

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

OIL INDUSTRY CLAIMS "FISHY"

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 7, 1972

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, recently, the oil industry has developed a new ploy to sell the development of offshore oil to the American people. They now claim that offshore oil rigs actually enhance commercial fishing operations.

Undoubtedly, the oil industry is prepared to spend millions of dollars to promote this new idea. Evidence of this can be seen in the 27-minute film which was on the beneficial assets of oil rigs recently shown to congressional staff members.

But there is serious doubt that this claim is true. A report prepared for the Environmental Policy Center by Dr. Edward T. LaRoe, executive director of the Collier County Conservancy, who holds a Ph. D. in marine biology, disputes the oil industries' claim that oil rigs stimulate commercial fishing operations.

I recommend this report, which follows below, to those Members who are interested in the tremendous environmental questions raised by the possibility of massive offshore oil operations on all three coastlines.

The report follows:

REPORT FROM THE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY CENTER

(By Dr. Edward T. LaRoe)

Representatives of several petroleum companies and the API have recently seized a new publicity ploy which they are emphasizing to an increasing extent. They are claiming that offshore oil rigs have actually increased fish production and fish yield or fish catch in the Gulf of Mexico. What started as a simple comment that offshore oil rigs attract fish has now been blown into a full-fledged claim that such rigs are actually increasing the fish population and fish catch. The claims have gotten more and more exaggerated as they have remained uncriticized during the past year until recently several people are suggesting a specific correlation between offshore rigs and fish yield. This claim was repeated by many persons at the Engineering Foundation Conference on Offshore Oil Technologies on July 2-7 in Berwick, Maine. Mr. Louis Rupp of Mobil Oil and Mr. Warren Marshall of Shell Oil, among others, both specifically commented that if one were to plot fish catch in the Gulf of Mexico for the past two decades and oil production or oil rigs in the Gulf of Mexico for the same period, that the curves would "exactly correspond."

Such claims are unfactual, unscientific and completely false and should be countered by precise information.

The problem is a very complex one and there are several aspects which need to be commented upon. First, a simple look at the fish catch statistics shows that the claims of direct correspondence or correlation between fish catch and petroleum production are simply not supported. It is true that fish catch in the Gulf has been high for the past two years but there has been no, definitely no, continuing trend or increase in catch for the past decade. As an example of the variations,

the total fish catch for the Gulf of Mexico for 1965-69 has been:

[In billion pounds]	
1965	1.46
1966	1.20
1967	1.18
1968	1.29
1969	1.61

Over the past 20 years there have been some large increases in fish catch from the Gulf of Mexico. The basic cause for this has been the introduction of a new fishery, the menhaden fishery which until the 1950's was primarily centered off the Atlantic Coast and during the 1950's primarily relocated to the Gulf Coast. Some petroleum personnel have had the temerity to suggest that the fishery relocated because the fish migrated from the Atlantic to the Gulf Coast due to the petroleum rigs in the Gulf States. This statement is simply untenable and without any scientific support.

In fact, the shift was made to the Gulf for economic reasons; the Atlantic menhaden fishery was simply overfished, became depleted and unprofitable and was simply not competitive with the newly discovered Peruvian anchovy fishery. The fishery then shifted to the Gulf. The Gulf menhaden had existed all along, and is in fact a different species of fish. The fishery relocated to this new, more competitive source—the fish did not translocate.

In addition to the change in species caught, which have accounted for the major change in the fish catch landings in the Gulf, there are several other explanations. During the 20-year period 1950-1970, a great many innovations have occurred in fishing. These have included newer and more technologically advanced gear, better designed nets, the use of planes as spotters for fish schools, the increased use of more sophisticated fish spotting and echo-location devices, etc. These were developed in conjunction with newer ships with better refrigeration and holding capabilities, with greater cruising distances, and spending longer times at sea. These have all contributed to the increased yield of fish in the Gulf.

The most important aspect, however, to the entire problem is not whether the fishing yield has increased but whether the yield per unit effort has increased. In fact there are more fishermen and more vessels now than there were in 1950 and a close examination of the statistics indicates that the catch per unit effort has decreased. With more people fishing, an increased market, and new species of fish being caught, one would certainly expect that the total fish catch would increase, but in reality the increased fish catch has not kept up with the increased fishing effort. Despite the increased effort, the increased number of fishermen, the new technologies, the new markets and the new species, the catch per unit effort has decreased over the past decade in the Gulf of Mexico.

One should also point out that the fish catch off Florida has increased even more greatly than the fish catch off Louisiana, and there are no oil wells off Florida. Indeed, beef production has increased over the last 20 years, as has color TV production. To correlate these with increased offshore oil production and imply a cause and effect relationship would be patently ridiculous. The spurious use of selected statistics by the petroleum industry to imply a causal relationship between the fish catch and Gulf oil production is just as ridiculous.

There is some possible truth, and I emphasize the word possible, to the claim that off-

shore oil rigs may increase sport fishing (as distinguished from commercial fish or total fish catch as the petroleum industry is now claiming). Certainly oil rigs do tend to concentrate some species of sport or recreationally valuable fish. The offshore rigs act in a manner similar to artificial reefs. But even the claim that this leads to increased sport catch is open to question. First, as direct evidence that these rigs have increased the sport fish catch, the petroleum industry recites the concomitant growth of the offshore oil industry and the sport fishing industry catch.

Again such statistics are not a scientifically valid method for proving correlation or cause and effect. It again should be pointed out that in the same period that sport fish catch has increased in Louisiana it has also increased in Florida, and again Florida has no offshore wells. To a large extent such an increase is largely a change in market values, increased leisure time, and again increased fishing pressure. Second, it cannot be denied that oil rigs do concentrate certain species of fish. It is uncertain however whether these concentrations are actually the result of increased fish productivity or whether they simply result from the same number of fish which have congregated in a few discreet locations.

Although oil rigs do attract or congregate certain species of fish, their effect on total fish production or productivity is still uncertain. Such factors as turbidity, disruption of habitat, damage by low level oil contamination, and disposal of waste, etc., do appear to reduce the plankton life and possibly the benthic organisms in the immediate vicinity of the rig. Thus oil platforms cause damage to the basic food chain.

In conclusion then, despite the clever use of chosen statistics, the oil companies have not and cannot show any increase in fish productivity caused by offshore oil rigs. In fact, over the past 20 years the catch per unit effort has decreased. Offshore wells or rigs have not been shown to cause any increase in total production although they do congregate selected species of a few types of recreational fish. This is possibly balanced by a reduction in lower forms of life which, while not directly exploitable, are necessary to the continued maintenance of the entire aquatic system.

TELEPHONE PRIVACY—XXXII

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 7, 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 in-

dividuals 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 30th 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:

DES PLAINES, ILL., July 31, 1972.

Re Bill H.R. 14884.
Representative LES ASPIN,
Washington, D.C.:

I am definitely in favor of this bill passing.

A phone should be for private conversations, not for pestering peddlers.

Thank you,

PALATENE, ILL.,
July 14, 1972.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE ASPIN:

Please let it be known that I support bill H.R. 14884 which you have introduced. I strongly believe my privacy should not be continually interrupted by the "nuisance phone calls." Thank you.

FREEPORT, ILL.

DEAR SIR: I would like very much to urge the adoption of bill H.R. 14884. These nuisance calls are extremely irritating to our family. I heartily approve of your action in introducing H.R. 14884.

