visits by Chinese scholars. This called for an answer of some sort and provoked a more explicit stand on Taiwan than had been voiced at Peking's own initiative since Shanghai.

While not ruling out Chinese scholarly delegations to American campuses, Peking stresses that it would be "embarrassing" and even dangerous to encounter Nationalist representatives in American cities.

Another recent development believed to have spurred a rethinking of Peking's tactics on the Taiwan issue is the mid-June cabinet reshuffle in Taipei by Nationalist Premier-designate Chiang Ching-kuo. The Nationalist regime is dominated by mainland Chinese refugees, and the new cabinet lineup marks an unprecedented attempt to stabilize poli-

tics on the island by giving a voice to politicians drawn from the native Taiwanese majority.

Peking views this move as a possible step toward formalizing the idea of an independent Taiwan or, at any rate, as an expedient designed to prolong the separation of the island from the mainland.

Suspensions here concerning the new cabinet coincide with increasing reports that Soviet shipping officials have recently sounded out the possibility of using repair facilities in the big Taiwan port of Kaohsiung. This was not directly mentioned in my conversations, but a leading Chinese official reportedly told a group of Japanese bankers to beware of Soviet designs on Taiwan in a private meeting recently.

Peking frankly fears Soviet expansionism and wants to see the United States hold its own in the overall strategic balance with the Russians.

At the same time, the main theme running through all of my conversations here is that inept U.S. military intervention, especially in Vietnam, has actually given the Russians their pretext for an activist policy in Asia.

Peking explicitly calls for the complete withdrawal of U.S. bases from Thailand, Vietnam, Taiwan, and South Korea. Indirectly, one gets the impression that a continuing role for the 7th Fleet is taken for granted, which means some form of access to port facilities in Japan, Singapore and the Philippines. But this would be a limited role, in the Chinese conception, and it would not require an alliance structure supporting a large-scale permanent U.S. presence.

VILLAGE OF CARLETON CELEBRATED 100TH BIRTHDAY

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Speaker, during the first 9 days of July, the citizens of the Carleton area, in my 15th Congressional District of Michigan, celebrated the 100th birthday of the village of Carleton.

I would like to take this opportunity to give public recognition to the village and people of Carleton, which is located in Ash Township, in the county of Monroe.

The village of Carleton was laid out in April 1872, by Daniel A. Matthews, a native of New York, who purchased 1,000 acres of land in Ash Township, erected a \$7,000 hotel, and called the area Carleton, after Michigan's famed poet, Will Carleton.

Will Carleton's poem, "Over the Hill to the Poorhouse," was popular at the time, and Matthews was a strong admirer of the poet.

Although located only a few miles from the bustling Detroit metropolitan area, Carleton and the surrounding Ash Township area have retained the quiet charm of earlier days.

In planning the centennial celebration, Carleton's residents set as their goals—"to honor our forefathers, create public awareness of the present, and to generate enthusiasm for the future."

Having had the privilege of participating in the celebration, I am pleased

to report that they have accomplished each goal.

Coordinator for the centennial observance was Jonathan S. Reeves, assisted by K. Bob Swick, headquarters chairman; Janice Bondy, secretary, and Bill Witt, treasurer. Aiding them as members of the executive committee, were Rick Swick, Barbara Grimm, Jo McEwan, Mildren Breitner, Monte Kahlbaum, James Duffy, Bruce McEwan, Fred Granger, and Stanley Albright.

This group of hard-working men and women, assisted by scores of civic-minded citizens, planned and carried out a 9-day program that included the coronation of a queen, sports events, historical tours, concerts, picnics, contests, games, and a historical spectacular entitled "Where the Rails Cross," which listed a cast of some 250 local people.

I am pleased, Mr. Speaker, to bring the Carleton area centennial to the attention of my colleagues, as an example of how one typical American community has remembered its past, saluted the present, and looks forward with confidence to the future.

EROSION FROM ROADSIDES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, there are over 3.5 million miles of roads in the United States. Of this, 2.1 million miles are contributing to some degree to the problems of erosion, sedimentation, and the resulting clogging and pollution of our Nation's waterways. Roughly half a million miles of roads are now past the stage where normal treatment and maintenance methods will save them.

Secondary roadside erosion poses special dangers as well as contributing to the overall problem of nonpoint source pollution. Badly eroded roadsides, in addition to destroying the natural beauty of the land and clogging drainage structures, can cause flood control problems, pose serious safety hazards to motorists on road shoulders, and erode the supporting roadbed to the point where sides of roads crumble away. In addition, the silt from roadsides can carry a dangerous assortment of auto-related pollutants, including lead from gasoline exhaust and cadmium from tires.

Roadside pollution or erosion also poses special problems of control because of the sharp slope of many road ditches. Erosion rates also vary according to topography of the land, amounts of rainfall, and direction of the bank exposed. According to these factors, a newly constructed road may begin to erode as soon as the earth is bulldozed, exposed, and so forth, and road builders may be confronted with a need for remedial measures from the very start. Erosion can rapidly get out of hand, and

the problem can become aggravated and widespread, affecting large areas, which local authorities are powerless to control. Secondary roads, ordinarily under county jurisdiction, or in some cases, State jurisdiction, pose the greatest problems even now losing some 56 million tons of sediment each year. The seriousness of the problem has been documented. In Georgia, the Agricultural Research Service, recorded soil loss on unprotected roads as high as 356 tons per acre per year, or 16 pounds of soil loss per square foot. The Southeast River Basins Commission, in its report, pointed out that over 20 percent of all roads in a five-State study area eroded at rates of over 130 tons per mile annually. In some portions of individual rivers, roadsides, and rights-of-way were responsible for as much as 55 percent of the sediment entering the water.

The Soil Conservation Service, through existing programs, provides some limited cost-sharing for treating high sediment source areas or local roads within the confines of local projects. However, existing programs will reach only about 25,000 miles of the roughly half million miles needing treatment.

The bill I have introduced, H.R. 15596, will authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make binding agreements for up to 10 years with States, countries, and local public agencies for the prevention and control of erosion and sedimentation on roadsides, rights-of-way, and related problem areas. The intent of the bill is to provide a direct link from the Secretary to the areas where problems exist, and to insure that resources are channeled directly to where they will do the most good.

Public Law 566 should have been instrumental in reaching these goals, but it has been plagued with delays and unfulfilled promises since its inception in 1954.

To insure that my program will not simply become another monument to poor planning, H.R. 15596 includes the following:

In each agreement concerning roadsides and rights-of-way, the Secretary must require that the local agency:

First, bear at least 25 percent of the construction costs;

Second, acquire or provide adequate assurances that it will acquire the needed land rights;

Third, make arrangements for defraying costs; and

Fourth, bear equitable proportions of engineering costs.

Erosion from roadsides and rights-of-way is but one of a wide range of problems which are involved in nonpoint source pollution, the most pervasive by far of all our water pollution problems. Nonpoint source pollution is now a serious problem and is rapidly growing worse. The time we have left must not be squandered in idle speculation. If we will simply use the means available, as provided in my bill, we can turn the failures of our water management programs into success.

NUTLEY SUN HONORS DR.
VIRGINIUS D. MATTIA

HON. JOSEPH G. MINISH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Speaker, last year at this time one of our Nation's great humanitarians and a close friend of mine passed away. Dr. Virginus D. Mattia succumbed to a heart attack in the prime of his productive life. Dr. Mattia's notable contributions to our society, however, live on in the spirit of idealism and selflessness to which he devoted himself.

Recently, the Nutley Sun, an outstanding weekly newspaper located in my congressional district, announced plans to honor Dr. Mattia's memory through the establishment of a scholarship fund and an annual public service award.

I commend the Nutley Sun and its public spirited publisher, Mr. Frank Orechio, for their leadership in honoring a great American, Dr. Virginus D. Mattia.

An editorial from the July 6 Nutley Sun follows:

DR. VIRGINIUS DANTE MATTIA

A year ago this week death claimed one of America's brilliant industrial leaders, Dr. Virginus Dante Mattia, the late president of Hoffmann-LaRoche.

Dr. Mattia's rise to the summit was a Horatio Alger episode. A little known fact about Dr. Mattia was his eminence in the scientific world. Among his contemporaries he was considered one of the leading scientists of our day.

His life's accomplishments—his demands for perfection—influenced every person whose good fortune it was to claim Dr. Mattia's friendship or share his labors.

The Nutley Sun believes Dr. Mattia's contributions to the world he left behind on July 4, 1971, were of such a magnitude that a memorial should be established to inspire others to follow in his footsteps.

Accordingly, The Sun is privileged to announce plans to carry out this objective by:

(a) Establishing a Dr. V. D. Mattia Memorial Scholarship to be awarded annually to a Nutley High School graduate possessing outstanding credentials in Social Studies and the Humanities.

(b) Presenting an annual Dr. V. D. Mattia Public Service Award to a person, persons, or a group which has made outstanding and unselfish contributions to the cause of a better Nutley and/or contributing to the welfare of its people.

The first annual Dr. V. D. Mattia Memorial Scholarship will be awarded to a 1973 Nutley High School graduate upon the recommendation of The Sun Editorial staff.

The first Dr. V. D. Mattia Public Service Award will be made in the spring of 1973 based upon an evaluation of community activities or people contributions during the 1972 period. Selection of a jury to determine the recipient or recipients of the Dr. V. D. Mattia Public Service Award will be announced during the winter months.

The undersigned's most vivid remembrance of Dr. Mattia lies in his life-long dedication to better the life of his fellow man, hence the emphasis of the Dr. Mattia Memorial in the field of Social Studies and the Humanities.

FRANK A. ORECHIO.

**A FUTURE VOTER EXPRESSES HIS
FEELINGS ON PREPARING FOR
THE RESPONSIBILITY OF VOTING**

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I recently read a paper by a future voter from my congressional district. In this paper 15-year-old Kevin Richardson of West Palm Beach, Fla., expresses his thoughts on the role of the educational system in preparing young citizens for their new responsibilities as 18-year-old voters.

This is a very well written paper and I would like to share this young man's thoughts with my colleagues in the Congress:

**EVALUATION OF EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES TO
QUALIFY 15- TO 18-YEAR-OLDS TO GIVE
THEM AN OBJECTIVE BASE FOR EXERCISING
THE 18-YEAR-OLD VOTING PRIVILEGE**

(By Kevin Richardson)

INTRODUCTION

This "report" contains the thoughts of a young person on what could be done in the educational system to help prepare the coming of voting age person on what Government is about and how it operates. Also, what may be done to have the major issues of the time shown and presented to the young people.

The first objective I will present is one which I would like to attend and one which my brother has participated in and enjoyed.

In most states there is an institution called Boy's State or Girl's State for each sex. It is a learning experience in the summer for a period of time which tries to orient a student on the fundamentals of Government. Only students with good educational aptitude are considered to go. They must get a sponsor who will pay for their week's stay at the school. Once there they will participate in many activities with the primary influence on the study of government. The students choose their own party and meet like a Congress. Under the supervision of instructors they go about deciding the business at hand. They will debate, vote, and decide on these matters in a democratic way. In this way they will become familiar with how the government operates. In that aspect, going to this institute is very beneficial to the coming of voting age student. But, I would like to comment on a couple of unfavorable aspects of going there.

Firstly, only good grade students are allowed to go, not the average student who has just or even more interest in going but may not have good enough grades. If these people were allowed to attend maybe too many people for the facilities will go, and this brings up my next point.

If there was any way possible to have something like this in every county, instead of just one in the whole state, it would be much more beneficial to all concerned. This would eliminate much of the cost of accommodations as most of the students who go will probably have their own transportation and will be able to sleep and eat at home just like during regular school days.

The "school" could be held at one of the area's schools and there would be no use for finding a place big enough to accommodate kids from all over the state.

About the only cost involved would be for materials and the payroll of qualified instructors to assist the students in whatever

help they may need.¹ These contributions could be made by the former sponsors who had to pay a lump sum before. I'm sure that they cooperate fully.

If what I just proposed could become a reality, it would most likely increase the number of students who attend. It would also help them in making a thoughtful decision when they step into that voter's booth to cast their vote.

The second objective I will propose should be easier accomplished than the first.

Courses may be offered at schools that would deal in modern "history" with qualified personnel to teach them. The history of 100 years ago is helpful to us in learning how our ancestors dealt with their problems, but the issues of now and then are very different. I think that it is more important to understand the politics of 10 years ago or even 25 years ago than those of 100. These classes would show the student some of the major problems that are important to the world of today.² It could also explain how a politician operates—how to look behind the TV ads, etc. You could learn how to know about all the issues objectively, without taking someone else's word for it.

Students could do projects on what the issues are and what the candidates have to say about the issue. Then the class may have a mock election to see who they would vote for.

Again, the importance of having a qualified instructor is great as you would want the students to know how to interpret everything right.

The third objective I will propose is similar to the second but could be accomplished in a shorter amount of time.

Seminars or "mini" classes could be offered to the student at school so he could understand what the issues are and understand the candidates better.

The "Teacher" may vary from week to week so as to give the student all aspects of the government. These people may vary from people representing a candidate to a real teacher who may explain how the government operates. The students should ask questions when they don't understand something because they will use this information whenever they vote.

The next statement I will make has two ways of looking at it, which I will present the best way I can. It seems a little paradoxical, and in a way it is.

The person who "teaches" the students should be interested in helping the students so they will get the impression that the system really does care about how they feel about things that are happening in the world today. This kind of teacher would probably increase the number of students who would sign up to vote.

Now for the other part of the statement.

If the "teacher" were just someone who doesn't really care at all about how the students feel and is just there because someone asked him a special favor to do it might dim the student's feeling about the government.

¹Instructors might also want to work for free, as a community minded service. Instructors should be interested, not just doing it for the money. They need to be qualified and know what they are doing and talking about. They should supervise the "meetings" and suggest on things to be done and show students what to do.

²These courses should be given credit like regular courses. The knowledge you receive in these courses will stay with you as long as you exercise your right to vote. Some other course, like Geometry or Chemistry may not stay with you, as you may take an occupation that does not deal with these subjects at all.

They might get to feeling that this is what the government is like—just a bunch of people in for the glory of it. But on the other hand some of the more astute students might get alienated by this person and realize that this is what the government feels about us and decide to register to vote when they were on the borderline before. They would realize that there are a great many people whom, if they got together, could dispose of these people and vote into office someone who feels for their cause. So, if you had this kind of person talk to you, there would be two kinds of reactions come out of it. I just hope that the students take the latter course of action.

SUMMARY

In this report I think that I achieved my objectives even though I may not have put them in the clearest sense. I hope that the reader will try to understand my thoughts from the way I have written them.

I hope that you enjoy this report as much as I did in preparing it. The work is entirely mine, with help from no one.

**GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY OF THE
ORDER OF AHEPA**

HON. G. ELLIOTT HAGAN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. HAGAN. Mr. Speaker, the Order of Ahepa, the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, founded on July 26, 1922, in Atlanta, Ga., is celebrating its golden anniversary during 1972.

AHEPA has eight primary objectives including the promotion and encouragement of loyalty to the United States of America. This long-established and renowned organization has, during its 50 years, contributed financially to numerous worthwhile endeavors, assisting in times of disaster to persons around the world. They have helped individual victims of floods, hurricanes, earthquakes, and wars. In addition, they have provided national scholarships for worthy students, given aid to AHEPA Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial at Hyde Park, AHEPA hospitals in Athens and Thessaloniki plus seven health centers in Greece, sold \$500 million in U.S. war bonds during World War II as an issuing agency of the U.S. Treasury, and have given aid to the Truman Library and the AHEPA Truman Memorial in Athens.

The Order of Ahepa deserves the respect and recognition being paid to them on the occasion of their 50th anniversary. I am especially proud for on March 18, 1968, this fine association gave me a handsome plaque with the inscription reading as follows:

Presented to U.S. Representative G. Elliott Hagan, First District, Georgia, for dedicated public service, nobility of purpose, and steadfast pursuit of legislative excellence in promoting the enduring interest of nation and state, and devotion to the dignity and rights of all men. Bestowed in sincere admiration for consistent concern and friendship. For the Supreme Lodge, Order of Ahepa, Washington, D.C.—Andrew Fasseas, Supreme President—Attest—Alfred G. Vonetes, Supreme Secretary.

In my own congressional district of Georgia, the Solon Chapter No. 5 at Savannah, whose president is my good friend Charles Masterpolis, carries forward their good work. To the distinguished members of AHEPA in Savannah, the State of Georgia and all across this great Nation I extend my heartiest congratulations on the 50th birthday celebration of the Order of Ahepa and wish them continued success in all of their wonderful undertakings. I am personally pleased and proud to count among my friends many of the members of this outstanding organization.

NINETY PERCENT FORGIVENESS ON DISASTER LOANS

HON. JAMES ABOUREZK

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. ABOUREZK. Mr. Speaker, these past weeks I have been talking to many Members and committees, asking their support for disaster relief legislation.

The bills I propose would lower the interest rates on SBA loans to 1 percent, and would forgive up to 90 percent of those loans.

With thousands of home completely gone or severely damaged, with loss to business, residential and public property running in the neighborhood of \$150 million, not to mention the loss of 240 lives, it is imperative that we prove that this Congress can act responsively.

At first, I know, 90 percent sounds like giving away the keys to the Treasury.

But the money is not going to some waste-ridden boondoggle. It would go to homeowners and businesses who make up the backbone of a typical American community, to put that community back on its feet.

Mr. Speaker, the flood that hit my hometown of Rapid City cut right across town—it cut right into every kind of neighborhood—rich, poor, business.

A typical case is Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Johnson, who lived in one of the nicer residential neighborhoods in Rapid City. They lost a very nice home. Now witness their letter to me, with the arithmetic of what it will take them to get back on their feet:

RAPID CITY, S. DAK.,
July 20, 1972.

HON. JAMES ABOUREZK,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ABOUREZK: Approximately 6 weeks ago, the night of June 9, 1972, a disaster struck our small city. Some 240 lives were lost, 2,000 families left homeless, 150 businesses destroyed or heavily damaged, and our city parks and public areas and streets received millions of dollars of damage. Thanks to the great Americans and our systems and willingness to help others in trouble, Rapid City has recovered from this tragedy very rapidly.

I believe every citizen of our area is humble to the assistance of the Red Cross, our churches, youth groups, the O.E.P., the in-

dividuals and organizations from all parts of these United States for the immediate assistance given openly and freely from kind, unselfish hearts of Americans.

We, in Rapid City, South Dakota, are now ready to rebuild our city, our homes, and our material possessions. Now we need to look for the economic avenues available from our Nation's Capitol, the central clearing house established by Americans for its leaders.

My wife and I are ready, willing, and able to rebuild another home for our family of four sons. Within reason, we can meet obligations and repay any loan or loans required to accomplish this goal. However, under the present S.B.A. loan law, we would be unable to replace our material possessions of clothing, furniture, etc. and return to our pre-flood position.

EXAMPLE

Replace home, \$28,000; monthly obligation \$313.00.

Replace home, \$40,000; monthly obligation \$218.00.

Replace personal property, \$15,000; monthly obligation \$81.75.

This makes a total monthly obligation of \$612.75.

The above example represents our present mortgage which we are responsible for; an SBA loan of \$55,000 at 5½% interest for 30 years to replace our home and personal property. Well, this is not what we consider within reason. Therefore, we certainly would urge the leaders of this Nation to approve post-haste the measures now before them to reduce the interest rate on SBA loans to 1% and allow as large a forgiveness as possible to enable our family and thousands of others to recover from this natural disaster.

EXAMPLE

Present Mortgage \$28,000 Monthly Obligation \$313.00. (Above will have to be carried by us until a decision is made on land usage by our city, State and Federal Governments).

Replace home \$40,000; monthly obligation \$128.80 at 1% for 30 years.

Replace personal property \$10,000; monthly obligation \$32.20 (with \$5000.00 forgiveness)—Total monthly obligation of \$437.00.

The preceding example would represent a net difference of over \$50,000 if you and our fellow American leaders pass onto us this "Special Assistance" Agnes proposal. Further, if we can arrange to reduce our present mortgage in a manner fair and equitable to everyone concerned, we can rebuild, we will rebuild and continue to be proud, average, taxpaying, income-earning Americans. This I believe, is the goal of every family unit and business unit not only in our area, but in every area affected by such disasters past, present, and future.

We thank you, Mr. Abourezk, for your untiring efforts in this matter and would ask that this letter be entered into your Record of proceedings.

Respectfully submitted.

CURTIS G. JOHNSON.
JUDY A. JOHNSON.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN— HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, a child asks: "Where is daddy?" A mother asks:

"How is my son?" A wife asks: "Is my husband alive or dead?"

Communist North Vietnam is sadistically practicing spiritual and mental genocide on over 1,757 American prisoners of war and their families.

How long?

ORDER OF AHEPA

HON. ABNER J. MIKVA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 50th anniversary of the Order of Ahepa, the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. The Order of Ahepa was founded in Atlanta, Ga., on July 26, 1922, and has grown to a position of national esteem.

The Order of Ahepa has contributed financially to many causes during its 50 years of existence, on a national and international level. The order has distinguished itself by such activities as relief work for victims of natural disasters in Turkey, Greece, Ecuador, and Corinth. The order's aid to Greece is the most outstanding example of AHEPA's "people-to-people" program.

In America, AHEPA has been participating in the awarding of scholarships to worthy students for the past 41 years. The local chapters of the AHEPA are active in their own civic affairs and projects, all of which conforms to AHEPA's program of urging its members to be model citizens through planned civic activity.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to take this opportunity to congratulate the Order of Ahepa on its outstanding achievements over the past 50 years and wish its members the best of luck for the future. In particular I would like to congratulate the many outstanding members of the Order of Ahepa in Illinois including the following officers:

OFFICERS

LOCAL CHAPTER OFFICERS

Steve Pappanduros, President, Des Plaines.
Tom Govostis, Vice President, Des Plaines.
George Bacos, Secretary, Des Plaines.
George Zacos, Treasurer, Des Plaines.
Peter Tomaras, President, Champaign.
John Lessaris, Vice President, Champaign.
Leonidas G. Furla, Secretary, Champaign.
Gus Leo Furla, Treasurer, Champaign.
Anthony Poulos, President, Chicago.
Steve Choporis, Vice President, Chicago.
Peter Spyropoulos, Secretary, Chicago.
George C. Ganas, Treasurer, Chicago.
Peter A. Anast, President, Evanston.
Tom Ferguson, Vice President, Evanston.
Thomas G. Anton, Vice President, Evanston.

James Poulos, Treasurer, Evanston.
Gust Mantis, President, DeKalb.
Harold N. Andrews, Vice President, DeKalb.
A. M. Gremperis, Secretary, DeKalb.
John P. Petropoulos, Treasurer, DeKalb.
Gus Korkolis, President, DeKalb.
Chris Boulos, Vice President, DeKalb.
John A. Cacavas, Secretary, DeKalb.
John Arhos, Treasurer, DeKalb.

Michael Georgeikes, President, Peoria.
 Gus Kontos, Vice President, Peoria.
 Ted Xanos, Secretary, Peoria.
 Pete Tirilikis, Treasurer, Peoria.
 Anthony S. Kouzoukas, President, Chicago.
 Angelo Garonfalls, Secretary, Chicago.
 James E. Colines, Treasurer, Chicago.
 Spiro P. Nestos, President, Chicago.
 Alexander A. Spyros, Secretary, Chicago.
 Angelo G. Polous, Treasurer, Chicago.
 John Boukas, President, Alton.
 John Siampas, Vice President, Alton.
 James Gramates, Secretary, Alton.
 William Tsimpris, Treasurer, Alton.
 George Miller, President, Harvey.
 Gust Melonas, Vice President, Harvey.
 George Callas, Secretary, Harvey.
 Nick Boutlas, Treasurer, Harvey.
 Nicholas Macris, President, Quincy.
 Andrew Asplotis, Vice President, Quincy.
 James Doumis, Secretary, Quincy.
 George Palos, Treasurer, Quincy.
 James C. Malevitis, President, Chicago.
 Michael Varon, Vice President, Chicago.
 Nicholas Lembares, Secretary, Chicago.
 Louis Katsivalis, Treasurer, Chicago.
 Peter C. Kostantacos, President, Rockford.
 James P. Peplous, Vice President, Rockford.
 Sam A. Chakeris, Secretary, Rockford.
 George Peplous, Treasurer, Rockford.
 Harry Koulos, President, Aurora.
 George T. Chioles, Vice President, Aurora.
 Thomas G. Magin, Secretary, Aurora.
 James Lesiotes, Treasurer, Aurora.
 Gus Chaovsi, President, Argo.
 Mike Dimitriu, Vice President, Argo.
 Daniel Stratis, Secretary, Argo.
 Chris Nickolaou, Treasurer, Argo.
 Nick Colevris, President, Kankakee.
 John Dades, Vice President, Kankakee.
 Nick L. Gineris, Secretary, Kankakee.
 Chris Economos, Treasurer, Kankakee.
 Leo J. Manta, Vice President and Treasurer, Chicago.
 Mark F. Manta, President, Chicago.
 Steve A. Manta, Secretary, Chicago.
 George J. Pappas, Sr., President, Chicago.
 George J. Pappas, Jr., Secretary, Chicago.
 P. Phillip Malevitis, President, Chicago.
 John Vusikas, Vice President, Chicago.
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 John Vastis, Treasurer, Chicago.
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 Gus Kopan, Vice President, Chicago.
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 Sam Koutsulis, President, Chicago.
 Dimitrios G. Kyriazopoulos, Vice President, Chicago.
 George A. Panagopoulos, Secretary, Chicago.
 John J. Leventis, Treasurer, Chicago.
 George H. Kallas, President, Oak Park.
 Socrates N. Shukas, Vice President, Oak Park.
 Dean E. Stamos, Secretary, Oak Park.
 Andrew Spage, Treasurer, Oak Park.

Christ T. Panousis, President, Moline.
 Chris Papademos, Vice President, Moline.
 James Spurgetis, Secretary, Moline.
 George Spurgetis, Treasurer, Moline.
 George E. Hondros, President, Joliet.
 Nick G. Nicholas, Secretary, Joliet.
 Bill A. Michas, Treasurer, Joliet.
 Alex Karon, President, Springfield.
 Tom Bartsokas, Vice President, Springfield.
 Rev. Basil Apostolos, Secretary, Springfield.

Tom Covlamas, Treasurer, Springfield.
CURRENT NATIONAL OFFICERS
 A. Steve Betzelos, Supreme Governor, Chicago.
 Theodore N. Vombrack, Supreme Trustee, Treasurer, Chicago.
 Sam Karakostas, Supreme Trustee, Chicago.
CURRENT DISTRICT LODGE OFFICERS
 Nicholas P. Bell, District Governor, Chicago.
 Gregory Toulon, Lt. Governor, Elmwood Park.
 John Z. Argoudelis, Secretary, Joliet.
 Nicholas Mannos, Treasurer, Wilmette.
 Peter L. Patras, Marshall, Chicago.
 Dean Stavrakas, Advisor, Chicago.
 Constantine J. Harvalis, Athletic Director, Berwyn.

ROADSIDE CAMPERS WATCH OUT!

HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, indicative, perhaps, of public attention, or the lack thereof, in the opinion of the media, is the rather appalling fact that the news item following these remarks appeared somewhere on the inside pages of this morning's Washington Post. A more needless and horrible act of depravity would be difficult to imagine.

Hopefully the murderers will be apprehended. Even more hopefully the punishment will be certain and capital, but this is in doubt after the recent batch of separate opinions from the Supreme Court on the subject of capital punishment.

In the meantime those who would sleep by the roadside would be well advised to take care, for apparently there are people at large in this country who murder without even provocation.

FORMER AREA COUPLE SLAIN

A young couple formerly from Silver Spring were murdered late last week by two men who attacked them as they lay sleeping just off a New Mexico freeway, state police there reported yesterday.

Thomas A. Markle, 21, and his wife Kathleen reportedly were traveling from California to a new home in Colorado when they were attacked in their sleeping bags about 40 miles north of Albuquerque at about 4 a.m. Friday.

A young woman who was traveling with the Markles told police that she was sleeping in the car and the Markles outside. She said she was awakened by gunshots and watched as two men in their 20s killed Mr. Markle and kidnapped his wife.

Mrs. Markle's body was found by a rancher along a dirt road about 30 miles away on Saturday.

Mr. Markle was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Markle of Silver Spring.

NAVY SUPERIOR CIVILIAN SERVICE AWARD

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to pay tribute to a man who has given nearly 32 years of his life to the U.S. Navy. Mr. C. William McPherson recently retired from his position as head of the Aircraft Carrier Section at the Naval Ship Engineering Center in Hyattsville, Md. At that time he received the Navy Superior Civilian Service Award in recognition of his outstanding achievements in aircraft carrier design, and I now request permission to insert a copy of that award into the RECORD at this point.

The copy of the award follows:

COMMANDER NAVAL SHIP
 SYSTEMS COMMAND,
 Washington, D.C., June 16, 1972.

From: Commander, Naval Ship Systems Command

To: Mr. Charles W. McPherson, SEC 6131
 Subject: Navy Superior Civilian Service Award

Enclosed: (1) Certificate, Medal and Lapel Rosette

1. It is a pleasure to approve the Navy Superior Civilian Service Award for you in recognition of your significant contributions to the U.S. Navy in the area of aircraft carrier design.

2. In your position as Head of the Aircraft Carrier Section, you have been responsible for developing the arrangement design for all of the aircraft carriers from the CVA 59 to CVAN 68, starting with the CV 27C (ANTIETAM), which incorporated, for the first time, the canted deck, steam catapult, and hurricane bow. Due to your expertise in the area of aircraft carrier design, your advice is frequently sought by field activities, Systems Commands, and higher authority. You have displayed outstanding leadership and exceptional technical knowledge, thereby giving the U.S. Navy a superb fleet of aircraft carriers. It is significant to mention that you have personally directed the design of all of the modern carriers in the Fleet today and your engineering achievements will influence future aircraft carriers in the Navy. By your conscientious performance, you have pioneered the adaptation of developments such as the canted deck, steam catapults, nuclear power plants, high speed aircraft, and improved habitability into aircraft carriers. Most recently, you significantly contributed to improved aircraft maintenance facilities and to the formulation design criteria for the sea control ship design.

3. In August 1970, because of serious shipboard aviation maintenance problems, the Naval Ship Systems Command established a project to improve and correct these deficiencies in all active carriers in the Fleet. A Shipboard Aviation Maintenance and Support Facility Survey Team was established, and you were assigned to the team. In conducting this study, members of the team traveled to all parts of the world, including five trips to the combat zone in Vietnam, in order to witness actual operating conditions. You served with distinction in this effort. As a result of the team's findings, drawings for improved aviation and supply features for each carrier are now being prepared under your direction. These changes

will serve to facilitate the maintenance and increase the effectiveness of U.S. Naval air forces.

4. Your highly professional manner and dedicated service to the Navy are most commendable and very much appreciated. "Well Done!"