Sincerely,

NAPERVILLE, ILL., July 18, 1972.

Representative LES ASPIN,
Racine, Wis.

SIR: I have recently learned that you and 48 co-sponsors have introduced a bill to prevent telephone nuisance calls.

I am indeed hopeful that your bill (H.R. 14884) is adopted, as having been one of thousands too frequently annoyed by solicitors.

Please add me to your list of supporters for this bill.

WESTCHESTER, ILL., July 20, 1972.

HONORABLE SIR: I strongly concur with others who are annoyed by promotional telephone calls regarding sale of resort property; you have my support of bill H.R. 14884.

Good Work!

Sincerely,

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, ILL.,
July 24, 1972.

HON. LES ASPIN,
U.S. Representative,
Madison, Wis.

MY DEAR MR. ASPIN: I read in the newspaper recently that you are co-sponsor of bill HR 14884 that would keep the nuisances off my telephone.

Telephone solicitation, particularly during dinner, is most annoying especially when I am paying the bill for private and personal use. I know the phone company tells us to hang up but that is against my up-bringing

and I have already been disturbed or interrupted when I have to answer the phone. The solicitors are often very pushy and even rude. It doesn't seem fair to pay an extra charge for an unlisted phone in order to avoid this nuisance and I am told that system isn't fool-proof.

I wish you success in the adoption of this bill and I wish I could vote for you.

Sincerely,

NAPERVILLE, ILL.,
July 24, 1972.

Re H.R. 14884.

HON. LES ASPIN,
U.S. Representative,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am strongly in favor of adoption of H.R. 14884 to protect my privacy from the throng of telephone solicitors who constantly insist that we can't survive without their many products and properties. Their methods are a nuisance and an invasion of privacy.

THE 1968 CAMPAIGN ETHICS

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 7, 1972

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, in the last 2 weeks, the personality clashes and personal problems of the new Democratic Party leadership have dominated the news and, therefore, the issues on which the McGovernite party will try to bamboozle the public have been obscured.

I deem it most appropriate, therefore, to place in the RECORD a column by the distinguished international correspondent of the Copley Press, Dumitru Danielopol, which appeared in the San Diego, Calif., Union of July 22, which turns to precise statements of Senator McGovern, thus clearly establishing the issues of the campaign.

The article follows:

[From the San Diego (Calif.) Union, July 22, 1972]

1968 CAMPAIGN ETHICS REGARDING WAR IGNORED

"A presidential campaign while delicate peace negotiations are in progress confronts our democratic system with a grave test. It demands of the candidates the utmost restraint, discretion and patriotism."

Richard Nixon made that statement four years ago when he was running for the presidency.

He refused to comment on Vietnam lest he jeopardize the peace talks President Johnson was pursuing in Paris.

"We can have only one president at a time," Mr. Nixon said.

He knew that if he offered anything that the Reds might believe to be a better deal, he would be encouraging the enemy to stall at Paris while American and Vietnamese lives continued to be lost.

"The negotiations could be tragically upset, our peace hopes dashed, by an ill-timed or incautious word," he said one week before the elections.

That attitude contrasts dramatically with the stance of the 1972 Democratic presidential candidate, Sen. George McGovern.

The senator says flatly that if elected he will halt all bombing on inauguration day and that within 90 days every American sol-

dier and every American prisoner will . . . be back in America."

McGovern doesn't say how he will achieve this, though he has said he will go to Hanoi "and beg" if necessary.

Just how Americans and other nations would respond to the sight of a U.S. president "crawling" before Hanoi's cutthroats is something McGovern might ponder.

He also has promised to cut all aid to the Thieu regime and everyone else in Indochina. In other words, his plan is total surrender of that part of the world to Communist aggression.

Let's face it:

McGovern would quit cold, run home and throw our friends to the wolves.

"Let us choose life, not death (in Vietnam)," McGovern said in his acceptance speech. But he didn't mention that his plan would expose the people of South Vietnam to a massacre.

He has gotten this far catering to the war protesters, radical elements, hippies, the frustrated minorities and the pro-Communist groups in this country. He would carry out his program. His supporters would leave him no alternative.

Indeed at the 1971 congress in Colorado of the National Students' Association, the South Dakota senator signed a document called "people's peace treaty," concocted in Hanoi. It pledged unconditional surrender of South Vietnam.

McGovern has been changing his mind about a lot of things, but he hasn't repudiated that treaty.

LEE HAMILTON'S WASHINGTON REPORT TO INDIANA'S NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 8, 1972

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the text of my Washington Report on rural development:

WASHINGTON REPORT OF CONGRESSMAN LEE HAMILTON, JULY 31, 1972

Every poll I have taken of Ninth District residents, and hundreds of conversations I have had with them, demonstrates their intense preoccupation with the growth and revitalization of their communities. Few questions come to me more often than: "How can we attract new industry?", "How can we get more jobs in town?", or "How can we build a golf course . . . a fire house . . . a sewer system?"

These are not easy questions to answer, but the Congress is on the verge of passing legislation (the Rural Development Act of 1972), which responds to the growing concern over the deterioration of our rural areas. If used wisely, this legislation can help revitalize small communities.

While the nation's attention has been riveted on the problems of the cities, our rural areas have stagnated. Today, 60 percent of our inadequate housing is in rural America, and 14 million of this nation's poor live in rural areas. Some 30,000 small towns do not have public water systems, and more than 30,000 communities lack adequate sewage disposal systems. More than 130 rural communities are without a doctor, and, predictably, maternal deaths, infant mortality rates, and death and disability from accidents are higher in rural areas. In virtually every index of education, health, jobs, political power, and transportation, the people of rural America lag behind urban residents.

The problem is not a rural problem alone; it is a national problem. In 1920, the nation was equally divided between rural and urban residents. In the intervening years, rural residents have flooded the cities of America, leaving only 26 percent of the nation's population in the rural areas. As a result, our metropolitan areas have been reeling under massive overcrowding, traffic congestion, pollution, and deteriorating housing.

The concern of the Congress is to make rural life more attractive. National polls, showing that more than half of our citizens would rather live in a rural environment, offer encouragement, as do examples of prosperous rural communities across the nation.

The Rural Development Act is designed to enhance the quality of rural life by opening new avenues of assistance to rural business, to entice new industry, to help hard-pressed rural communities, and beleaguered family farmers. The legislation is urgently needed, but even so, it is only a partial solution. The task of correcting years of neglect is so complex it cannot be solved with a single approach or a single program. It does answer some of the most immediate needs of our rural areas, however, and it concentrates on two primary objectives, jobs and community services:

1. Rural Loans. Administered by the Farmers Home Administration (FHA), development loans are provided for public, private, profit and non-profit projects to improve, develop, or finance business, industry and employment in rural areas. Loan guarantees are preferred over direct or insured loans.

2. Community Loans. Also administered by FHA, this program will provide loans for such community projects as community centers, industrial parks, firehouses and fire and emergency equipment.

3. Small Business Loans. An FHA program to provide loans to rural residents to acquire or establish small businesses.

4. Farm Operating Loans. Increases the ceiling on FHA farm operating loans from \$35,000 to \$50,000 and permits more young people, short of collateral, to enter farming. Loans will be insured to eliminate the dependence on Congressional appropriations and possible "freezing" of funds.

5. Water and Sewer. Increases annual authorizations for rural water and sewer programs from \$100 million to \$300 million and increases project grant ceilings from \$15 million to \$30 million.

6. Cost-Sharing. Permits cost-sharing on water development and pollution control projects.

Perhaps most significantly, the bill designates the Secretary of Agriculture to coordinate all federal rural development activities. This would help bring order into the federal programs, which in the past have been marked by duplication, lack of coordination, and inefficiency.

VIRGINIA DEMOCRATS SUPPORT NIXON

HON. WILLIAM L. SPRINGER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 8, 1972

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, during the coming campaign which promises to be one of the most spirited in American history, there will probably be a lot of crossing of party lines and many of my colleagues will want to follow that closely.

Yesterday, 19 members of the Virginia

General Assembly—18 Democrats and one Independent—were welcomed by President Nixon at the White House for supporting his reelection campaign.

It is not only those in the legislative body who came to Washington, but also many of those who have been of statewide prominence in the great State of Virginia who are supporting the President's reelection. This group is headed up by former Democratic Governor, Mills E. Godwin, Jr., who will head up the Virginia committee to reelect the President. This will include former National Democratic Committeeman Sidney S. Kellam, who directed President Johnson's 1964 campaign in Virginia, the only time a Democratic President has carried the State since 1948. He will be associated with former Lieutenant Governor, A. E. S. Stephens, of Smithfield.

There will be approximately 1,200 people in the State campaign advisory group which will include several other Democratic legislators and many city councilmen and members of the boards of supervisors.

The article follows:

NIXON GETS SUPPORT OF VIRGINIA DEMOCRATS (By George M. Kelley)

RICHMOND, August 7.—Nineteen members of the Virginia General Assembly—18 Democrats and one independent—were personally thanked by President Nixon today for supporting his reelection campaign.

The trip to the White House and the special recognition for the Democrats came as the climax to a day in which more than 1,200 prominent civic, business, and political figures from across the state joined the Virginia campaign to reelect the President.

The names of the 1,200-plus—including about 400 from Northern Virginia—were made public at a morning press conference by former Democratic Gov. Mills E. Godwin, Jr. He said the names comprise the advisory committee he will head up for the Virginia committee to reelect the President.

Included in the massive array of names were such former "straight-ticket" Democrats as veteran Virginia Beach political leader Sidney S. Kellam (he directed President Johnson's 1964 campaign in Virginia, the only time Democrats have carried the state since 1948) and the former Lt. Gov. A. E. S. Stephens of Smithfield.

Godwin disclosed that he will recommend Kellam to former Treasury Secretary John B. Connally of Texas for the chairmanship of the Virginia Democrats for Nixon. Connally is leading the nationwide effort to align Democrats with the Nixon reelection effort.

The trek to the White House by 19 of Virginia's 140 legislators, accompanied by Godwin, began during the noon hour. Harry S. Dent, special counsel to the President, was host at a special luncheon and then Mr. Nixon spent about 15 minutes greeting the group.

"We are deeply appreciative of the indication of support in Virginia for the President's reelection," a statement from Dent's office said.

The President, Godwin said, expressed his pleasure over the early support he is getting in Virginia.

In the group at the White House were:

State Sens. Herbert Bateman of Newport News, Leslie D. Campbell of Hanover, Frederick T. Gray of Chesterfield, William F. Parkerson of Henrico, Paul W. Manns of Bowling Green, and Edward E. Willey of Richmond.

From the House of Delegates were Democratic Deles. Russell M. Carneal of Williamsburg, B. R. Middleton of Virginia Beach,

William Dudley of Lynchburg, Calvin W. Fowler of Danville, Charles W. Gunn of Lexington, Walther B. Fidler of Sharps and George N. McMath of Onancock.

Also Edward E. Lane of Richmond, B. French Slaughter Jr. of Culpeper, W. Roy Smith of Petersburg, Robert B. Ball of Henrico, R. O. Reynolds of Chatham.

And Lacy Putney of Bedford, an independent.

In the party also were former Del. Thomas R. Glass of Lynchburg, former Seventh District Congressman John O. Marsh, both Democrats, and State Republican Chairman Richard D. Obenshain of Richmond.

The list of 1,200-plus persons on the state campaign advisory group included several other Democratic legislators and many city councilmen and members of county boards of supervisors.

NEED FOR PARAPLEGIC RESEARCH

HON. ORVAL HANSEN

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 8, 1972

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, in an effort to keep my colleagues apprised of current efforts aimed at eventually finding a cure for paraplegia, I wish to have inserted into the Record at this time a speech which was recently delivered by Dr. William F. Windle. Dr. Windle has been awarded two significant awards this year for his efforts concerning paraplegia, and his remarks before the Paralyzed Veterans of America articulately summarize the need for additional neuroscientific research.

The speech follows:

INCREASING INCIDENCE OF SPINAL CORD INJURIES

(By William F. Windle)

Mr. Chairman, members of Paralyzed Veterans of America, ladies, and gentlemen: I am honored to accept your "Speedy Award" for contributions in the field of paraplegia. This handsome plaque, I take it, symbolizes your determination to speed the day when the curse of that affliction shall have been lifted from the lives of veterans of our country's wars. That day cannot arrive too soon. I applaud your efforts to achieve this goal.

The population of paraplegic and quadriplegic citizens of the United States is steadily growing. Though I do not have exact figures, the present total appears to be over 100,000, and it is expected to double during the lifetime of most of you unless some radically new attacks are made upon the problems of prevention and cure. There are at least 12,000 war veterans in this population. Many of them could not be with us tonight, because they are institutionalized in V.A. Hospitals—approximately 6,000 of them, counting both service- and nonservice-connected spinal cord injury cases. This is more than at any time in our nation's history.

Paraplegics of the first world war numbered roughly 400, only about one-tenth of whom survived for one year after their injury. There were some 2,500 spinal cord injuries from the second world war, and nearly 1,000 in the Korean conflict. Great medical advances during the war and postwar periods, including development of antibiotics and new systems of treatment and rehabilitation, made it possible for many of these veterans to leave the hospitals and return to their homes. Some of them are active in your organization today.

Your association comprises the largest uni-

fied group. You can raise the most effective voice toward solution of the problems confronting the paraplegic veterans. You can speak also for the civilian paraplegics and quadraplegics. Our country's youth comprise the most accident-prone group. Injuries from automobile, sports, and other accidents cause more deaths during the first half of the life span than cancer, heart disease or stroke. The most recent figures indicate that there are each year over 10,000,000 traumatic injuries, of which 400,000 produce permanent disability. Many of the latter are, of course, spinal cord injuries.

What is being done and what can you do? Obviously, there must be strong support of efforts to promote highway safety and eliminate other hazards including those of war and crimes of violence.

There must also be improvement in the immediate treatment of spinal cord injuries. The use of helicopters and small ambulance planes to rush the injured to early-treatment centers has proved to be very effective in other countries, but we are only beginning to plan these facilities here. The effort needs to be increased; large-scale funding will be required. Your voices must be heard in your local communities, state legislatures and in the halls of Congress.

Great strides in rehabilitation medicine have been made in America, initiated after the second world war by Dr. Howard A. Rusk at New York University. Emphasis has been placed upon vocational as well as physical rehabilitation of the paraplegic. The effectiveness of these programs will be greatly increased when treatment of spinal cord injuries can be started earlier.