N. SONENSHEIN,
Rear Admiral, USN.

FULL FUNDING FOR ETHNIC STUDIES URGED IN LETTER TO PRESIDENT NIXON; PLAN SUGGESTED FOR CLEVELAND, OHIO

HON. JAMES V. STANTON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. JAMES V. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, the following letters to President Nixon and Hon. Elliot Richardson, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, are self-explanatory. I insert the letters in the RECORD as a matter of information to my colleagues and to the public. The letters follow:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., July 19, 1972.

President RICHARD M. NIXON,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I am writing to you in connection with the Ethnic Heritage Program—Title IX of the Higher Education Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92-318), to which you recently affixed your signature.

As you know, this is a matter that received scant attention in the press, having been eclipsed by other provisions of this mammoth bill, but the Ethnic Heritage Program is of vital concern to Greater Cleveland and similar metropolitan centers around the country.

I submit to you, Mr. President, that this piece of legislation might very well be accorded recognition one day as one of the outstanding achievements of the Ninety-Second Congress. The role played by officials of your Administration in assisting Congress in this endeavor will be remembered favorably.

To a city such as Cleveland, troubled in recent years by intergroup conflicts, the Ethnic Heritage Program offers an opportunity for starting people on the road back to mutual understanding. This would occur in a setting where each individual learns about his origins and how his people have helped build the United States, while at the same time acquiring knowledge and respect for the different backgrounds and contributions made by his neighbors.

Because our country's population is 100% "ethnic"—everybody, including even the American Indians, having roots on some other continent—the Ethnic Heritage Program is one that could serve, directly or indirectly, all the people of Cleveland, and of course the United States. Therefore I suggest that it most certainly merits the attention of the President of the United States.

In my own capacity as the Representative in Congress of a multi-ethnic District, I have been working closely with the distinguished Mayor of Cleveland, the Honorable Ralph J. Perk, to convene all the ethnic groups in our community with a view toward presenting to the U.S. Office of Education a single, coordinated and comprehensive proposal for funding a program in Cleveland pursuant to the legislation.

I am happy to report to you that on July 7 an excellent meeting was held in Cleveland along these lines, and a fine start has been made on constructing a communitywide coalition. Your Office of Education will be hearing more about this, both from Mayor Perk and me, as details of the plan are developed.

In the meantime, however, on behalf of the Mayor and myself, I feel it is important to urge you at this time to submit to Congress, through the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and your Office of Management and Budget, a request for full funding of the Ethnic Heritage Program.

Total expenditures of \$15 million are authorized by the legislation, and we sincerely believe that no significant projects can be developed in Cleveland or any place else unless the appropriation fully equals the authorization. A recommendation by you to Congress will, as you know, prove very influential.

Relatively speaking, this is to be one of the smallest of the government programs. Considering what is at stake and the prospects for accomplishing so much that is good, I submit, however, that we are speaking here of a sum that is not too much to ask.

I would be pleased to discuss this with officials at HEW and OMB if you think I might be able to answer any questions for them about the situation in Cleveland.

Respectfully yours,
JAMES V. STANTON,
Member of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., July 19, 1972.

HON. ELLIOTT RICHARDSON,
Secretary, Health, Education, and Welfare,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I am writing to you in connection with the Ethnic Heritage Program—Title IX of the Higher Education Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92-318), and am enclosing with this letter a copy of a communication I am sending today on the same subject to President Nixon.

In addition to apprising you of what I am asking of the President, both on behalf of myself and on behalf of the distinguished Mayor of Cleveland, the Honorable Ralph J. Perk, I would like to make the following request of you.

In the Office of Education, officials now are in the process of drafting regulations pursuant to the new legislation, and these guidelines will of course determine the kind of programs that will receive funding and how much will be received.

In this connection, I submit to you that I would hope you give special attention to Section 903 of the Act. It prescribes four components for "each program."

I trust that the regulations being written by your people will follow the legislation strictly. That is, no application for funding ought to, in my opinion, be considered favorably by you and the Commissioner of Education unless it includes all four components.

I understand that you are getting conflicting advice on this score. Therefore, I would like it to be understood that Cleveland had an ambitious program in mind which would stand a better chance of being funded if you were to require comprehensiveness in the applications. My fear is that, if Section 903 is interpreted so as to allow for a scattering of small programs around the country, there would be no opportunity, in view of the limited funds that are to be available, for demonstrating convincingly the great good that could come out of this legislation.

I am attaching, for your information, a copy of an article that appears in my current newsletter to my constituents. It will

give you an idea of the interest I personally am taking in this program, and some feeling, perhaps, for the kind of innovative thinking that abounds in Cleveland because of excitement over the Ethnic Heritage Program.

I would like to add that, at the July 7 meeting referred to in my letter to the President, Miss Carol Smith of the Office of Education appeared at my request and answered questions put to her by those in attendance. She made an excellent impression; she is well versed in the goals of the legislation, and she was very helpful to all concerned. I want to thank you and the Commissioner for making her available to us.

I would be happy to meet with officials of your department if you think I can be of assistance.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

JAMES V. STANTON,
Member of Congress.

ETHNIC STUDY ACT ADOPTED

I am happy to report that Congress has finally passed the Ethnic Heritage Studies bill—a brand-new Act that can have great meaning for our nationality groups and their children.

I worked hard in Washington to achieve this favorable result, and I have since contacted Mayor Perk at City Hall. We agreed we must work together—he as a Republican Mayor and I as a Democratic Congressman—in a bipartisan effort to win a federal grant for a program in Cleveland.

I have made some suggestions as to what Cleveland ought to propose. In my opinion, we should try to build a program that takes advantage of the unique talents and experience of our older generation, while those people are still with us.

Since our objective is to teach our children about their origins, so that they will take pride in who they are, and learn to honor the different backgrounds of other families, it seems to me that we can reach our students best through a human approach. History and language books are good, but they should be supplemented by something new in the classroom.

I am speaking of a resource right in our midst—our grandparents—immigrants from Ireland, Poland, Italy, Germany, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Puerto Rico, (to give a few examples), and their contemporaries with roots in an earlier America—the hills of Appalachia and the Old South, with its slave heritage.

A few of these older people from each group—selected persons who have special knowledge and relate well to children—could be brought into classrooms as teachers' aides in conjunction with an Ethnic Studies program in Cleveland.

They could demonstrate old-country cooking in home economics classes, sing or play folk tunes in music classes, relate personal experiences and Old World lore in world history classes, tell of achievements of immigrants in American history classes and impart the flavor of their languages in English and foreign language classes. These are among many possibilities.

I have conferred with nationality advisers to Mayor Perk and with School Supt. Briggs about this proposal, and they are heartily in accord. I have also received encouragement from the U.S. Office of Education.

I feel that a Cleveland program containing such a component would attract funds from Washington. The money would be used to pay the older persons for their part-time services and to finance coordinating activities at the Board of Education.

However, this is only a suggestion. The ultimate shape of a program in Cleveland is

something to be decided by the people themselves. I would hope that their organizations could agree on a single Cleveland proposal covering all the ethnic groups. Any such proposal would have my support.

In the meantime, while Mayor Perk tries to put this together in Cleveland, I will work on getting Congress to appropriate funds this year. Although expenditure of \$15 million is authorized, President Nixon has not requested any money for the program in his proposed budget. I am assuming he will send a supplemental appropriation request to Congress.

This is the kind of program that could start the people of Cleveland on the road back to mutual understanding—to pride in the pluralism that once made our city great. It is time to recapture that spirit.

TELEPHONE PRIVACY—XXVII

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

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

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

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

I have received an enormous amount of correspondence on this legislation from all over the country. Today, I am placing a 25th sampling of these letters into the RECORD, since they describe far more vividly than I possibly could, the need for this legislation.

These letters follow—the names have been omitted:

GLEN ELLYN, ILL.,
July 19, 1972.

U.S. Representative LES ASPIN,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE ASPIN: I would like to go on record as being very much in support of the bill H.R. 14884 to regulate telephone solicitors.

I appreciate your introduction and support of this bill. Personal privacy is becoming a scarce commodity, and what few vestiges of it remain must be jealously protected.

Thank you for whatever you can do to encourage passage of this bill.

Very truly yours,

G. M. CROWE.

BARTLETT, ILL.,

July 19, 1972.

U.S. Representative HARVEY STAGGERS
Chairman, House Committee on Interstate
and Foreign Commerce, House Office
Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Regarding Bill HR-14884, my husband and I would be eternally grateful if sales people were somehow stopped from calling us on the telephone.

We both work and resent having our evenings interrupted by one call after another, from someone wanting to sell us land a thousand miles away to someone wanting us to buy drapes or use the services of their cleaning establishment—I could go on and on.

It is also very annoying to be awakened on a Saturday morning by these people, like this past Saturday at 9:00 a.m. a woman called wanting us to contribute to their cause via subscribing to a newspaper which would then make a contribution in our name.

Everyone has an angle.

I do hope Bill HR-14884 is passed and thank you for your efforts.

Sincerely,

GLEN ELLYN, ILL.,
July 18, 1972.

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

DEAR SIR: Thank you for HR-14884 which will curtail telephone solicitors. I have not read the contents of the Bill, but I hope that it carries some provision for those who start dialing 0001 in each prefix without caring about names. Please continue in your efforts to stop these invaders of our privacy.

Sincerely,

WESTERN SPRINGS, ILL., July 18, 1972.
U.S. Representative LES ASPIN,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Please continue your interest in adoption of H.R. 14884. I am very tired of having my privacy destroyed by solicitors.

Sincerely yours,

WHEATON, ILL.

DEAR MR. ASPIN: A recent article was in the Chicago Tribune listing you as a sponsor of bill H.R. 14884.

I have been pestered at least 2 or 3 times a week, with calls from various salesmen offering me many free gifts, dinners, etc. If I will come see a movie about the property they are trying to sell. I am not in the market for any property and if I was, would deal with a local reputable dealer. All my neighbors have the same problem, and would like to know what we can do to put a stop to this practice. They even manage to call people who have unlisted phone numbers. Could it be that Ma Bell is supplying these obnoxious peddlers with lists of their customers?

If there is anything that we can do to help, please let me know and I will be more than willing to have my neighbors do the same.

Yours truly,

BUGS VERSUS BUGS

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, for over 20 years the American farmer has been combating insect pests with chemical insecticides. However, in recent years we have come to learn that chemical insecticides are not the solution to all pest problems. In fact, the heavy use of pesticides has caused new problems to arise.

The most serious new danger is that insect pests themselves are growing resistant to poisoning, while the increased use of chemicals is killing off large numbers of harmless insects, many of which serve useful purposes as predators of the more harmful species. In the case of cotton, heavy uses of pesticides have often resulted in increased crop damage, because cotton pests such as the tobacco budworm build up immunity to insecticides, while their natural enemies are unwittingly killed off.

An excellent article which discusses the matter appeared last week in the Wall Street Journal. In an article entitled "Bugs Versus Bugs" the author points out the need for new approaches in pest control:

After more than 20 euphoric years of almost insect-free farming, many entomologists believe the heyday of chemical insecticides has passed.

The budworm, they say, is only one of 230 insect species that have already developed a resistance to at least one pesticide—and it's only a matter of time before others follow. Because of their abundance, diversity, and adaptability, insects have always held their own against their brainier competitor, man. Through natural selection, an insect can eventually evolve strains resistant to each of the chemicals man devises to kill it—sometimes in the space of only a few years.

What is needed now is intensive research and active pilot programs to determine the best approaches against each pest which threatens crops. Integrated control is needed, controls which combine the use of insect predators and new strains of resistant crops with very limited and closely supervised applications of pesticides.

The article emphasizes the relatively low costs of integrated controls compared with the use of chemical pesticides:

Using integrated control, farmers in the Valley have kept cotton pests at bay, while cutting their use of insecticides in half.

This type of program has shown its worth in limited areas. It is less costly and more efficient. I would hope the Congress would make a major commitment to encourage integrated control and de-emphasize the use of chemical poisons.

Mr. Speaker, I include the Wall Street Journal article at this point in the RECORD:

BUGS VERSUS BUGS: FARMERS CUT SPRAYING TO ENCOURAGE ENEMIES OF CROP-EATING PESTS—HIGH COTTON YIELDS RESTORED IN THE RIO GRANDE VALLEY DESPITE PESTICIDE IMMUNITY—BUT "SELECTIVE" POISONS HELP
(By Ellen Graham)

WESLACO, TEX.—Thousands of tobacco budworms, each about two inches long, make their way through the lush foliage of the cotton field, feeding on cotton bolls. Every few days, a torrent of pesticide saturates the field, wiping out entire populations of some insect species, including the budworm's predators. But unlike its enemies, the budworm is strangely impervious to the poison.

In a field free of predators, the budworm flourishes, feeding until nature signals it to reproduce. Soon the field teems with a new generation of the pest, 10 times as plentiful, even more resistant to pesticides, and just as hungry as the last generation.

The budworm will repeat this cycle at least two more times before the cotton growing season is over. In just a few months, it will have devastated the entire cotton crop.

To cotton growers here in the lower Rio Grande Valley, such an invasion by the insecticide-resistant budworm is frighteningly familiar. Since 1968, this cotton and tobacco pest has repeatedly fought off some of the heaviest and costliest chemical attacks farmers have ever mounted against an insect. The worm still has damaged hundreds of thousands of acres of cotton in Texas and destroyed the cotton industry in northeastern Mexico, just south of here.

BUDWORM'S NEMESIS

When a pest like the budworm is immune to all known poisons, "about the only way to kill him is to run over him with your truck," says Jerry Young, who has grown cotton in the Valley for the past 22 years.

But now the budworm may have met its match. For the past few seasons, growers and agricultural scientists in the Valley have been wielding a new weapon against the insect. It promises to control the budworm and other pests far more cheaply than the drenching pesticide attacks. To the delight of environmentalists, it involves the use of only a fraction of the poisonous chemicals ordinarily used on cotton.

Known as "integrated control," the new approach involves carefully scheduled and limited applications of insecticides. Sprayings are timed with high precision in order to leave friendly bugs alive and free to combat damaging pests like the budworm.

The effort has implications beyond the Rio Grande Valley and beyond the cotton industry. After more than 20 euphoric years of almost insect-free farming, many entomologists believe the heyday of chemical insecticides has passed.

The budworm, they say, is only one of 230 insect species that have already developed a resistance to at least one pesticide—and it's only a matter of time before others follow. Because of their abundance, diversity, and adaptability, insects have always held their own against their brainier competitor, man. Through natural selection, an insect can eventually evolve strains resistant to each of the chemicals man devises to kill it—sometimes in the space of only a few years.

INSECT OVERKILL

To a large extent, the problem of insect resistance has been obscured by public concern over the hazards of pesticides persisting in the environment. Yet, according to some entomologists, the growing ineffectiveness of chemical weapons in controlling insects may prove even more disastrous for a world trying to feed and clothe an exploding population.

"The continued development of insecticide-

resistant strains of insects threatens to render obsolete much of our present pest-control technology," warns Perry L. Adkisson, chairman of the entomology department at Texas A&M University at College Station, Texas.

Farmers unwittingly played into their enemy's hand when, in desperation, they poured excessive quantities of chemicals onto their fields to attack invading swarms of pests. At one time, insect control in the Valley could be managed with less than five pounds of chemicals per acre. Then it jumped to more than 20 pounds an acre as the budworm became more resistant. Such insecticidal "overkill" disturbed the delicate ecological balance between insects and their predators and allowed pesticide-resistant strains to multiply.

"It's a battle as frustrating as the Vietnam war," says Mr. Adkisson, who has studied the Valley's problems for a number of years. "The insects are using guerrilla tactics, and we're using bomb-busters on them—and it simply isn't working."