Basic research in the field of spinal cord injury has lagged because of the conviction, on the part of many, that the situation is hopeless. The most recent book on "Physical Basis of Rehabilitation Medicine", published in 1971, does not even mention central nervous regeneration. The dogma of defeatism has plagued efforts to find a cure.

There has never been adequate financial support of basic research. Just compare figures: Federal expenditures per person per year run about \$400 for defense (\$122 for Vietnam alone); \$40 for highways; \$30 for the space program; and \$7 for all kinds of medical research. I don't know what part of that \$7 goes for research toward a cure for paraplegia, but I can assure you that it is only a few cents.

Some research on spinal cord injury, especially on central nervous regeneration, has been going on for at least a century. Sporadic interest has accompanied each major war. The distinguished Spanish neurologist, Nobel laureate Ramón y Cajal, published his work on central nervous system degeneration and regeneration at the beginning of World War I. In the United States at that time considerable attention was paid to repair of peripheral nerve injuries. However, between the two great wars there was little effort made to support research on these subjects and scientific interest flagged.

When we entered World War II, our Office of Scientific Research and Development sponsored medical research relevant to the war effort, including studies of the mechanics of head and spine injuries. My colleagues and I experimented with injuries of the spine induced by high-velocity missiles at that time. We published an article (now forgotten) in "The Military Surgeon" in which we noted that paraplegia resulted from fractures of the vertebrae of cats without involving the spinal cord directly. Most of our animals recovered from this transient paraplegia. The war ended, contracts were cancelled, and so this kind of research stopped. Once more scientific interest flagged.

We found ourselves engaged in central nervous system regeneration studies again during the early 1950's as a byproduct of research on the neurological basis of fever. The neural growth that we obtained in spinal

animals was substantial, but the process could not be maintained long enough to restore unequivocally motor and sensory functions in animals with severed spinal cord. Once more the interest of medical scientists diminished. It took another war to rekindle the flame of interest in pursuing the enigma of central nervous regeneration.

Today we are experiencing a resurgence of effort by scientists of several countries studying fundamental mechanisms of nerve growth and regeneration by employing the newer technologies of medical research. They have met twice in conferences at Palm Beach—in February 1970 and again in May of 1972—pooling their knowledge and exploring new horizons. These two conferences were productive and engendered a spirit of optimism. No longer can it be maintained that central nervous regeneration is impossible. A solution of this enigma need no longer be considered beyond the realm of possibility. Some of us here tonight may not live to witness the day when a cure for paraplegia is accomplished, but that day is surely coming.

We have seen the conquest of other diseases, long considered hopeless. We have seen the conquest of atomic energy, undreamed of by our fathers. We have seen the conquest of travel to the moon which surely was inconceivable to anyone but Jules Verne when I began my career. So, too, will there be a break-through in the conquest of paraplegia.

What can you do to speed that moment? Your association can play an essential role. You can refute the dogma of defeatism. You can resist recurring efforts to economize on governmental funds for health research. You can lend a strong voice toward support of early treatment centers and for rehabilitation. You can work toward prevention of wars and promotion of safety on highways. And you can publicize the present inadequacy of facilities in V.A. Hospitals to care for the growing number of victims of the Vietnam war. Your efforts on their behalf can be most rewarding. The Congress of the United States is becoming aware of your problems and the need to support research to solve them. Don't let that awareness lapse.

You have conferred upon me a great honor and the privilege of addressing you tonight, and I thank you.

PRELIMINARY BUDGET RESULTS, FISCAL YEAR 1972

HON. GEORGE H. MAHON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 8, 1972

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, for the information of Members and others who may be interested, I am including in its entirety a statement issued jointly on July 28, 1972, by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget on the Federal budget results for the fiscal year 1972 that ended on June 30, 1972.

I would point out that the spending, receipt, and deficit figures used in the release are on the unified budget basis which combines both general Federal funds and the various trust funds such as social security. The more realistic figures, in my judgment, from the standpoint of the true condition of general Federal finances are the ones relating to Federal funds, that is, excluding the trust funds which are dedicated to specific purposes. Funds temporarily in sur-

plus in these trust funds are borrowed with interest for general Federal expenditure purposes, but of course must eventually be repaid.

I include figures on recent budget deficits on both the unified basis and the Federal funds basis:

[In millions of dollars]

	Federal funds deficit	Unified budget deficit
1. Fiscal year—		
1968	-\$28,379	-\$25,162
1969	-5,490	+3,236
2. Fiscal year—		
1970	-13,143	-2,845
1971	-29,866	-23,033
1972	-28,933	-23,023
1973 (estimate as of June 5, 1972)	-37,800	-27,000

The estimate for the current fiscal year, that is, the \$37.8 billion estimate with respect to Federal funds, is subject to many uncertainties. It would well go higher; in my judgment, it may well exceed \$40 billion.

The statement referred to follows:

JOINT STATEMENT OF GEORGE P. SHULTZ, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY AND CASPER W. WEINBERGER, DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SUMMARY

The June Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government is being released today. It shows the following preliminary budget totals for fiscal year 1972, which ended on June 30:

Receipts of \$208.6. Receipts were \$1.6 billion above the June 5 Midsession Review, and almost \$10.8 billion above the January budget estimate.

Outlays of \$231.6. Outlays were about \$1.4 billion below the midsession estimate and \$5 billion below the January estimate.

A budget deficit of \$23 billion. This is \$3 billion below the Midsession Review estimate and \$15.8 billion below the January budget estimate.

On a full employment basis, the 1972 deficit was \$3.6 billion, \$1.4 billion less than estimated in June and \$4.5 billion less than the budget estimate. This decrease is due to the decline in 1972 outlays which are now estimated to be \$228.6 billion on the full employment basis.

BUDGET TOTALS, FISCAL YEARS 1971 AND 1972

[In billions of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1971 actual	Fiscal year 1972		
		January budget	Mid-session review	Actual
Budget receipts	188.4	197.8	207.0	208.6
Budget outlays	211.4	236.6	233.0	231.6
Deficit (-)	-23.0	-38.8	-26.0	-23.0
Full-employment receipts	214.1	225.0	225.0	225.0
Full-employment outlays	209.2	233.1	230.0	228.6
Full-employment surplus or deficit (-)	4.9	-8.1	-5.0	-3.6

RECEIPTS

Budget receipts in fiscal year 1972 increased \$20.2 billion from 1971 and were \$10.8 billion above the January estimate. Income tax receipts accounted for nearly all of the increase over the January estimate, with individual income taxes up \$8.3 billion from the Janu-

ary estimate and corporate income taxes up \$1.9 billion.

Withheld income taxes were more than \$7 billion greater than estimated in January. In addition, final payments on calendar year 1971 liabilities, particularly capital gains income, were greater than expected.

The increase in corporate taxes above the January estimate results largely from higher estimated payments on 1972 liabilities. Final payments on 1971 liabilities were also somewhat higher than originally estimated.

Receipts from all other taxes were about \$500 million above the budget estimate. Excise taxes, estate and gift taxes, customs duties, and miscellaneous receipts were all higher. Contributions for social insurance were somewhat lower, in part because the increase in the social security tax base was deferred from January 1972 to January 1973.

OUTLAYS

Total outlays in fiscal year 1972 were \$231.6 billion, an increase of \$20.2 billion over the prior year, but \$5.0 billion short of the January budget estimate. The change in the total was the net result of many increases and decreases.

The principal increases above the January estimates were:

Treasury Department outlays, excluding general revenue sharing, were \$264 million above the budget estimate. Higher than estimated payments for interest on the public debt were partly offset by lower payments for claims and judgments.

Outlays of the *National Aeronautics and Space Administration* were \$244 million more than the budget estimate, reflecting adjusted phasing of the workload in several programs.

Outlays for the *Department of Housing and Urban Development* were \$195 million greater than the budget estimate. Home mortgage insurance claims paid by Federal Housing Administration and disbursements for Urban Renewal grants were higher than anticipated. These increases were partially offset by lower disbursements in various other programs.

Net outlays of the *Department of the Interior* were \$182 million over the budget estimate. Receipts (which are netted against outlays) were lower due to the deferral of an outer continental shelf general sale. This was partially offset by lower than expected spending in several programs.

These and other increases were substantially exceeded by shortfalls below the January estimate. The largest of these shortfalls were:

Delay in the enactment of *general revenue sharing* accounts for the largest single decrease in outlays. The January budget estimated outlays of \$2,250 million for this program in fiscal year 1972. It is expected that when enacted, revenue sharing will be made retroactive to January 1972 and, therefore, be added to fiscal year 1973 outlays.

Net outlays by the *Department of Agriculture* were \$614 million below the budget estimate. Outlays by the *Commodity Credit Cor-*

poration were \$501 million below the budget estimate due to better market conditions. Outlays for Food Stamps were down by \$195 million because of delays by States in implementing new regulations. These and other outlay decreases were partly offset by lower than anticipated asset sales by the *Farmer's Home Administration*.

Outlays of the *Environmental Protection Agency* were \$524 million below the budget estimate largely because new authorizing legislation, which would enable the agency to make larger grants and reimbursements for the construction of waste treatment plants, has not yet been enacted.

Department of Labor outlays were \$418 million below the budget estimate. Outlays for unemployment benefits and emergency employment assistance were lower than anticipated, while outlays of manpower work and training programs were higher.

The *Veterans Administration* underran the January estimate by \$390 million, due to a delay in enacting legislation included in the budget and because the caseload for readjustment benefits was lower.

Department of Transportation outlays were \$326 million below the expected level.

Postal Service net outlays were \$285 million below the budget estimate reflecting a reduction in the expected rate of construction activities, and savings that resulted from more efficient operations, offset in part by lower than anticipated receipts.

BUDGET RECEIPTS AND OUTLAYS

[Fiscal years; in millions of dollars]

Description	1972				Description	1972			
	1971 actual	Budget estimate	Actual	Change from budget estimate		1971 actual	Budget estimate	Actual	Change from budget estimate
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE									
Individual income taxes	86,230	86,500	94,824	+8,324	Health, Education, and Welfare	61,866	71,911	71,781	-129
Corporation income taxes	26,785	30,100	32,038	+1,938	Housing and Urban Development	2,890	3,462	3,656	+195
Social insurance taxes and contributions:					Interior	225	1,053	1,235	+182
Employment taxes and contributions	41,699	46,367	46,119	-242	Justice	916	1,230	1,179	-51
Unemployment insurance	3,674	4,364	4,376	+12	Labor	7,923	10,466	10,048	-418
Contributions for other insurance and retirement	3,205	3,361	3,434	+73	State	468	545	567	+22
Excise taxes	16,614	15,200	15,484	+284	Transportation	7,248	7,851	7,525	-326
Estate and gift taxes	3,735	5,200	5,412	+212	Treasury:				
Customs	2,591	3,210	3,285	+75	Interest on the public debt	20,959	21,400	21,849	+449
Miscellaneous	3,858	3,525	3,624	+98	General revenue sharing		2,250		-2,250
Total receipts	188,392	197,827	208,596	+10,769	Other	31	474	289	-185
OUTLAYS BY MAJOR AGENCY									
Legislative branch and the judiciary	526	649	660	+12	Atomic Energy Commission	2,275	2,358	2,392	+34
Executive Office of the President	47	63	56	-8	Environmental Protection Agency	701	1,287	763	-524
Funds Appropriated to the President:					General Services Administration	501	511	597	+86
Appalachian regional development programs	235	289	241	-48	National Aeronautics and Space Administration	3,381	3,180	3,424	+244
International security assistance:					U.S. Postal Service	2,183	1,943	1,659	-285
Military assistance programs	999	800	806	+6	Veterans Administration	9,756	11,101	10,711	-390
Economic supporting assistance programs	460	584	713	+129	Civil Service Commission	3,164	3,606	3,768	+163
Multilateral assistance	330	497	474	-23	Railroad Retirement Board	1,907	2,103	2,127	+24
Bilateral assistance	975	1,043	845	-198	Small Business Administration	333	538	450	-88
Office of Economic Opportunity	1,485	1,051	1,029	-22	U.S. Information Agency	199	200	198	-2
Other	-33	169	140	-29	Other Independent Agencies	1,182	1,770	1,563	-207
Agriculture:					Allowances for:				
Commodity Credit Corporation, foreign assistance and special export programs	3,819	5,660	5,159	-501	Pay increases (excluding Department of Defense)		250		-250
Other	4,741	5,950	5,837	-113	Contingencies		300		-300
Commerce	1,188	1,289	1,248	-41	Undistributed intrabudgetary transactions:				
Defense:					Federal employer contributions to retirement funds	-2,611	-2,687	-2,771	-83
Military	74,546	75,000	74,964	-36	Interest credited to certain Government accounts	-4,765	-5,190	-5,094	+97
Civil	1,376	1,655	1,530	-125	Total outlays	211,425	236,610	231,619	-4,991
					Budget surplus (+) or deficit (-)	-23,033	-38,783	-23,023	+15,759

Note: Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

AN UNCOMMON CELEBRATION

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 8, 1972

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, the people of Malvern, Iowa, celebrate the Fourth of July each year in truly magnificent style.

Malvern is not a big city by any means, but it takes second place to none in its annual expression of patriotism. This year's ceremonies were marked by a special luster because the Dutch Gun Club of Malvern was celebrating its 25th consecutive year of sponsoring the festivities.

It happens that 1972 also represents a banner event for the U.S. Air Force,

which is commemorating the silver anniversary of its own independence from the Army this year. The two occasions were very happily remembered in Malvern last month. We were fortunate enough to have Maj. Gen. Warren D. Johnson, Chief of Staff, Strategic Air Command, to address the citizens of Malvern and all those who, like myself, converged on the town from miles around to join the revels.

The Dutch Gun Club's Independence Day celebration is always distinguished by the quality of its speakers. Prominent public figures from many professions have always been honored to accept an invitation to address the assembly, and their contribution adds a thoughtful note to the day's rejoicing. General Johnson's remarks this year on the "uncommon man" struck just the right note of candor and eloquence. His message is unequivocal, strong and timely, and I would share with my colleagues the benefit of his reflections:

FOURTH OF JULY 1972 SPEECH AT MALVERN, IOWA

It is difficult for me to realize that I have been in the military for thirty years—that just twenty-nine and a half years ago, the United States Army turned me out of Officer Candidate School as a fuzzy-cheeked twenty-year-old second lieutenant, and assigned me as a platoon commander in an armored division. I know my superiors must have fearfully contemplated the prospect. It was good that the Germans and Japanese did not have a better intelligence system. If they had known what was happening, they could have dramatically improved the morale of their people.