GREEN MANSIONS—FOR BUGS

During the peak years of pesticide production, farmers simply switched to a new poison when resistance problems popped up. But now, the high cost and time involved in developing a new product have caused many chemical concerns to discontinue or cut back pesticide operations in search of a faster return on their research dollar. It's estimated that it now takes about seven years and \$5 million to \$10 million to put a new pesticide on the market. The result: Few new products are finding their way onto insect-ridden fields.

At the same time, the "Green Revolution" and other advances in agricultural science have helped create a brand new set of pest-control problems. By and large, plant varieties have been bred for high yields, with pest resistance characteristics minimized or ignored. Agricultural monoculture, the planting of vast acreages with a single variety of crop, has removed the ecological diversity necessary to hold nature in balance. And advanced methods of fertilization and irrigation have produced larger, healthier plants, which are more susceptible to rapid buildups of insect populations.

The Rio Grande Valley's troubles began in the late 1950s, when the destructive boll weevil began to develop resistance to the DDT-like pesticides that long had kept it under control. To attack the weevil, farmers switched to the organophosphorus pesticide, methyl parathion. Since parathion isn't persistent, the farmers had to apply it more often. Moreover, since it's a "broad-spectrum" insecticide, it isn't selective, and it killed pest predators and parasites.

As a result, by 1963, cotton growers were confronted with an outbreak of two "secondary pests," the bollworm and the tobacco budworm. Unchecked by natural enemies, these pests proved even more damaging to cotton crops than the weevil.

Disaster struck in 1968, when the tobacco budworm showed the first signs of resistance to parathion. Many cotton growers treated their fields 15 to 20 times and still suffered severe losses in yield. (In 1967, Valley farms produced an average of 601 pounds of cotton an acre; in 1968 yields dropped to 420 pounds an acre.) Some growers were able to salvage their crops, but the cost of repeated insecticidal applications—which sometimes ran as high as \$70 an acre—wiped out their profits. By 1970, the budworm had grown so resistant that the Valley suffered the lowest yields recorded there in 25 years, with barely 300 pounds of cotton produced per acre.

Two hundred miles south of the border in

northeastern Mexico, severe outbreaks of resistant budworms destroyed the entire cotton industry in just three seasons. Planted acreage in the Tampico-Mante region shrank from some 500,000 acres in 1966 to only 1,000 acres by 1970.

During the boom years, most of the world's major cotton companies were represented in the area, and 42 cotton gins operated there. Now the gins are boarded up, and 250,000 laborers are without work. Growers financed by cotton companies lost their land through foreclosure; fields that once produced \$100 million of cotton each year now lie barren and idle.

"Modern cotton production has been based on an insecticidal crutch," says Perry Adkisson. "When that crutch breaks, the industry is in trouble."

As an alternative to that crutch, entomologists working in the Valley are introducing integrated control. This approach, which is gaining wider favor in areas where chemical control has failed, calls for the combined use of insecticides, beneficial insects, and insect-resistant crops. In essence, it restores the balance of nature to areas of ecological anarchy.

Using integrated control, farmers in the Valley have kept cotton pests at bay, while cutting their use of insecticides in half. Conly and Gus Bell, for example, who grow 1,200 acres of cotton, averaged only seven applications of chemicals last season. Before they had sprayed as often as 16 or 17 times. "Our costs were down about a third last season," says Conly. "In one field last year, we didn't use any insecticides—and it was the best cotton we had." Even with fewer sprayings, average yields in the Valley last year reached 530 pounds an acre—among the highest in years.

BOLL WEEVILS AND FLEAHOPPERS

Entomologists at Texas A&M estimate that insecticide use on cotton in most areas of the U.S. could be cut in half without reducing yields. Their projections are especially significant, since nearly half the 138 million pounds of insecticides applied to U.S. crops each year are dumped on cotton. What's more, integrated-control methods in other regions have helped reduced insecticidal use on a number of other crops, including peanuts, grain sorghum and certain fruits.

During the early part of the growing season, the control program carried out by the Bell brothers and other cotton farmers sounds deceptively simple: They abstain from spraying as long as possible, to keep "friendlies" alive to attack the budworm and other pests.

Unfortunately, the ecosystem of the cottonfield contains several other insect pests that complicate natural control of the budworm. If, for example, the boll weevil or flea-hopper invades their fields early in the season, the Bell brothers have a painful choice: They can either refrain from spraying and suffer crop losses from the weevil and flea-hopper; or they can attack the pests with insecticides, knowing at the same time they are killing the "friendlies" that keep the budworm under control. Under these conditions, the Bells spray only if fleahoppers reach hazardous levels, and with insecticides that are least deadly to the beneficial insects.

Boll weevils, on the other hand, can usually be managed with a minimum of pesticides if a farmer does his homework. After harvest, the Bells are required by state law to spray, defoliate and cut down the remaining stalks of their cotton plants. If this is done, weevil populations are deprived of food

and are unable to go into diapause—a type of hibernation that allows insects to survive the winter. If stalks are destroyed on schedule, few weevils should appear the following season.

THE BUG'S FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH

Despite its success so far in the Valley, integrated control isn't foolproof. "Weather is the one factor we haven't any control over," says James A. Deer, area entomologist at the Texas A&M research and extension center at Weslaco. "Harvest time is normally our rainy season," he explains, "and when it rains we can't destroy the crops in time to prevent diapause."

Moreover, integrated control is a complicated approach, requiring the supervision of trained entomologists who dispense their advice with the precision of a physician making a diagnosis.

But the biggest hurdle, entomologists agree, has been persuading farmers to gamble with natural controls. "We're concerned about the balance of nature, but the farmer is concerned about the balance of his checkbook," says J. W. Smith, Jr., assistant professor of entomology at Texas A&M. Adds Mr. Adkisson: "Farmers are fearful—if they can protect their investment with a few dollars worth of insecticides, they tend to look at the short-term advantages and ignore the long-term risks."

Actually, the integrated controls being used by most Valley farmers are similar to pest-management techniques practiced by their fathers, before the boom in chemical pesticides.

Just around the corner, however, is an arsenal of exotic new weapons, such as synthetic sex attractants to lure boll weevils into traps, and juvenile hormones that prevent pests from maturing.

RESISTANT PLANTS

By far the most promising developments coming out of research laboratories are new cotton varieties being bred for resistance to insects. Texas A&M scientists have developed new "short-season" cottons that can be harvested and ploughed under early enough to prevent insects from diapausing, so that they can't survive the winter.

Some new strains of cotton are actually toxic to insects. Scientists discovered that certain wild cottons that had grown in Central America for centuries without the aid of man had developed built-in insect resistance. M. J. Lukefahr, research entomologist at the Department of Agriculture laboratory in Brownsville, Texas, has been cross-breeding these wild varieties to transmit their resistance characteristics to commercial cotton.

He has come up with new varieties that produce a 75% reduction in each generation of pest—close to the kill rate offered by insecticides. Under ordinary conditions, yields are somewhat lower than commercially grown cotton, he says, but in areas where the budworm is out of control, the new strains "significantly outyield" non-resistant commercial varieties.

His new cotton won't be available commercially for several years, Mr. Lukefahr says, because of the painstaking process of developing resistant varieties that also have suitable fiber properties. However, he says, "There's no reason to think that eventually the new resistant strains won't be completely comparable."

Once these cottons are available, new varieties will have to be developed constantly, he says, if man is to outwit the insect. "Pests develop resistance to plants, too," he sighs. "We'd be naive to think any single variety will offer permanent insect resistance."

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

HON. JOHN J. RHODES

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, the 1972 Republican platform will, of course, in large part mirror the outstanding accomplishments of the first Nixon administration. But in addition, it will reflect the hopes and aspirations of the second Nixon administration in terms of its response to the deeply felt needs of the citizens and the consequent Republican Party pledges for a better future for all.

The story of the development of those pledges is the story of the writing of the 1972 Republican platform.

First, as chairman of the resolutions—platform—committee, I felt it essential to feel the public pulse—to probe with some sensitivity the major hopes and fears of the American people. It is true that there are many "public" opinion polls and many "private" opinion polls but it was my contention a new and massive effort in this direction was needed to assure those of us on the platform committee that the platform document was indeed in tune with the times.

Hence, it was that two polls were developed and distributed in late May of this year, both measuring direction and intensity but with one stressing the former and one emphasizing the latter.

Before I detail the results of those polls, let me describe briefly the sample and the methodology.

The sample for poll No. 1 was 40,249 individuals whose names appear in 20 different mailing lists developed over the years by the Republican National Committee. Included in this list are such groups as academicians, minority group leaders, large city and small town opinion molders, Republican Party officeholders and elected officials, and leaders of such groups as private associations and senior citizen clubs.

This poll, as is readily apparent, stresses public opinion dimension of intensity of attitude.

From this mailing of 40,249, a 19.5-percent return was realized which is considered by the experts to be very good for a mail poll.

The results were carefully, and I might say tediously, tabulated by a willing group of college interns, Nixon administrators' wives, and other volunteers.

The results are most interesting. The 7,850 persons who responded to this poll listed as the five major issues they considered as very important: Crime, drugs, inflation, reform of the welfare programs, and curbing Federal spending.

It is significant to note that the Nixon administration has addressed itself to each of these issues during the past 4 years with such programs as its welfare reform bill, the Cost of Living Council, the mandatory reduction in governmental employees, and various intensive efforts in the drug and crime area. It is worth noting that the one area in which the most dramatic decrease in crime took

place was here in the District of Columbia itself where the Nixon administration was able to have a direct and immediate impact in reducing crime.

The specific respondent percentages indicating these concerns to be very important are as follows: Reduction in crime 75 percent, curbing distribution and use of harmful drugs 74 percent, curbing inflation 74 percent, reform of welfare programs 72 percent, curbing Federal spending 68 percent.

Those matters which elicited the lowest percentage of deep concern—rated very important—on the other hand, were providing more middle-income housing 7 percent, achieving racial balance in housing 8 percent, amnesty for military service deserters and draft evaders 9 percent, providing more low-income housing 11 percent, and busing children to achieve racial balance in public schools 13 percent.

Although no space was provided to comment directly after any of these questions, 20.3 percent registered strong negative comments on granting amnesty and 17.6 percent indicated in extended comments criticism of busing.

The registration of extended negative comments on the amnesty and busing questions is a significant indicator of what the pollsters call the high salience of these issues. In other words, the intensity of feeling on these two issues is an important finding in this study.

These findings for the total respondent group were typical of each group in the sample—academicians, businessmen, senior citizens, and so forth—even though there are, of course, variations in percentage between any two groups.

The second poll approached contemporary issues in a somewhat different way. The first series of questions asked the respondent if they favored more, less, or the present level of expenditures in a variety of government programs. Thus, through a registration of expenditure priorities, the respondent indicated his attitudes on a number of significant contemporary issues.

Following this series of questions came an additional 29 questions offering a multiple choice or a "yes" and "no" response basically on the respondent's attitude—direction—rather than the intensity of his feeling as in poll No. 1.

The sample in poll No. 2 included 15,038 individuals representing 11 different mailing lists of newspaper, television, and radio newsmen, labor leaders, ministers, mayors, and community leaders. The return here was 1,548 responses for a fairly normal 10.3-percent return.

The results of poll No. 2 in part reinforce the findings of poll No. 1 and in part introduce additional information for use by the members of the platform committee.

For example, answers to question No. 1 indicate that the respondents here, too, view crime control and drug abuse as prime concerns. In terms of Federal expenditures, crime control attracts 65.4 affirmative votes while 52.8 percent would spend more on drug abuse. In third place is aid to the elderly, 52.4 percent; fourth place, environmental cleanup, 47

percent; and in fifth place, aid to cities, 41.1 percent.

Those Government programs which attracted negative responses, less expenditures, were: first, foreign aid, 77.3 percent voted to reduce expenditures in this field; second, welfare, 66.9 percent negative votes; third, space exploration, 44.7 percent; fourth, agriculture, 41.5 percent; fifth, housing, 34.9 percent.

As in poll No. 1, the individual group responses varied, of course—for example, mayors placed aid to cities in first place while labor leaders placed consumer protection in first place in terms of desired expenditure level—but in the main, the individual groups followed the general pattern of response in both support for higher and lower Federal expenditures.

Question No. 2 asked for a ranking of national problems. The respondents here indicated the top three to be: First, law and order; second, taxes; and third, Vietnam.

Additional questions concerned farm price support, 44.9 percent desired a continuation but with limits on supports any one farm could receive; methods to reduce crime the largest number preferred: First, reform of court and penal system; second, tougher sentences by judges; and third, crackdown on organized crime.

Regarding the possession and use of marihuana, respondents were evenly divided among three alternatives: First, reducing present penalties; second, increasing penalties; and third, retaining present penalties. Concerning hard drugs, however, 77 percent indicated involuntary civil commitment for treatment versus 17.9 who were against such Government action.

Revenue sharing, direct Federal funds to State and local government received 65.9 percent "yes" and 30.9 percent "no" while a question on changing the tax exemption for religious and charitable institutions elicited a similar 2 to 1 "yes" vote, 61 to 34.2.

The "value added" tax brought a heavy 68 percent "no" vote, while 18.1 percent voted "yes" and a sizable 13.9 percent "no response" on this question was a probable indicator of the lack of

understanding of the "value-added" tax concept itself.

On the general question of taxes, 82.8 percent of the respondents were in favor of the restructuring of the tax system while only 11.6 percent replied in the negative.

Reduction of Federal expenditures received 85.8 percent support with the sample also giving substantial preference to more Federal aid to career and job training and public elementary and secondary schools over college and universities and private and parochial schools.

On international trade, the respondents favored no "Federal aid", 41.6 percent, to 4.2 percent in support of direct Federal aid to industries hurt by import competition and also gave some positive response to Federal quotas on imports, 25.3 percent, and import taxes, 25.6 percent.

Government financing of educational television programs received only a 29.8-percent affirmative vote against 64.7 percent negative response while a question on a national health insurance program had a fairly balanced response with 44.3 percent "yes" and 47.3 percent "no." Concerning health care generally, the respondents indicated their health concerns in the following order: First, quality of health care; second, inadequate health insurance coverage; third, accessibility of doctors; and fourth, cost of health care.

On foreign aid programs, 80 percent favored a reduction in military aid and 63.5 percent a reduction in economic aid with only 10 percent indicating a preference for more military aid and 25.6 percent for more economic aid. Regarding aid to Israel, 44.4 percent favored continuing aid at the present level while 23.3 percent favored reduction, 15.4 percent withdrawal of all aid and 11.6 percent supported increased aid.

The sample in this poll register a belief that both big labor and big business are too powerful although there is a wide variance in the percentages here with 90.1 percent believing big labor is too powerful while only 55 percent feel big business is too powerful; 7.2 percent feel labor unions are not too powerful and

41.3 percent hold their positions with respect to business.

Additional findings of the poll are as follows:

Should Federal and/or public employees have the right to strike? Yes, 24.5 percent. No, 73.1 percent.

Compulsory arbitration of work stoppage adversely affecting national health and safety. Yes, 84.2 percent. No, 12.3 percent.

Is the Federal Government doing enough to protect the environment? Yes, 39.3 percent. No, 56.9 percent.

On the Federal antipollution program 57.1 percent more stringent controls, 32 percent same controls as at present and 7.1 percent less stringent controls; 52 percent of the polled were willing to pay increased taxes to support a stronger antipollution program while 44.5 percent were not.

Favored a stronger consumer protection program by 57.1 to 37.8 percent;

Were split about evenly on the effectiveness of the economic stabilization program; and

Favored by an 82 to 11.7 percent vote, the Nixon family assistance plan to replace the present welfare system.