You know that was in the time when, if you had an aptitude test score of 110 or better, you were eligible for OCS. Then one doctor looked into your mouth while another examined the other end. If they didn't see each other, you were on your way to becoming a second lieutenant.

Everything was simpler in those days. An enemy had attacked the United States at Pearl Harbor and there was no doubt in anyone's mind that to survive we had to fight. Our enemies had misread the will of the American people. It wasn't difficult to be patriotic. In fact, it was difficult not to be patriotic.

The threat was sanguinely apparent. The German subs were blowing our ships out of the sea in the Atlantic, and the Japanese had virtually wiped out the Navy and the Air Force in the Pacific. It was apparent that Hitler was determined to rule the world, and Japan had joined forces with him. France had fallen, Britain was being bombed unmercifully, and the Jews were being slaughtered.

Yet, just a short time before, there had been throughout the United States an appalling apathy. There were almost none who recognized that the Nazis posed any real threat. Fewer still would have dreamed the Japanese would attack.

Many Americans were demanding that we disassociate ourselves from the growing conflict in Europe. But that philosophy of isolation was shattered on the 7th of December 1941 when Japanese bombs fell on Pearl Harbor.

The days that followed were black indeed. They were days of great trouble and near disastrous defeat. It very well could have been the era in which history would have recorded the demise of American democracy. Yet we survived somehow, to prosper into the present.

Yes, as millions of others did—I joined the Army then as a buck private because my country had been attacked. I was an American civilian who became overnight an American soldier. I never expected to see a general, much less be one. I never expected to remain in the Army nor in the Air Corps to which I later transferred and, even in 1947 when the Air Force became a separate service, I could not have possibly foreseen myself as a major general speaking to such a group of interested Americans in Malvern, Iowa, on the 4th of July 1972—twenty-five years later.

Yes, twenty-five years ago this next Sep-

tember, the United States Air Force began its existence as a separate military service. While the official history of the Air Force starts in 1947, the heritage of flight goes back to the beginning of powered flight—and even farther. The United States Air Force Silver Anniversary theme for this year, "Pride in the Past, Faith in the Future", stresses the continuity from the Wright brothers to the landings on the moon.

This event tonight is also the Silver Anniversary of your special Fourth of July Celebration. I have been told that bad weather conditions in 1947 had washed out bridges and roads in this area. Since you couldn't drive away to other celebrations and displays, you put one together on your own here in Malvern. That was commendable; it was an *uncommon thing* to do.

As a professional military man and a professional American, I would like to speak tonight about the "uncommon".

As a professional American, I am greatly concerned about a delusion under which many persons labor today; that is, the dangerous illusion that the average is good enough, and only the common good should be served. Much has, in fact, been said about the so-called "common man".

The common man is often the apparent object of respect and admiration, and many place the common man in a position of greatness. With all due respect to the common man, I submit to you that what this world needs today is *uncommon* men. Certainly, the dramatic changes we encounter and the problems we face are the products of an uncommon era.

This great nation is proud of its heritage in which its founding fathers stressed the point that "All men are created equal." I, too, am proud of that heritage, but I contend that our great society is also based on the proposition that all men should have the *equal opportunity* to become just as unequal as their individual capabilities and aspirations permit them to be. I contend that the men who founded this country were not common men—that they were uncommonly brave—uncommonly determined to live as free men. They perceived a heritage of great value—one for which they were willing to fight—a heritage that had been created by *uncommon men*.

A little over 500 years ago on a windswept plain in England, a group of uncommon men wrested from a tyrant king some individual freedoms which form a basis for that heritage. They wrote those freedoms on a piece of paper and compelled the king to sign it. That was the Magna Carta.

Four centuries later, another group of uncommon people on a ship at sea restated those individual freedoms and again recorded them. That document was the Mayflower Compact.

A century and a half later, some uncommon men recorded another distinctive and historical document—proclaiming man's right to be free. That was the Declaration of Independence.

Written by Thomas Jefferson, it was a statement of a farseeing attorney and statesman. Jefferson was not writing history, he was making it through what has been called the "World's Greatest Editorial." The formal declaration cleared the air like a thunder shower on a muggy day. The Declaration left an impact on the outside world like that of no other American document. It has been a source of inspiration to countless movements against arbitrary authority. LaFayette hung a copy of it on his wall, but he left a space beside it for a future French Declaration of the Rights of Man—a declaration that was officially born thirteen years later.

Jefferson was an uncommon man. The Declaration of Independence is an uncommon document.

A few years later, another forty-two uncommon men walked into a red brick build-

ing in Philadelphia and penned one of history's most noble documents—the United States Constitution.

Thus was built the heritage these uncommon men had seen, and this is the heritage we know as ours today.

It seems to me, that unless we discover uncommon men with an uncommon will, that heritage will not prevail. Unless this great nation continues to produce those uncommon men who are willing, if necessary, to fight for that heritage, we do not deserve it, and that heritage will become history instead of making history.

This great nation has some faults which demand to be corrected—but with all its faults, I would hate to trade it for any other. Winston Churchill once said, "Democracy is the worst possible form of government except all those others we've tried from time to time."

Most important, democracy provides within its own framework the means to correct its faults. It is important that we fully realize this and exercise that right. It is significantly vital in this election year, because there are those who would destroy our form of government and impose theirs instead, and there are others who would destroy all government and substitute anarchy.

Yes, not only are we threatened from without, but we are also threatened from within. Yes, threatened by political irresponsibility and governmental illiteracy—by the people who will not go across the street to vote—and also threatened by those who do not believe their heritage and their nation are worth fighting for.

So, today we need, as never before, uncommon men—men who are aware of their heritage and determined it will prevail.

Now, I will spend a few minutes talking about a few "uncommon men" I know. I am the Chief of Staff of the Strategic Air Command. SAC's motto is, "Peace is our Profession." It may seem strange for a military organization such as SAC to have that kind of motto, but it fits the mission we perform, the type of work we do every day. SAC's mission is deterrence—to deter the outbreak of nuclear war that would destroy the peace those men established. Deterrence means, in simple terms, that the air and ground and naval forces of the United States are so prepared to retaliate that any potential enemy nation that would attack this country would only invite its own destruction.

Constant alert is a way of life in SAC. Nearly all of the intercontinental range ballistic missiles—Titan II and Minuteman—are on continuous alert. More than 98 percent are ready to go to war in an instant. This means that men whose duty stations are beneath the ground in missile capsules are on alert duty for long periods of time, constantly ready to react to orders from the President.

The same way of life applies to the bombers, tankers, and their crews. There are not as many bombers on alert—we are only authorized to maintain approximately 40 percent of them in this status—but these aircraft are also cocked and ready to go. The men who fly them live nearby the aircraft in what we call "alert shacks"—always on alert. When the alert sounds, they are able to get the aircraft into the air within minutes—well before enemy missiles could impact on the U.S. In addition, SAC also has an airborne command post—called "Looking Glass"—in the air all of the time. One of these aircraft has been in the air continuously for more than eleven years now. It is up there because it has the capability to take over the direction of the nation's deterrent force without any interruption in case this country is attacked and the SAC ground-based command posts are destroyed. I'm sure you have seen it flying overhead, without knowing what its mission was. It's flying somewhere above us in this general area right now.

You can imagine what sort of dedication it requires for these men to commit themselves to such grueling and demanding activity. When they are on alert, they are on continuous duty until relieved. SAC's missile and aircraft combat crews are alert twenty-four hours every day—around the clock. This means every day of the week, 365 days out of the year. There is no 4th of July holiday for these men on alert. SAC has maintained this alert posture for many years and will continue to do so.

There are dozens of others behind each crew member in support roles, making sure that the combat crews can do their jobs if it ever becomes necessary. These support people include mechanics and secretaries, plumbers and police, computer operators and almost every other type of profession you can name. They are all doing their jobs. They are all doing it because they hold the same reverence for this nation and all it stands for as those who have given their lives. Their patriotism is not just an occasional thing. It is a thorough commitment.

Some say patriotism is different today than in preceding generations. In another day it was an assumed thing. Dramatic changes in the past decade have brought a new generation to the forefront—a generation that takes little for granted. It is a popular effort in some circles today to criticize the coming generation for all sorts of irresponsibilities. There is some evidence why this is a popular attitude; but I, for one, disagree with that approach. Let me explain why.

SAC's personnel strength today is slightly over 160,000. About 60 percent, or 100,000 of these people of SAC, belong to the "under thirty" generation. They entered military service from all geographic, cultural, and economic walks of life. Thus, they mirror a reflection of all America. There are some who turn out to be malcontents, or incompetents, but their numbers are infinitesimal. Like the great majority of civilian counterparts—they are concerned and responsible citizens. And that means they are devoted to their country.

They recognize its faults and their eyes are open. They will not tolerate shoddiness, dishonesty, or "glossing-over". They speak plainly and—to borrow one of their phrases—"Tell it like it is." When we recognize this and heed it, relationships with them are not difficult. Sometimes the challenges they pose require us to generate an extra measure of energy and patience, but that is good, too. They are busy today trying to capture the "Establishment". Tomorrow they will be the establishment.

This is truly American. The Charge of the Light Brigade—"Theirs not to reason why, theirs but to do or die."—is definitely not an American characteristic. Americans have to know the reason why—then they will not be stopped.

This younger generation holds an attitude that it will not be taken in; yet, they are probably more committed to things they understand than many who are my age. Where they are uncertain, they will not follow. Explain it to them—"communicate" is the popular word for this today—and they are unconquerable. It is this generation that provides the specialists who are maintaining the aircraft and the missiles. They are the ones who man the controls of these weapon systems, constantly on alert—constantly on guard. They are the ones who will protect and defend this nation now and in the future. I live with them every day. I am confident in them and their patriotism.

This type of patriotism does not need a marching band or a parade or other outward show. It is evident in the thorough commitment to the ideals of this nation. It is a dedication to protect those ideals against any who would destroy them.

These, truly, are "uncommon men"—uncommon men dedicated to the preservation

of that great heritage I earlier described. But they cannot do this job alone. They can only succeed if supported by a nation of uncommon men and women. They cannot protect those who do not have the will to preserve this great nation and its heritage of freedom and progress.

We have been fighting one of the most unpopular wars in our history, and it has become popular to damn the military man and everything that he does. Today it often seems it is the old adage placed in rhyme by Rudyard Kipling:

"For it's Tommy that and Tommy this,
And toss him out, the brute.
But it's savior of his country
When the guns begin to shoot."

The denigration of the military—of these men I described—is debilitating and destructive, and may well cause those who would impose their form of government on America to misread the will of the American people. In doing so, those who would destroy us might well be led to believe that America no longer has the will to prevail—that Americans no longer cherish that priceless heritage. That could then lead to the devastation and horror of the war all sane people seek to avoid.

Those people of SAC, and indeed of all the Armed Forces, whom I described to you deserve your support, particularly against those who scorn and deride them. They deserve to be acknowledged as the patriots they are.

Indeed, I am convinced this nation still has many patriots, uncommon men and women who cherish their heritage and are willing to fight for it if necessary. I just hope that America will not require another Pearl Harbor before that patriotism is rekindled.

It seems to me, tonight, that I've found a group of uncommon people whose patriotism is already afire. If I read correctly the vital signs of the uncommon people here in Iowa tonight, I can be sure this nation and its heritage will prevail.

FRIENDS OF ART, DOWNTOWN ASSOCIATION FOCUS ATTENTION ON MILWAUKEE'S RIVER

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 8, 1972

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, the courses of rivers have determined the locations of virtually all of our great cities. Since the first days of our Nation, they have been the arteries which carried the lifeblood of our commerce and industry. And, importantly, as cities grew on their banks, our rivers gave the urban dweller some continuing contact with nature, satisfying his esthetic side as well.

But, more recently, the mushrooming growth of technology and of the pollution it has brought with it have left our urban rivers, in too many cases, little more than open sewers.

That fate has been threatening the Milwaukee River, which courses through the heart of downtown Milwaukee.

But I am pleased to report, Mr. Speaker, that now citizen groups in the city have determined that the river will not simply be left to die.

This week, August 7 to 11, the Friends of Art of the Milwaukee Art Center and the Downtown Association are jointly sponsoring River/Life, a set of activities

designed to stimulate interest in the river and call attention to its esthetic potential.

River/Life is bringing to the long-neglected river concerts and bookstalls, boat rentals and riverside food service, flower vendors and puppet shows. Awards are being given to riverfront property owners who have enhanced their properties. There is every reason to hope that enthusiasm will continue high after River/Life week runs its course and that the Milwaukee's potential will be increasingly recognized and exploited.

I salute Milwaukee's Friends of Art and the Downtown Association on their imagination and enterprise, and wish them success in their efforts to rescue the river.

BARONESS MARTHA VON BLOMBERG, AMBASSADRESS WITHOUT PORTFOLIO

HON. NORRIS COTTON

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 8, 1972

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, with our Nation reaching out each day to seek ever increasing peace and good will in all corners of the world, it seems particularly appropriate at this time to recall how a dedicated resident of Hampton, N.H., the late Baroness Martha von Blomberg, achieved such inspiring success through similar individual efforts of her own.

An account of her outstanding work in a role which she herself described as "an ambassador without portfolio"—a role which, incidentally, took her hundreds of thousands of miles into more than 120 countries—was presented in Foster's Daily Democrat, of Dover, N.H., I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the RECORD.

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

BARONESS VON BLOMBERG: AN AMBASSADOR WITHOUT PORTFOLIO

(By Carolyn d'Entremont)

HAMPTON—"She went home to be with the Lord she loved and served so much," a friend of the late Baroness Martha von Blomberg quietly said after her death April 9.

In the service of God, the Baroness armed with 15 passports traversed over 120 countries and six continents, carrying out "The great commission, 'go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature,'" as she told this reporter in the last interview shortly before her death.

She called herself, "missionary extraordinary," or "an ambassador without a portfolio," in her journeys that saw, "roads turn into trails and trails dwindle out in tractless wilds."

Her death in her 76th year saw the fulfillment of years of dedication to Christ through her "international vision of the Lord's work," and the void caused by the loss of the great ambassador and her talents is sure to be mourned by the many national and international contacts she had cultivated through her work.