As in poll No. 1, there was little support for unconditional amnesty, 10.7 percent, while no amnesty under any condition received a 48.2-percent vote and 37.5 percent would agree to amnesty if the individual involved would agree to 3 years of some sort of Federal service.

In addition to our polls, we are in the process of reviewing issue oriented polls taken by my colleagues in the Congress and in comparing our results with public opinion polls on related issues taken by the major public opinion polling organizations such as Gallup, Roper, and so forth.

It was manifestly clear from the television and newspaper coverage of the 1972 Democratic National Convention that their delegates and their deliberations did not mirror the United States, 1972. It is our purpose through our questionnaire response, and our public hearings to involve a sample of all types of Americans and, in doing so, to provide in our platform a plan for a better future for all Americans.

1972 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION—TEMPORARY COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS (PLATFORM), QUESTIONNAIRE

Poll No. 1.—7850/40,249—19.5 percent

A. What are the 3 most urgent problems facing the Nation today on which you would like to see Federal action taken?

1.
2.
3.

B. The following is a list of domestic and foreign policy issues. How important do you find each to be?

	Very important	Somewhat important	Not very important	Not a problem		Very important	Somewhat important	Not very important	Not a problem
1. Reduction of unemployment.....	42	40	9	5	19. Curbing Federal spending.....	68	18	5	2
2. Curbing distribution and use of harmful drugs.....	74	17	3	1	20. Maintaining a balanced budget.....	59	23	8	3
3. Limitation of nuclear weapons.....	41	34	11	7	21. Sharing more Federal revenues with States and cities.....	29	35	16	10
4. Improved public and private education.....	33	36	13	10	22. Controlling population.....	27	30	18	17
5. Increased Federal aid to education.....	19	28	25	18	23. Amnesty for military service deserters and draft evaders.....	9	8	20	46
6. Reform of welfare programs.....	72	18	3	2	24. Preventing work stoppages in critical industries.....	53	28	8	4
7. Elimination of environmental pollution.....	41	42	9	3	25. Curbing power of labor unions.....	64	22	6	2
8. Improving public transportation.....	27	41	19	7	26. Curbing power of big business.....	34	39	14	7
9. Reduction of crime.....	75	17	3	1	27. Providing increased assistance to senior citizens.....	24	45	16	6
10. Providing more low-income housing.....	11	36	30	15	28. Easing racial tensions.....	30	37	14	8
11. Achieving racial balance in housing.....	8	23	35	26	29. Busing children to achieve racial balance in public schools.....	13	12	28	30
12. Providing more middle-income housing.....	7	27	34	23	30. Increasing assistance to poverty-stricken people.....	17	38	20	12
13. Increased health care.....	20	34	23	14	31. Ending U.S. military participation in Southeast Asia.....	54	20	6	8
14. Curbing inflation.....	74	17	3	1					
15. Improving relations with the People's Republic of China.....	25	44	17	8					
16. Improving relations with the Soviet Union.....	27	44	13	7					
17. Increased rural opportunity and farm income.....	28	37	19	8					
18. Cutting Federal taxes.....	49	29	11	5					

POLL NO. 2.—1548/15,038—10.3 PERCENT RETURN

1972 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION TEMPORARY
COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS (PLATFORM) QUESTION-
NAIRE

1. Do you favor more, less, or continuing the present level of
Federal expenditures for the following:

	More	Less	Same
Agriculture.....	14.8	41.5	35.6
Aid to cities.....	41.1	26.0	26.4
Aid to elderly.....	52.4	7.0	34.7
Crime control.....	65.4	6.6	21.4
Consumer protection.....	34.0	28.9	31.0
National defense.....	23.7	33.8	34.0
Drug abuse.....	52.8	10.0	31.9
Education.....	39.0	19.0	35.6
Environmental cleanup.....	47.0	17.0	29.4
Foreign aid.....	3.0	77.3	11.9
Housing.....	22.9	34.9	35.6
Job training.....	37.0	19.3	37.0
Transportation.....	30.9	28.9	35.3
Space exploration.....	16.9	44.7	32.6
Welfare.....	8.3	66.9	17.1
Other (please specify).....			

(Rankings in parentheses)

2. Of the national problems listed below,
which three do you consider most impor-
tant?

- (1) Law and order, 806.
- (3) Vietnam, 548.
- (4) Economy, 439.
- (7) Drugs, 260.
- (2) Taxes, 633.
- (10) Urban problems, 203.
- (9) Communist threat, 215.
- (5) Moral decay, 422.
- (12) Population, 135.
- (8) Education, 258.
- (6) Environment, 328.
- (11) Racial problems, 177.

3. Federal farm controls and supports
should be:

- Phased out within five years, 12.5.
- Continued substantially as they are, 8.9.
- Made permanent with increased supports,

3.4.
Made permanent with supports reduced,
4.3.

Continued with a limit on supports any
one farm could receive, 44.9.

(Rankings in parentheses)

4. Which three do you think the federal
government could most effectively pursue to
reduce crime?

- (4) More effort to reduce social causes of
crime through programs to improve cities
and slums, 633.
- (7) More federal funds for law enforce-
ment to cities and states, 281.
- (1) Reform of the court and penal sys-
tems, 953.
- (6) Strict gun control legislation, 292.
- (8) Preventive detention at the court's
discretion, 133.
- (3) Crackdown on organized crime, 655.
- (5) More authority to police, 473.
- (2) Tougher sentences by judges, 810.

(Rankings in parentheses)

5. Regarding the possession and use of
marijuana, the federal government should:

- (4) Legalize its possession and use, 263.
- (1) Reduce present penalties, 412.
- (3) Retain present penalties, 405.
- (2) Increase present penalties, 409.

6. Do you favor the involuntary civil com-
mitment of hard drug addicts for treatment
and rehabilitation in a community-based
program?

- Yes, 77. No, 17.9.

7. Do you support the President's proposal
for revenue sharing of federal funds by direct
payment to the state and local governments
without federal specifications as to the use
of these funds?

- Yes, 65.9. No, 30.9.

8. Do you believe that changes should be
made in tax exemptions for religious and
charitable institutions?

- Yes, 61. No, 34.2.

9. Do you favor the value-added tax?

- Yes, 18.1. No, 68.

10. Do you believe the tax system needs to
be restructured?

- Yes, 82.8. No, 11.6.

11. The federal government's fiscal policy
should be to:

- Curb federal expenditures, 85.8.
- Continue present spending, regardless of
deficits, 4.2.

Increase taxes to balance budget, 7.9.

12. Regarding imports, which do you favor?

- Federal quotas to limit imports, 25.3.
- Import taxes to discourage importation of
foreign goods, 25.6.

Direct federal aid to industries hurt by
import competition, 4.2.

No federal aid; let industry be responsible
for its own well-being, 41.6.

13. Would you (a) increase, (b) cut, or (c)
leave the same, federal aid for:

- Public elementary and secondary schools,

- 2.
- Private and parochial schools, 4.
- Colleges and universities, 3.
- Career and job training, 1.
- Early childhood/daycare programs, 5.

14. Do you favor government financing of
educational television programs?

- Yes, 29.8. No, 64.7.

15. Regarding aid to Israel, which do you
favor?

- Maintenance of present level of U.S. aid,
44.4.
- Increase U.S. aid, 11.6.
- Reduce U.S. aid, 23.3.
- Withdraw all U.S. aid, 15.4.

16. The U.S. foreign aid program should
be changed to allow for:

- A. military aid: More, 10. Less, 80.3.
- B. economic aid: More 25.6. Less 80.3.

17. Do you feel that a national health in-
surance program is needed?

- Yes, 44.3. No, 47.3.

18. Rank the following health problems in
their order of seriousness: Ranking:

- (3) Accessibility of doctors.
- (1) Quality of health care.
- (4) Cost of health care.
- (2) Inadequate health insurance coverage.

19. Do you believe big business has be-
come too powerful?

- Yes, 55. No, 41.3.

20. Do you believe that labor unions have
become too powerful?

- Yes, 90.1. No, 7.2.

21. Should federal and/or public employ-
ees have the right to strike?

- Yes, 24.5. No, 73.1.

22. Do you believe in compulsory arbitra-
tion of work stoppages adversely affecting
national health and safety?

- Yes, 84.2.
- No, 12.3.

23. Do you favor amnesty for men who
left the U.S. to avoid the draft?

- Not under any circumstances, 48.2.
- If they agree to three years of some sort of
federal service, 37.5.
- Unconditional amnesty, 10.7.

24. Do you feel the federal government is
doing enough to protect the environment?

- Yes, 39.3.
- No, 56.9.

25. Do you think federal anti-pollution
programs should provide:

- More stringent controls, 57.1.
- Less stringent controls, 7.1.
- About the same level of controls as at
present, 32.

26. Would you be willing to pay increased
taxes and higher prices to support anti-
pollution programs?

- Yes, 52.
- No, 44.5.

27. To protect the consumer, should the
federal government pass legislation with more
stringent controls on manufacturers and
processors?

- Yes, 57.1.
- No, 37.8.

28. Do you believe that the Administra-
tion's Economic Stabilization Program has
been effective in controlling inflation?

- Yes, 44.6.
- No, 48.4.

29. Do you favor the Family Assistance
Plan which assists the working poor and
provides work incentives to replace the pres-
ent welfare system?

- Yes, 82.
- No, 11.7.

THE NRA: CHICAGO TRIBUNE TASK
FORCE REPORT PART VI

HON. ABNER J. MIKVA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, the National
Rifle Association was founded in 1871 by
a few National Guard officers interested
in improving marksmanship. Today it is
the most active opponent of gun control
legislation.

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

Today's article examines the NRA—
its composition, ideology, and power.

The article follows:

[From the Chicago Tribune, June 30, 1972]

How NRA DISARMS GUN CONTROL EFFORTS

A leather-tooled western holster and gun
hang on the wall beneath a picture of their
owner shaking hands with the President of
the United States.

On the desk sits a bronze trophy awarded
to Gen. Maxwell Rich: "Dedicated to Ameri-
canism."

The memorabilia scattered about the
plush, wood paneled office atop the \$2.7-mil-
lion headquarters of the National Rifle As-
sociation [NRA] reveals a lot about the man
and the organization he helps run.

With a triumvirate of clout, money, and
the mystique of guns, the century-old NRA
is the most potent political force against
further gun control legislation.

FIGHTS GUN CONTROL

As the self-proclaimed "foremost guardian
of the right to keep and bear arms," it has
fiercely and successfully fought against nearly
all federal and local gun control proposals,
save those that would require mandatory
prison sentences for gun-wielding criminals.

Their argument is that these measures
will not curb crime and will only harass
honest citizens.

Organized in 1871 by a few National Guard
officers interested in improving marksmanship,
the NRA last year boasted a membership
of 1,101,652. Its assets were \$19,387,324.

"The strength of the NRA and, therefore,
its ability to accomplish its purposes, de-
pends upon the support of loyal Americans
who believe in the right to keep and bear
arms," said the association's 1971 annual
report.

TWENTY-SIX CONGRESSMEN BELONG

Its ranks contain 26 congressmen, hundreds of state and local political leaders, the firearms and munitions industry, thousands of target shooters, hunters, conservationists, and ordinary citizens who for one reason or another own guns.

It also gathers force from outside the membership, from those thousands who buy guns for protection and from the country's 16 million licensed hunters.

"Your future hunting rights are in jeopardy," warns one NRA poster soliciting new members. "Let the NRA help you protect them."

As NRA executive vice president and lobbyist, Rich is the highest paid full-time employee of the staff of 266.

UNLIKELY LEADER

Soft-spoken and mild-mannered, the former Utah National Guard officer seems an unlikely candidate to sit at the top of this pinnacle of power.

He smiled and shook his head when asked about his organization's political influence. "When they say the 'powerful gun lobby,' they give the impression there are lots of people [lobbyists] crawling all over Congress. I'm it, and I only spent \$400 of my \$2,500 lobbying budget last year."

The NRA's vigorous opposition to most gun control proposals reflects the membership's attitude, he said, recalling one member writing: "You guys have to stand fast. Don't let anything thru."

FEARFUL OF RIGHTS

He explained: "Our people have a real fear—and I know they say it can't happen here—but they fear a move will come along to take all the guns away and disarm the country. I'm not worried about it personally, but I've seen too much of it where they say, 'This is as far as it goes,' and then it goes farther."

Rich claims the NRA's legislative work is secondary to its activities in conservation, organizing pistol matches, and firearms safety programs. Only \$100,000 of their annual \$7.7-million budget goes to legislative activities.

However, a November, 1971, editorial in the NRA's official magazine, the American Rifleman, commemorating the organization's accomplishments in its first 100 years, devotes only one paragraph to these other activities. The 18 remaining paragraphs discuss the association's past and continuing gun control fight, concluding:

"With more than a dozen antigun bills pending in Congress, there is little chance of any passing as long as NRA members and other gun owners stand firm and express themselves. . . . we still face a noisy opposition that would disarm private citizens in the name of crime control or wildlife preservation if given the chance. They must never be given the chance."

ACT AS MIDDLEMEN

The thrust of their legislative work, Rich said, is to keep Congress informed of NRA membership opinions and to keep members informed on the actions of Congress.

Thru the American Rifleman and letters to members, the NRA organizes massive mail campaigns urging people to write their congressman expressing their views against gun control measures. Congressional leaders estimate the NRA can generate 500,000 letters in 72 hours.

Some of them are venomous and are relegated to what some legislators jokingly refer to as their "commie-bastard-jew-file."

One recent writer called U.S. Rep. Abner J. Mikva [D., Ill.] a "communist admirer . . .

You want to take away all American arms [his pending gun control bill does not propose confiscation] and I suppose then we would have the usual deal. We would be on a future national murder list. Well damn if we won't fight you and your kind . . . We will win or America will be lost to the free world."

As a tax-exempt organization, the NRA cannot, and does not, get actively involved in political campaigns, said Rich, but it "acts as a catalyst for grass roots organizations."

Its effectiveness as a catalyst makes the NRA one of the most feared groups in Washington today. Legislators on both sides of the gun control controversy agree with U.S. Rep. John D. Dingell [D., Mich.], an NRA board member, that "the gun control issue is the most important thing in the country today."

The American Rifleman regularly emphasizes this point with articles designed to encourage subscribers to political activism by detailing the impact made by antigun control forces on various elections.

A December, 1970, article entitled "Anti-Gun Leaders Toppled" gives the latest scorecard for firearms advocates detailing those who supposedly won or lost their last election battle because of their gun control stance.

DODD, TYDINGS, LOSE

The article claims the greatest victory in the defeat of Joseph Tydings [D., Md.] and Thomas Dodd [D., Conn.], two senators who fought vigorously for gun control. The article carefully notes that it was citizens' groups unaffiliated with the NRA who worked to defeat the two men and elect opponents of gun registration.

Three other U.S. Senate candidates reversed earlier stands favoring the 1968 Gun Control Act and, as a result, "won with some support from firearms owners," the article claims.

These men were Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott [R., Pa.], Sen. William Proxmire [D., Wis.], and Sen. Hubert Humphrey [D., Minn.].

Bob Heatherington, an aide to Scott, said Scott changed his stance after Sen. Joseph Clark [D., Pa.], a hard-line gun control advocate, was defeated. "Sports groups got together and campaigned heavily against Clark, and Scott got the readings back home. He changed his mind because he was in tune with his constituency," Heatherington said.

The article notes that former Sen. Albert Gore, a supporter of gun control, lost to Congressman William E. Brock, an opponent of the 1968 act, in their battle for a Senate seat. A Citizens for Brock Committee distributed fliers with the message "on gun registration Tennesseans said 'no' and Albert Gore said 'yes'." A Brock commercial pictured the aspiring senator walking with three hunters saying, "It doesn't solve crime to take guns away from decent people."

The article observes that gun owners lost one race to New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, "no friend of firearms," but won another with reelection of California Gov. Ronald Reagan, a staunch opponent of gun control.

It credits Reagan with enacting the "most advanced piece of state legislation protecting firearms ownership . . . recommended as a model for other states." The legislation wiped out existing local gun control measures and preempted for state government the entire field of fire-arms regulation.

The NRA opposes gun registration and licensing, "because it's harassment of law-abiding citizens to get at the criminal element," Rich said, "And those laws won't curb crime."

It opposes gun confiscation because it would be impossible to take all the guns away and would stimulate a tremendous black market, he said, adding:

"Besides, I don't think anyone is naive enough to think we'll confiscate all the handguns and everyone will live happily ever after."

It claims to support a bill that would rid the market of cheap handguns commonly used in crime, but has opposed all pending proposals to deal with this problem, claiming they are too vague.

"That Saturday Night Special is a magic phrase, but I don't know what it means," complained Rich. "Is it a \$9.95 gun? You ought to have a reliable firearm, but how do you define it? The proposals don't do it adequately. And if we ban unreliable guns, will that reduce crime?"

NRA BURGLARIZED

The NRA bases its antigun control stance on its oft-quoted version of the Second Amendment that "the right of the people to keep the bear arms shall not be infringed."

In rallying around this "Constitutional right," it conveniently drops the first phase of the amendment, which explicitly states the right is associated with the need to keep "a well-regulated militia."

The United States Supreme Court has ruled several times that the amendment must be interpreted and applied with a view of "maintaining a militia." Hence there is no flat right to own and transport certain weapons, such as sawed-off shotguns, that could not be used by a well-regulated militia, the court held.

"We think the Constitution is broad enough," argued Rich. "You can analyze and analyze a statement and we think the amendment refers to the people."

"WAVE OF HYSTERIA"

Rich denies charges from gun control advocates that the NRA is systematically attempting to dismantle the 1968 Gun Control Act. But the organization's opposition to the law from beginning to end belies that claim.

Faced with what he called "a new wave of hysteria by the ragged fringe," U.S. Rep. Robert Sikes (D., Fla.), former board member and chief NRA spokesman in the House, found he could no longer fight passage of the act after Robert Kennedy's assassination.

"I have discussed this with the NRA and other organizations dedicated to the proper interests of law abiding sportsmen," he said. Because of recent events, "they interpose no objection under present circumstances to the adoption of this language by the House."

HUSBAND OR GUNS?

The American Rifleman has urged repeal of the act repeatedly, most recently calling it a "legal failure and a social indecency . . . diabolically designed to befuddle and entrap everyday citizens."

The magazine regularly includes articles by members describing how they have unjustly suffered under the act.

One of the contributors, Alicia K. Oprean, complained the law has forced her to choose between her husband and her guns. John Oprean was given probation on an illegal gun sales charge on the condition that he never touch guns again. In confiscating 12 weapons from the couple's home, the government took three of her guns, refusing to believe they weren't his.

"I can keep my husband or I can keep my guns. Unfortunately, I can't have both under the same roof. Is there anything in the 1968 act that says a wife must make such a choice?" she asks.

THE SEARCH FOR HIGH-TEMPERATURE SUPERCONDUCTORS

HON. LIONEL VAN DEERLIN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Speaker, much has been written in recent months concerning the acute need for more electrical power and improved delivery systems. Great emphasis has been given to developmental aspects of this problem. Unfortunately, little has been said about the basic research which makes technological advances possible.

Prof. Bernd T. Matthias, of the University of California at San Diego, has devoted years to the study of superconductivity, a phenomenon of science with enormous practical potential. Dr. Matthias recognized this fact with a foresight worthy of our praise, and has taken the time to prepare and publish an article of considerable interest to the layman.

Basic research is the foundation of technology, and should be afforded the strong future support it clearly deserves. I appreciate the opportunity to submit the following reprint, which outlines the broad application and potential of the subject:

THE SEARCH FOR HIGH-TEMPERATURE SUPERCONDUCTORS

(Although superconductivity at room temperature will always remain a pipedream, temperatures as high as 25-30 K are a realistic possibility and will trigger a technological revolution)

(By Bernd T. Matthias)

Since 1911 superconductivity at room temperature has been the dream of scientists and science-fiction writers alike. Unfortunately for superconductivity, the boundary between these two dream worlds has become totally blurred during the last decade. Still, today, superconductivity at room temperature together with controlled thermonuclear fusion are often mentioned as the two most important and crucial problems in physics relevant to the needs of society. Controlled fusion has now become a distinct possibility, and its progress over the last twenty years has covered many orders of magnitude. During this same time, superconducting transition temperatures have expanded from a range of 0.4 K to 16 K to a range stretching from 0.0002 K to 21 K.^{1,2} If this upper limit could be further increased, not by another order of magnitude, but by a factor of as little as 1.2, or as large as 1.5, superconductivity, while still far from room temperature, would revolutionize our technology. This revolution would encompass electric power transmission, electric motors, high-field electromagnets, and the metallurgy of magnetic suspensions as a whole. In this article I will explain why I believe that this factor of 1.5 is a distinct possibility. I will also explain why room-temperature superconductivity (regardless of a thousand statements by theorists and an equal number of theories) is—in my opinion—pure science fiction.

During the past twenty years a great many superconductors, both elements and compounds, have been discovered. They are all accounted for and classified in Ben Roberts's

excellent compilations.³ Superconductivity was first observed in elements, and this experience led the way to higher transition temperatures in binary intermetallics. Our work with these systems leads us to conclude that the only genuine hope of going to even higher temperatures lies in turning our attention to ternary systems.

Here we will limit the discussion to two groups of superconductors: The elements and the (relatively) high-transition-temperature compounds. Elements are essential to a conceptual understanding of the occurrence of superconductivity, while only those compounds with high transition temperatures and therefore high critical fields are of interest for technological applications like magnets, motors, and transmission lines.

SUPERCONDUCTING ELEMENTS

Until the early 1960's the superconducting elements were a minority among all metallic elements. Consequently, superconductivity was considered to be an anomalous property. Since then so many new elements have become superconducting, at lower temperatures or higher pressures, that by now most metallic elements are superconducting. Thus the question has reversed from, "Why do some metallic elements become superconducting?" to "Why do not all of them become superconducting?" In figure 1, the superconducting elements are shown by the colored squares. When the square is half filled, the element becomes superconducting only under pressure, or in thin films condensed at liquid-helium temperatures or at temperatures so low (as in the case of rhodium, 0.2 millidegrees Kelvin) that at present the critical temperature can be determined by extrapolation only. When it became evident that in addition to bismuth, tellurium also became superconducting under pressure,⁴ it was suddenly apparent that all nontransition elements in this part of the periodic system, once they became good metals under pressure, would also become superconducting. Soon afterwards the superconductivity of antimony was also discovered.⁵ Thus, as early as 1965, the superconductivity of selenium, germanium, arsenic and phosphorus were predicted.⁶ Since then, all these elements have been found to be superconducting.⁷⁻¹⁰ J. Wittig, who discovered most of the superconducting elements under pressure, has recently found superconductivity in cerium, barium, yttrium and cesium.¹¹⁻¹³ The superconductivity of cesium dispels for the first time in a decisive way the theoretically derived myth that the alkali elements could show the effect only in the microdegree range. Thus, generally speaking, most metallic elements will become superconducting except when magnetic ordering interferes. When I first expressed this opinion, at the Colgate Conference, it was met with laughter and assurances that alkali metals would never become superconducting.¹⁴ Since Wittig's recent discovery much of this laughter can no longer be heard.

Recently, in a review article of our high-pressure data,¹⁵ the conclusion was reached that in elements such as zinc and cadmium superconductivity would eventually disappear at very high pressures. In my opinion, this is a rather naive conclusion based on data below 30 kbar that were then extrapolated to 200 kbar. There will always be new modifications at higher pressures with higher transition temperatures, just as the temperatures for tin and bismuth initially decrease with pressure but eventually rise again to 7 K and above. After all, 25% of the superconducting elements are superconducting above 10⁻³ K only under pressure. Many elements have become superconduct-

ing under pressure, but none has ever lost this property yet!

For the nontransition elements the transition temperature never exceeds 7 K and is fairly independent of the specific electron configuration. Among the transition elements, the maximum transition temperature occurs for niobium at 9.5 K, and technetium at 8 K. Aside from a few exceptions, maximum transition temperatures for the transition elements and their solid solutions always occur when the average number of valence electrons per atom (e/a) is near 5 or 7. For Lanthanum, which has only three electrons but has a virtual or low-lying 4f configuration, the transition temperature can be raised from 6 K to above 12 K by the application of 140 kbar of pressure.¹⁶ Thus Lanthanum (along with uranium, which has an equivalent 5f situation) is exceptional.

SOLID SOLUTIONS

The precise locations of highest transition temperatures in solid solutions vary somewhat from one crystal structure to the next, because the maxima and minima generally do not coincide with a specific element. Instead, solid solutions with neighboring elements determine much more precisely the exact locations as well as the maximum obtainable transition temperatures in these regions. The maxima as a function of e/a are somewhere between 4.6 and 4.8, and then again between 6.4 and 6.7. Nb-Zr with a transition temperature close to 12 K and Nb-Ti with a transition temperature slightly above 10 K are the best examples for the low e/a side. Mo-Tc compounds with transition temperatures near 14 K are the optimum situation for the high e/a ratio. However, technetium still costs about \$100 per gram, and while cubic Mo-Re with a transition temperature exceeding 11 K is one of the most ductile materials known, it is not superconducting in fields above 20 kilogauss. Consequently, Nb-Zr and Nb-Ti have become technologically the most important superconducting materials when one is limited to only the ductile solid solutions. They are, in contrast to intermetallic compounds, quite ductile, and wire made from them is therefore much easier to use. While the critical current densities are between 10⁵ and 10⁶ amp/cm², the critical fields hardly ever exceed 180-190 kilogauss. Nb-Ti is advantageous for high current densities, while Nb-Zr will withstand higher critical fields.

In superconductivity, just as in ordinary metallurgy, alloys consisting of several elements are generally better suited for specific applications than alloys composed of only two elements. For wires made of ductile alloys, solid solutions of elements with an average valence-electron concentration per atom of between 4-5 or 6-7 are the only choice we have at present. The most perfect solid solutions are of course usually formed by neighboring elements. Throughout the whole range of the transition elements, with one exception, solid solutions are the only stable combinations ever formed by neighboring elements. The one glaring exception of this rule is the relation between the elements of the sixth and seventh columns. Here neighboring elements, besides forming extensive solid solutions with one another, do combine in several well defined intermetallic compounds, the crystal structures of which are quite different from those of their constituent elements. They belong to three different structure types: the α -Mn, β -W, and σ structures. Nearly all compounds in these structure classes whose e/a ratios are between 6 and 7 do become superconducting. The formation of these compounds between neighboring elements, for example, Mo-Tc and W-Re and the nonsuperconducting Cr-Mn is, as pointed out before, restricted to

Footnotes at end of article.

these two columns and cannot be found anywhere else among the transition elements. This unique and intriguing feature indicates immediately the crucial role of d-electrons for high superconducting transition temperatures.

While the current band picture is unable to explain this behavior, one can readily understand it on the basis of a bond picture. In the sixth column, the d-shell is half filled and hence quite stable. It is the most stable configuration after a filled shell. Any increase in the number of d-electrons will considerably disturb the stability of this half-filled configuration. It is now easy to see why there are two maxima for the superconducting transition temperature (see figure 2). The more d-electrons or holes, the higher the transition temperature, and if the half-filled shell would not intervene, the sixth column would have had the only (and probably much higher) maximum in transition temperature. But instead, the semistability of the half-filled shell appears as the decisively interfering factor.

INTERMETALLIC COMPOUNDS

While the formation of compounds between neighboring elements is thus severely limited, large numbers of intermetallic compounds are formed once the elements are no longer nearest neighbors in the periodic system. The number of intermetallic compounds that are combinations between metals and metals, or between metals and nonmetals, is very large. They crystallize in many different crystal structures, and a great many of them are superconducting. The variation of transition temperature with the average number of electrons per atom is again very pronounced, but no longer as clear cut as for the elements and their solid solutions. In particular, for different structures the maximum transition temperatures now occur at quite different electron concentrations. However, high temperatures are again limited to a few crystal structures, almost all of which are cubic.

The prototypes of these structures are:

α -Mn
NaCl
 β -Mn
 σ -phase
 β -W
 Pu_2C_3
MgCu₂

The superconducting behavior as a function of electron concentration throughout these crystal systems is extremely well described in Ben Robert's compilations³ and other recent accounts.

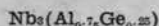
Just as for the elements, the transition temperature is determined essentially by the average number of valence electrons per atom. However, the actual curves are now quite different. In β -W there are still two maxima, (see figure 3), but at electron concentrations different from those in the elements. In the face-centered cubic NaCl structure (see figure 4), only one maximum exists, and the variation of transition temperature is the same as that of the face-centered cubic elements.¹⁷ The e/a ratio for maximum transition temperatures in the latter two structures is still near 5. In the Pu_2C_3 structure, there is again only one maximum, but e/a is now slightly below 4.¹⁸ Other structure types such as the MoB_2 or ThSi_2 show this same behavior of a peak for the transition temperature at e/a slightly below 4, but their transition temperatures never exceed 13 K.¹⁹

HIGH TRANSITION TEMPERATURES

Transition temperatures above 12 K are found only in the β -W, NaCl and Pu_2C_3 structures. At present it is impossible to find

any common feature between these different structures, except for two facts: They are all cubic, and their lattice constants are not too large, that is, not above 10 Å. At present, of all three groups, only one compound in the β -W is of importance in its technological applications. It is Nb_3Sn (18 K) discovered in 1954 at Bell Telephone Laboratories. While this compound is intrinsically a very brittle substance, research on varied methods has succeeded in combining it with a ductile base of niobium metal. Magnets wound with these Nb_3Sn composite ribbons easily reach fields in the vicinity of 150 kilogauss.

For many years, Nb_3Sn was also the superconductor with the highest known transition temperature. During the last few years, however, this temperature was raised to 21 K by the formation of the pseudobinary β -W compound;^{2,20}



The critical field of this compound is above 400 kilogauss at liquid-helium temperatures.²¹ No magnets have yet been built with it, but it is already clear that magnets of 200 kilogauss and above will eventually be available in the same way that 100 kilogauss magnets can be easily bought today, though they are still rather expensive. Raising the transition temperature of a binary compound by adding a third element has been achieved earlier in the other two structures: NbN at 16 K was raised to 17.8 K by forming $\text{Nb}(\text{N,C})$, and YCo_2 at 14 K was increased to 17 K in the ternary compound $(\text{Y, Th})\text{Co}_2$.²²

The increase of the superconducting transition temperature and the discovery of new superconductors in the range above 12 K has been a very slow process, and has so far occurred in only three places: Bell Telephone Laboratories, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratories, and the University of California in La Jolla. This is rather surprising in view of the ever increasingly important role superconductivity plays in the field of electric technology. What are the factors responsible for this slow progress? First, it is not easy to raise the superconducting transition temperature because the metallurgy involved gets increasingly complicated. Furthermore, there seem to be intrinsic obstacles to high transition superconductors. And last, but not least, the theory has failed to show us what direction to follow. To date, it has only succeeded in leading the experimentalists astray.

Experimentally we have found that with elements alone, a maximum transition temperature somewhat above 12 K can be reached. With binary compounds, the vicinity of 18 K seems to be the current limit. And through the formation of pseudobinaries with a third element, another increase of 3 K seems to be all we can reach at present in the three favorable groups. Undoubtedly, the transition temperature of Nb_3AlGe will eventually be raised by the addition of more elements, but I don't think that the increase will be more than a degree or two.

Soon after the empiricism for high transition temperatures had been formulated in 1954, it became evident that there is a distinct aversion in nature to form intermetallic combinations with elevated superconducting transition temperatures. If any did form, they were not very stable. For example the highest transition temperature of lanthanum and V₃Si above 12 K and 18 K respectively, were found only under pressure. Nature's aversion to high transition temperatures, as displayed by instabilities, can take on many forms. Only by avoiding them through relying on the metastability of high-temperature phases will we be able to raise transition temperatures in the future. Let me illustrate this thesis for the three best known crystal structures: β -W, NaCl and Pu_2C_3 .

β -W: If we could synthesize Nb_3Si or Zr_3Sb in the β -W form their transition temperatures might be higher than any known at present. These compounds crystallize instead with an α -axis of the correct dimensions for the cubic symmetry but a c -axis that is almost exactly twice the value of the a -axis. This structure is now tetragonal and no longer superconducting above 1 K. When high transition-temperature compounds do form in the β -W structure, such as Nb_3Sn , Nb_3Al or V_3Si , they are no longer stable at the superconducting transition temperature. They usually undergo a martensitic transformation at temperatures above the superconducting transition. The structure is again now tetragonal, but with a c/a ratio very close to unity. Consequently, the superconducting transition no longer disappears entirely but is lower by 6-10 K than for the cubic modification.²³

In the Pu_2C_3 structure a combination of high pressures and high temperatures is required even to form most of the compounds.

And in the NaCl lattices in the interstitial compounds hardly ever occur in the correct, or stoichiometric 1:1, ratio; any deviation from this ratio results in a precipitous drop of transition temperature.²⁴

New methods of low-temperature synthesis, improved annealing techniques for increasing the ordered arrangement, and a continued emphasis on the discovery of cubic structures following the e/a conditions outlined above will definitely raise the superconducting transition temperatures further. At the same time, the instabilities will increase further and will have to be overcome by relying on the metastability of the high-temperature phase.

Those who have been unwilling to accept the necessity of dealing with these instabilities have had problems of their own. Organic structures with preferred directions have been advertised as possibly superconducting at room temperatures.²⁵ Here the stumbling blocks have become now clear and evident. The compounds, instead of becoming superconducting metals, turned into ferroelectric semiconductors²⁶ as had to be expected for arrays with a single preferred direction. Once upon a time, high-temperature superconductivity was also anticipated in hot, dense plasmas.²⁸ However, long before these hypothetical states had been achieved, the systems had ceased to be stable. Then it was found that aluminum films became superconducting somewhat above 5 K compared to the bulk temperature of near 1 K. Eventually the theory²⁷ predicted much higher transition temperatures, ranging from 28 K to 40 K for thin films of different elements. Yet none has yet approached the aluminum enhancement of even 6 K.

So much for the experiments that failed. The exciton theory, appearing in annual installments²⁹ seems to have already been disproved theoretically.³⁰ So far there hasn't even been an experiment. It is all really quite distressing!

The essence always remains the same: As had been anticipated more than 20 years ago,³⁰ the lattices of high-transition-temperature superconductors are unstable. This was one of the conclusions reached soon after John Bardeen and H. Frohlich had discovered the electron-phonon interaction as one of the mechanisms causing superconductivity, and many experiments have since confirmed this apprehension. We might expect that, given such initially successful theoretical prediction, the theories of these last 21 years should have also been able to show a way (if one exists) to increase the critical temperature. But until this day there has not been a shred of evidence for this expectation. I can think of no other field in mod-

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ern physics in which so much has been predicted without producing a single experimental success. Especially since 1957, with the advent of the Bardeen-Cooper-Schrieffer (BCS) theory many hundreds of papers and learned treatises have appeared, describing and predicting superconductivity at elevated temperatures, at room temperature, and even above. And yet, these papers have not led to a single success in raising the transition temperature. The deluge of idle speculations coming to us these days from all sides just won't do it—all it will manage to do is to widen the credibility gap instead of the energy gap. In the spirit of our times, there is an increasing tendency to substitute for non-existent results many words of great expectations.

Descriptions and explanations of superconductivity in the framework of BCS theory is a beautiful approach in the right hands. Gradually, however, the development has acquired features strongly reminiscent of Goethe's *Sorcerer's Apprentice*:

Herr, die Not ist gross
Die ich rief, die Geister
Werd ich nun nicht los.

[or]

Master,
Great is my distress today
The ghosts that I have summoned
Just will not go away.

FOOTNOTES

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CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. PETER A. PEYSER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. PEYSER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have this opportunity to add my voice to the many that have been raised in recent weeks in recognition of the annual observance of Captive Nations Week. It is on this occasion that we stop to ponder the conditions of the people of the 27 nations that have been subjugated by world communism.

Freedom and liberty continue to be among mankind's greatest aspirations, and no political regime can choke them off. Uprisings in Lithuania, the struggle for individual liberties by the Czechoslovakian people, the continued efforts to assert Ukrainian nationalism have all been brutally crushed by the totalitarian regime in Russia. However, all these struggles should indicate to us that no matter how long men are denied the fruits of freedom, they will not give up their desire for liberty. The need for constant suppression proves that communism is not a free choice of these oppressed people.

It is our obligation to pursue international justice. To do so requires our continued advancement of the cause of freedom for the people of the captive nations; not just this week but every week of the year.

THE REPORTER SALUTES THE
HONORABLE JUSTICE WILLIAM
J. BRENNAN, JR., OF NEW JERSEY

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, the Reporter newsletter published by the Passaic County Bar Association of my congressional district of New Jersey, has been providing an outstanding public service in their publication which they distribute with the slogan of "An Antidote to Law Reviews" under the able direction of their distinguished editor in chief, Counsellor Newton M. Roemer. Their May 1972 issue featured "The Human Side of the Supreme Court," and carried several excellent articles on the Honorable Justice William J. Brennan, Jr. of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, Justice Brennan, as you know, is a prestigious citizen of our State of New Jersey and at one time was a judge of the Superior Court of New Jersey assigned to my congressional district. I would like to join the Passaic County Bar Association in their tribute to this great American by calling your attention to the following poignant excerpts from a series of articles that appeared in their May 1972 journal in testimony to all of his good works under the captioned quotation of Chief Justice Earl Warren who made these most appropriate comments on Mr. Justice Brennan:

He administers the Constitution as a sacred trust and interprets the Bill of Rights as the heart and the blood of that great charter of freedom.

In the sixteen years Mr. Justice Brennan has been an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, he has added greatly to its jurisprudence. His major contributions have stemmed from his dedication to the maintenance of the integrity of the Bill of Rights and to the other freedoms guaranteed by our Constitution.

His years of service with the State Courts of New Jersey and his sensitivity to the rights of all people have fitted him admirably for the great public questions with which the Supreme Court is confronted. A prodigious worker, a cheerful and delightful colleague, and with a vision for "Equal Justice Under Law," I am sure he is destined to be recorded as one of the great Justices in the history of the Court.

The following excerpt, entitled "Mr. Justice Brennan: Freedom's Advocate," reads in part as follows:

WILLIAM J. BRENNAN APPOINTED

Everyone associated with the profession of law in New Jersey can take justified pride in the fact that one of our own—Mr. Justice

William J. Brennan, Jr.—sits on the Supreme Court of the United States.

The appointment of Justice Brennan to the Court in 1956 was, of course, a matter of great honor and satisfaction to the entire bench and bar here. There was surprise and gratification, both for those of us here in Justice Brennan's home state and for the nominee himself. With the enthusiastic approval of Justice Brennan's nomination to the High Bench went a profound feeling that an excellent choice had been made.

Almost two decades after it was written, the accuracy of Jack Bernstein's assessment of Justice Brennan's position as a jurist is still startling. Here are some of his observations:

Justice Brennan, it would appear, has broad, liberal, humane views. Implicit in his writings one discerns a 'great sense of fairness', indeed sometimes to the point of being unrealistic—judged say, by the standard of "realism" of Chief Justice Vanderbilt, for example. But he can also be very realistic as well as being idealistic, giving the impression at all times of seeking to be scrupulously fair and objective. It was not surprising, thus, to those familiar with his writings, that one of his first actions in his new post was to supply the necessary vote to make a majority in a workmen's compensation case, upholding the worker; nor was it at all surprising that he helped make a solid majority of six with the liberal members of the Court to reverse a previous holding on the court-martial of civilians overseas. We have a "hunch" that Justice Brennan will be heard from more and more in a way to gratify liberal sentiment in the country.

Then Bernstein made this brilliant prediction:

The first State judge to come to the Supreme Court since Benjamin Cardozo, as has been pointed out, and the first non-partisan appointment since then at that, Brennan has youth, learning, and native ability in his favor. He has a fine opportunity to become a co-architect with other great judges of the constitutional structure of civil liberties. The cause of freedom is largely in the custody of the courts today, if they will not have a cavalier disregard of the facts of life. But Justice William J. Brennan, Jr. is hardly one to have obtuse indifference to the vital issues at stake in the middle-twentieth century.

SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL

HON. PETER A. PEYSER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. PEYSER. Mr. Speaker, I am most encouraged by recent reports that Egyptian President Sadat has asked the Soviets to withdraw their military advisers in Egypt and I certainly hope that this development will lead to a lasting peace in the Middle East.

However, recent statements by President Sadat, have also demonstrated that this is also an appropriate time for the United States to reaffirm its commitment to support the State of Israel. I am pleased that our President has taken so strong a position on this matter and I certainly feel secure that under his leadership the United States will continue to support this democracy in the Middle East.

SALE OF U.S. GOLD

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, on May 2, 1972, I inserted into the RECORD on page E4572 a most interesting article about the sale of U.S. gold which was written and copyrighted by Mr. Franz Pick. In mounting Mr. Pick's article, as contained in the Northern Miner of April 20, 1972, the copyright notation was inadvertently clipped off.

Since I feel Mr. Pick's article would be of interest to the Members of this body, and in order to give the proper credit to Mr. Pick, I insert his article following my remarks:

[From the Northern Miner, Apr. 20, 1972]

SALE OF U.S. GOLD PILE WOULD SURELY BACKFIRE

(By A Special Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—March, one of the most quiet months of international gold trading, witnessed a minor sensation towards its end when the U.S. Treasury revealed that it was considering the possibility of selling some of the nation's gold in free markets. Except for a fleeting weakness, the rather dramatic announcement had no major influence on the price of the metal, which closed practically unchanged from a month ago. The move, nevertheless, provoked substantial interest in British as well as Swiss gold trading circles—and in Russia.

The Soviet Union had not sold any large quantity of the metal since 1967. Sitting on a bigger unmortgaged stock than the U.S., they apparently were not impressed by the American statement, which they considered an awkward move without a chance of success. In the meantime, some minor downturns of a psychological nature may temporarily lead to small reductions of the gold prices in London and Zurich.

Gold futures, in small volume, had a stable market with practically unchanged quotations. One-year gold delivery listed in London at \$51.25 to \$51.50 per ounce against \$51.50 to \$51.70 a month ago. Singapore reported April 1972 delivery of the metal at \$54.40 to \$54.90 per ounce against \$54.65 to \$55.15 per ounce four weeks ago.

Approximate gold sales

March	395,000,000
February	415,000,000
January 1972	525,000,000
December 1971	560,000,000
November	510,000,000
October	480,000,000

Trading volume for the first quarter of the year rose to \$1,335,000,000 some 4¼% over the \$1,280,000,000 in the corresponding period of last year.

America's plan to sell gold in the free markets of Europe, a rather bold decision by politicians who lack monetary knowledge, will impress other people and governments and may—temporarily at least—create some satisfaction among the currency amateurs of Washington. But in the very short run it will, if implemented, end in some sort of debacle, just like the silly efforts to master the cost-of-living increase in the U.S.

The record of the U.S. Treasury, already a chronicle of shame and expropriation of the law-abiding citizen, will grow much worse when, for example, some of the Eurodollars held by European governments are used to buy the American metal. Unfortunately, of the \$80 billion or so Eurodollars, about \$40

billion are owned by gold-minded governments, and only about \$9.7 billion of U.S. gold can be sold. The entire project, the brainstorm of an intellectually underprivileged politician and his even more unintelligent advisors, could do more harm to the U.S. than the already-dying dollar could endure. Should the remnants of the dollar be deprived of their metallic "mini-reserve" which would shift into the tills of European central banks, Washington's poor paper unit would float in some hostile currency "no-man's land". Psychological reactions, domestic as well as foreign, would be disastrous.

GOLD TRANQUILIZER

As the free gold price, following a short decline, would go up everywhere including the U.S., some signs of severe capital flight would develop. The present "tame" inflation of about 6%-9% a year (unofficial) would be converted into a 10%-15% increase of living costs, and all "mini-deflations", such as "Phase Two", would simply cease to exist. During such a rather chaotic period the opposite of the planned result would happen. Instead of eliminating gold from its monetary function, the "auri sacra fames"—the holy hunger for gold—would again be satisfied by an increased hoarding volume of both the central banks and the public. In all these events the so-called backbone of saving, namely government bonds, would be degraded to documents of shame, just as the Continental Dollars were earlier in American history. People would simply turn to gold, the only substance which has never been conquered or defeated by governments and which over 6,000 years, has radiated confidence and enabled the hoarder to sleep without tranquilizers in a world of crumbling paper values.

The really funny aspect of the U.S. Treasury proposal is the inevitable increase in the popularity of the metal. Should Washington's or Fort Knox's metal stock finally wind up in the vaults of a dozen well-managed central banks, a monetary plebiscite would be won.

The conclusion of this proposed adventure of the dollar, stated even before it has really started, is rather simple. Planned as an electoral maneuver, it would, if executed, reduce American power further, ruin part of the country's industry, make Eurodollars valueless, and bring about sharp retallations from other countries, especially from the Common Market which, according to many official statements, will base its ultimate currency on gold. It would have been much wiser if the dilettantes of the U.S. Treasury would have planned to reduce the power of the ever-increasing corruption which celebrates monetary orgies in election periods.

"Quo usque tandem America?"—is a question without answer.

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ORDER OF AHEPA MARKS GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

HON. JERRY L. PETTIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. PETTIS. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that July 26 will mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the American Hellenic Progressive Association—a service organization better known as the Order of Ahepa.

During AHEPA's first half century of existence, its membership has compiled

an enviable record of accomplishments, through programs emphasizing citizenship, education and service to the family, the community, the Nation, and the world.

The excellence of service which the Order of Ahepa performs is a tribute to the Hellenic tradition which earned Greece renown as "the cradle of civilization."

I want to extend my special good wishes and congratulations to Mr. Nick Corcovilos, Mr. Chris Laskaris, Mr. Peter Theodosiou and Mr. Louis Amirson, the elected officers of the San Bernardino, Calif., chapter of the Order of Ahepa, and to the membership throughout the United States and Canada who will be celebrating AHEPA's golden anniversary.

To you all I say, "ZHTO H AXENIA!"

WILL SOMEBODY PLEASE TELL THE CONGRESS WHAT THE ADMINISTRATION IS DOING? BECAUSE WE CANNOT FIND OUT ON OUR OWN

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, last week I introduced into the RECORD an editorial from a large midwestern newspaper which scored the Congress for not acting to limit the size of the growing White House staff and the abuse, by same, of the doctrine of "Executive Privilege."

Syndicated columnist Edith Kermit Roosevelt, in a recent column, took the Congress to task for its refusal to halt the growing takeover of congressional prerogatives by the Executive and the general disregard for Congress exhibited by those individuals who refuse to testify before us under the guise of being "personal staff to the President."

If we do not act quickly to stop this process, the result is very apparent. We can expect more and more decisionmaking by those who are free from congressional scrutiny.

Instead of being the people's representatives, sent to Washington to exercise soon become a beloved anachronism, harmless changing its cast of characters every 2 years.

I would like to put the Roosevelt column into the RECORD at this time for the information of my colleagues:

WHITE HOUSE USURPS POWER

(By Edith Kermit Roosevelt)

WASHINGTON.—Our most important domestic and international policies today are largely developed in the White House instead of the appropriate federal agency where they are more clearly subject to Congressional scrutiny.

The most publicized example of these elite policymakers is White House Advisor Dr. Henry Kissinger and his National Security Council staff which to a great extent have taken over the field of American diplomatic affairs from the State Department.

Not only have Kissinger and his staff un-

dermined the State Department in the foreign policy sphere but Congress cannot compel him or any NSC member to provide an account of any aspect of their activities.

As Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.), Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said recently:

"Mr. Kissinger and his entire staff have taken the position of executive privilege."

The same situation exists as far as domestic policy is concerned. In a speech last May in San Jose, Calif., Sen. Ernest F. Hollings (D-S.C.) observed:

"It used to be that if I had a problem with food stamps, I went to see the Secretary of Agriculture, whose Department had jurisdiction over that problem. Not any more. Now, if I want to learn the policy, I must go to the White House and consult John Price."

"If I want the latest on textiles, I won't get it from the Secretary of Commerce (Maurice Stans) who has the authority and responsibility. No, I am forced to go to the White House and see Mr. Peter Flanigan. I shouldn't feel too badly. Stans has to do the same thing."

Price was a Special Assistant to the President and a staff member of the Domestic Council. Flanigan is simply designated as "an Assistant to the President" but he is to the Commerce Department what Kissinger is to the Department of State. A claim of executive privilege was extended to Flanigan recently by John W. Dean III, the counsel for the President, in order to shut off Congressional inquiry.

The shift of Federal operating agencies into the White House did not begin with the Nixon administration. The arrangements for an enlarged White House staff can be credited to a report by the President's Committee on Administrative Management in 1937.

This very modest plan simply called for Presidential assistants "probably not exceeding six in number" who were simply to provide the Chief Executive with information from the various government agencies. No authority was delegated to them and the report stressed that "they would not be assistant Presidents in any sense."

However, the outbreak of World War II started a pronounced trend toward centralization of power with the setting up of various emergency panels, agencies and policy councils. As of this year these units include:

The White House Office, created in 1939; the Bureau of the Budget transferred from the Treasury Department in 1939; the Council of Economic Advisers (1946); the National Security Council (1947); the National Aeronautics and Space Council (1958); the Office of Emergency Preparedness (1961); the Office of Science and Technology (1962).

The Office of Special Representative for Trade Negotiations (1963); the Office of Economic Opportunity (1964); the Office of Intergovernmental Relations (1969); the Domestic Council (1970); the Council on Environmental Quality and the Office of Environmental Quality (1970);

The Office of Telecommunications Policy (1970); the Council on International Economic Policy and the Office of Consumer Affairs, both created last year; and the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse, also a 1971 addition to the Executive Office.

Since 1954 when the Civil Service Commission began reporting figures, the President's Executive Office staff has from 1,446 to 6,040 (exclusive of clerical employees). The breakdown of these totals is as follows:

The number of Presidential advisors has grown from 25 to 45; the number on the White House staff has grown from 266 to 600 and the number of Executive Office employees, other than Presidential advisors and White House staff, has grown from 1,175 to 5,395.

Expenditures by the Executive Office of

the President for fiscal 1972 are listed as \$56,922 and will be increased to \$64,044 in fiscal 1973. Indeed, the Executive Office of the President has a larger budget than such important federal agencies as the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Power Commission and the Federal Trade Commission.

The danger to our check and balanced system by the growth of these exclusive White House decisionmakers is not merely one of obtaining information from the Executive. More importantly, it is a matter of accountability by senior policymakers for decisions and policy priorities.

Rep. William S. Moorhead, whose House Foreign Operations and Government Operations Subcommittee is holding hearings on government information policies and procedures, said in a House speech June 20:

"The Congress should not, and cannot allow our senior policymakers total insulation from legislative scrutiny. To do so, would be to abdicate those responsibilities which we have to the citizens of this country."

JUDGE THEM BY WHAT THEY DO:
AN ANALYSIS OF ADMINISTRATION FARM POLICIES

HON. JAMES ABOUREZK

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. ABOUREZK. Mr. Speaker, nearly 4 years ago when the present administration was just getting started, it was reputed that a high member of the administration said, "Judge us by what we do, not what we say." Mr. Speaker, I think that is a pretty good standard especially when you apply it to agriculture. I hope that the Nation's farmers will judge the administration by its actions and not its rhetoric. These excerpts show why:

I. Butz Opposes Increased Beef Imports (March 14, 1972): As a consumer, I can see that the American beef industry would be seriously affected, with its confidence in the future badly undermined, if the market you have worked so hard to build were thrown wide open to meat imports from abroad. Any industry that operates on a long-term basis as you do, must know what it can count on—what its markets will be. To do this, it is imperative that you have the safeguards set up by the Meat Import Act and the voluntary import restraints agreed to by other countries. (Secretary Butz before the Texas and Southwest Cattle Raisers Association, Houston, Texas, March 14, 1972.)

Butz Announces Unlimited Beef Imports (June 14, 1972): The President announced on Monday a removal of our voluntary meat import restrictions for the remainder of 1972. (Butz, before the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, Cheyenne, Wyoming, June 29, 1972.)

II. Administration Opposes Food Price Controls (February 16, 1972): I intend to fight for farmers and resist every move to impose controls that in the end would do more harm than good. Controls would merely put a ceiling on farm prices that are still too low—and just at a time when they are getting nearer to what they ought to be. (Butz, before the Tennessee Livestock Association, Nashville, Tennessee, February 16, 1972.)

Administration Clamps Price Controls on Food After 1st Sale (June 29, 1972): Following the decision to suspend meat import quotas, the President today has amended Executive Order 11640 to permit the Cost of Living Council to impose controls on unprocessed

agricultural products after the first sale. (Donald Rumsfeld, Counselor to the President and Director, Cost of Living Council, Washington, D.C., June 29, 1972)

(Note: a ceiling on prices the processor can charge will ultimately result in a ceiling on prices the processor will pay.)

III. Administration opposes limit on export of hides (June 8, 1972): But, figured on any realistic basis, the increase in hides for such a brief period should not have added appreciably to shoe costs. They were certainly not great enough to warrant attacking the exportation of hides, which is so important to our U.S. balance-of-payments and balance-of-trade situation. . . . This (the price increase granted shoe manufacturers by the Price Commission) should remove any need for hide export restrictions which would cause irreparable damage to the domestic beef cattle industry and possible loss of export markets that have been built up over the years. (Butz, before the Joint Convention of Nebraska Stock Growers Association and Sandhill Cattle Association, Chadron, Nebraska, June 8, 1972.)

Administration Slaps Limit on Export of Hides (July 16, 1972): In a move designed to hold down the cost of American shoes, the Administration yesterday slapped export controls on domestically produced cattle hides. (News report, July 16, 1972.)

IV. President Seeks Laws to Halt Transportation Strikes (February 29, 1972): The Administration eventually forced a settlement of the West Coast strike. That was the first round. But Round Two remains—to get permanent legislation empowering the President to deal sensibly with transportation strikes. (Butz, before the Pacific North West Farm Forum, Spokane, Washington, February 29, 1972.)

President Withdraws Backing For Bill to Limit Transportation Strikes (July 21, 1972): President Nixon has withdrawn his support of emergency antistrike legislation for the transportation industry which he has strongly advocated for the last 2½ years, the White House said yesterday. The surprise action was widely interpreted as a major new bid to organize labor at a time when its leaders are divided over what position to take in the presidential campaign. (News report, July 21, 1972.)

VILLAGE OF WALTZ CENTENNIAL

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues in Congress to the recent centennial celebration of the village of Waltz, in Huron Township, in my 15th Congressional District of Michigan.

The village of Waltz was officially founded in 1872, and named for Joseph Waltz, Sr., one of its earliest and most prominent residents. It is now one of three unincorporated villages in Huron Township, the other two being New Boston and Willow.

Huron Township, an area just under 36 square miles, was created by the Michigan Territorial Legislature in 1827. Originally much larger, it was reduced by the later creation of Romulus Township—now Romulus City—and Van Buren Township.

The township of Huron was named for the lovely Huron River, which flows diagonally through the area, and provides a

scenic backdrop for an area which is largely rural. The villages of Waltz, Willow, and New Boston provide shopping districts for the surrounding areas.

The citizens of the Waltz area marked their 100th birthday with a 5-day celebration from July 12 to July 16. Highlights of the program were a colorful parade, and the public opening of a reconstructed log cabin, dating to 1840, which was completely furnished with 19th century items.

Many of the male residents grew beards, moustaches, and sideburns, and women made and wore clothing of the era, to help set a nostalgic mood for the 5-day celebration.

I had the privilege of participating in the centennial, and I was greatly impressed with the hard work and civic spirit displayed by the citizens who planned and carried out the program.

I would like to take this opportunity to pay public tribute to the Waltz Centennial Committee for a truly outstanding job. General chairman of the committee was Elwood Krzyske, aided by Paul Moore, parade chairman, and Alvin Lyons, assistant parade chairman.

They were ably assisted by officers of the Waltz Improvement Association—Marlin Milliman, president; Frank Adkins, vice-president; Joe McLeod, secretary; and Jim Holt and Ed Waldo, trustees. Others who helped in the centennial were Joe Carney, Charles Inman, Edward Budek, Butch Littler, Don Littler, Taras Trush, John Uhlik, and Dave Krause. Scores of other citizens devoted time and energy to the program.

Emil Guntow, whose 100th birthday also fell this year, was named as centennial king. Mrs. Bertha Staschke, 87-year-old widow and lifelong resident of the Waltz area, was centennial queen.

I am pleased, Mr. Speaker, to bring the Waltz centennial to the attention of my colleagues here in Congress as an example of how one typical American community honors its past, works for the present, and looks forward with confidence to the future.

RETIREES ARE HONORED

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1972

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Leo J. Lamont and Mr. Kenneth W. Rosier were recently honored for their many years of dedicated service at the Sparrows Point, Md., Bethlehem Steel plant. Mr. Leo J. Lamont, the stockyard foreman, has worked at Bethlehem Steel for 30 years and Mr. Kenneth Rosier, the general labor foreman, has worked at Bethlehem Steel for 32 years. I would like to commend these two fine men by including the following article in the RECORD:

LEO J. "JIM" LAMONT

Jim was born in the small coal mining camp of Nanty-Glo, Pa., located just north of Johnstown, on August 27, 1914. His family consisted of his father, a hotel keeper, his

mother, and his sister, Bernardine. Jim first attended school in a one room schoolhouse which housed grades one through eight.

In 1927 the Lamont family moved to Altoona, where Jim attended Our Lady of Lourdes school and then Altoona High. At Altoona High Jim claimed three major accomplishments—he played end on the football team, met the future Mrs. Lamont, and succeeded in graduating in 1932. Mary Catherine Becher was the apple of Jim's eye throughout high school. Jim likes to remember that when they first started dating, they were both about the same size. They were married in 1934 and their beautiful family now consists of nine children (six boys and three girls), and, at last count, eleven grandchildren.

Following graduation from high school, Jim worked for a short time for Dean Phipps Auto Parts in Altoona and then as a water boy on a local WPA project in Altoona. He then went to work as a salesman for Consolidated Home Furnishings, was promoted to crew manager, and then to promotional manager. In 1942 the Lamonts moved to Woodlawn, Md., and Jim went to work in the Open Hearth and Bessemer department as an assistant "scrap chaser." After a short period of time he became a "scrap chaser" and worked that job for about two years. He then became clerk for Mr. Melvin Gwynn, General Stock Yard Foreman. Jim became an Assistant Stock Yard Foreman at old #1 Yard several years later, was promoted to Stock Yard Foreman at #1 Yard, and then moved to #3 and #4 Stock Yards when the new yards opened up. Jim remembers Bethlehem Steel as "The Finest Organization That Ever Existed." He claims that he would not retire until he was 100 if he could only work all 7 to 3 turns.

Jim will be quite busy during his retirement years. After a brief one month vacation, he will start to work as a salesman for the Texas Refinery Corporation. He is also a member of the Knights of St. George, Dundalk Moose, and Novi Democratic Club. In his spare time, Jim likes to relax, read editorials and autobiographies, and has been known to take a few naps of something stronger than soda pop.

KENNETH W. "KEN" ROSIER

Ken was born in Kingswood, West Virginia near Morgantown, on June 25, 1915. His father worked in a machine shop for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the family moved to Grafton, West Virginia so that his father could be near the railroad terminal. Ken attended Grafton High School, where he sang in the Glee Club and participated in dramatic productions, and graduated in 1933.

Following graduation, Ken and a boyfriend hitch-hiked to the Chicago World's Fair to see Sally Rand. Ken was bitten by the travel bug and continued westward, stopping in Nebraska and Kansas to work in the wheat fields for room, board, and golden grain smoking tobacco. He then travelled to Boulder, Arizona, where he worked for a period of time on the Boulder Dam, now called Hoover Dam. Ken would be lowered in a boson chair to a level where he would operate an 80 pound jackhammer to drill holes for blasting operations—all of this for sixty cents an hour.

Ken returned to West Virginia for about one year and then traveled to Knoxville, Tennessee to work on a TVA project there. He then went to Pittsburgh, Pa. to work on the construction of the Irvin Steel Plant. Next it was back to Grafton to work on the Tygart Valley Dam, and then to Mansfield, Ohio, working this time for a company which built vaults for cemeteries.

In 1939, Ken visited a cousin in Dundalk. His cousin worked for the Patapsco and Back Rivers Railroad and introduced Ken to Mr. Ezra Wheaton, Superintendent of the

Open Hearth and Bessemer department. Mr. Wheaton hired Ken as a third helper, but when Mr. Melvin Gwynn, General Stock Yard Foreman, looked at him, he told Ken that he was too light (155-160 pounds) to work as third helper. Mr. Gwynn made Ken an assistant "scrap chaser" instead. After a short break-in period Ken was promoted to "scrap chaser" at #2 Open Hearth, whose superintendent at the time was Mr. C. O. McShane. Ken recalls that he was fired by "Mac" each time that "Mac" tripped over one of Ken's drag cables. Each time that he was fired, Ken was immediately rehired by Mr. Gwynn.

During the war years he was drafted four or five times and each time was deferred as a steelworker. He was promoted to "scrap chaser" at #1 Open Hearth, assistant to the superintendent of #1 Open Hearth, returned to "scrap chaser" at #1 Open Hearth, and, in January, 1960, began as Assistant General Labor Foreman. He served in this capacity until October, 1961, when, upon the death of the General Labor Foreman, Mr. Wallace Brooks, Ken was promoted again. He then remained as General Labor Foreman until his retirement.

Ken's family consists of his wife, the for-

mer Elleen Weaver, whom he met in Philippi, West Virginia in 1936, four children (three girls and one boy), and, at last count, five grandchildren.

Ken is currently employed as a supervisor on a seasonal basis with Humble Oil Company. He is active in the Dundalk Moose, Dundalk American Legion, and was a charter member of the Pioneer Democratic Club of Dundalk. Ken likes to spend his spare time in gardening, home maintenance, travelling (short trips only), and participating in as many civic activities in the Dundalk area as his busy schedule will allow.

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