Born in Hamburg, Germany, the writer poetess and ordained minister attributed her worldly views to her background and the influence of "my broad minded parents."

Nurturing love and respect of other nationalities apart from her own, her parents aided in broadening her concepts of other ways of life and their respective contributions to the world.

She came with her parents to the United States, who later went on to become naturalized in 1896.

It was at the age of eight that she was filled with the spirit of God, accepting Christ as her savior and receiving his call to preach the gospel to those in all walks of life.

Two of the many addages the Baroness related to were, "Life's experiences have taught, among a few things, that one cannot skip a class in the school of life without running the risk of forfeiting the good it contains." And, as she told me in her concise, well thought manner, "As one cannot hurry the tick of a clock beyond its determined precision, so one cannot rush the divine Hand of Providence."

A unique woman in all aspects, she had been received by Royalty and nobility, and was conferred with the title "Countess de Andros," by decree of the Royal House of Paleologue, which dates back to the Byzantine era, for recognition of her world missionary career.

It obviously pleased the genteel woman that Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie held her in such esteem that he once commented: "The latch of the palace door is always open to her, for she comes to give and asks nothing."

One could not begin to capsularize the world works and contributions the Baroness gave and made from her self, conducted through her deep and abiding love of Christ and his peoples of the world. . . it is from these experiences she expanded her horizons and knowledge of life far more significantly than book learning could, she liked to point out.

She penned six books on world missionary surveys motivated through the desire to "meet the need of humanity, especially in these days of problems international; to give comfort and encouragement in the stress and strain of our times; to point the Human heart to God in his concern for them through the gospel."

During World War I, she and her parents lived through internment in Germany (as American citizens) due to a mix-up on the part of the Consul General, for the duration of the war. "The last ship had sailed," she dispiritedly recalled.

Times were more than lean then; the Baroness and her family often subsided on two slices of bread daily, made of turnips, chaff and some grain. "As the war prolonged, our bodies grew weaker, our loneliness more intense."

But they strove to maintain an aura of happiness, despite the devastation of spirit and body brought on by the war. After six years detention, they fled to Holland on a provisional passport that was later exchanged for an official one at the Hague.

Not only was her love of God mirrored in her writing, or life-style, but it sprang vividly to life in anthems she composed that were sung by a choir of 300 Chinese Christians in Shanghai. In 1928, the World Wide Intercessory Prayer Band was founded in China by the Baroness, who dispatched letters that were to link these Chinese with nearly every country in the world. It is this group that she attributes, paved the way for her world wide travels.

As a woman traveling alone (for reasons she described as red-tape) she was a fore-runner of her time as she ventured into heretofore off-limit areas for women. A smile crossed her serene face and gentle eyes glimmered as she declared her longest flight by air was 53,000 miles, with total distance traveled tallied as nearly a million miles.

Perhaps the most adventuresome sojourn the Baroness participated in was in the Xin-

gu Jungles of Brazil in search of the late Colonel P. H. Faucett who disappeared. As well as disseminating the findings of this trek which lead into the bowels of the jungles to Sir Ralph Pagets, then the Ambassador of Great Britain to Brazil, she shared data on primitive tribes with the Carnegie Institute. Her courage was unflinching, armed with her deep belief.

The Baroness acquired her title by marriage in 1959 to Baron Richard Fritz Von Blomberg, first cousin of the late Field Marshall. Within six months of their marriage, the Baron died, leaving as his inheritance, "his personal approval and blessing on the work he wished me to continue," she declared. The von Blomberg name dates back to Charlemagne.

In a short autobiography of her life, she said, "My vision has in no ways dimmed but rather grown brighter through the years of experience. I now better know the fields of the world and their particular needs. Times may change, but God never."

So with vision undimmed, the Baroness, though admittedly hampered in her travels by age, projected her life's teachings to her community and those she served while in residence in the gracious home of her cousin, Baron Frary von Blomberg.

And so it was that the inner desires and strivings of the great lady became reality, "I wanted to accomplish something worthwhile in life, something that would benefit mankind for the Glory of God."

THE PACIFIC TROPICAL BOTANICAL GARDEN, EDEN ON THE GARDEN ISLAND

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 8, 1972

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, on the slopes of Lawai Valley, on the beautiful Garden Island of Kauai in my home State of Hawaii, lies the Pacific Tropical Botanical Garden. Its 176 acres provide Hawaii with one of the foremost centers for tropical plant research, in one of the world's most ideal locations.

This congressionally chartered botanical garden, located within walking distance from the place I was born, is in need of Government assistance in order to survive, but not in the form of Federal funds. Rather, the garden seeks a change in its charter to allow them to remove the present limit on the number of trustees, thereby further encouraging private citizen participation from all parts of America.

My bill to remove the trustee limit, H.R. 9135, has already passed the House, and I trust that the Senate Judiciary Committee, and the full Senate, will approve this legislation before the rush to adjournment begins.

At this point I offer a Honolulu Star-Bulletin article which further tells of the garden's work and plans:

PACIFIC EDEN BLOOMS

(By Loretta Robinson)

LAWAI, KAUAI.—While bull-dozers are noisily chewing up tons of Island vegetation, an ambitious project to preserve and study plant life, Pacific Tropical Botanical Garden, is quietly building what may be the most important research garden of the century.

It is located on the slopes of Kauai's Lawai Valley, and satellite gardens on other islands are being planned.

A simple low-key ceremony this past weekend dedicated the project's first laboratory, a small single room, to the late Frederick G. Krauss.

Money to build it had been donated by friends and relatives of Krauss, a botanical innovator who lived in the Islands and made the first case for diversified agriculture here. He also was the first to envision a center for tropical plant research in Hawaii, and even went as far as to draw up plans.

As his daughter, Beatrice Krauss, University of Hawaii professor of ethnobotany, recalled, her father's "dream was Moanalua Valley from the Koolau Mountains to the sea, the valley which is being talked about so much now—too late."

When he had suggested the plan for Moanalua then, in 1929, all of the members of the Damon family but one had agreed so it was dropped, she said.

The Lawai Valley which was selected as the site after the gardens were created by Act of Congress, has advantages and potential of its own.

Its 176 acres border the 100-acre John Gregg Allerton estate, a botanical wonder in itself. Every acre is landscaped with rare plants, pools, waterfalls, statuary and gazebos.

Although Allerton's gardens are strictly private (he rarely admits strangers), he said his will stipulates they will be left to Pacific Tropical Botanical Gardens "if everything goes well."

"I intend to give another 22 acres from the sea to the back road," he added, "and the State has some land in between, 106 acres, which I'm trying to trade for 160 acres I have on the Na Pali Coast.

"I'm giving them some of the most dramatic land in the world," he commented wryly. "We're only getting a swamp."

In spite of that he admitted to technical difficulties involved in the trade because of State policies against giving or trading land.

He is not the first Allerton to endow the PTBG. His adoptive father, the late Robert Allerton, donated the initial \$1 million that went toward the purchase of the garden's site.

Both Robert and John shared their interest in the estate's gardens and traveled all over the world to collect plants and art treasures to fill it. Although John has a permanent staff of about nine workers to help him keep the gardens in their perpetual well-manicured state, he exhibited work-worn hands, stained from the soil.

"I was trained as an architect," he explained, "but I also learned about landscaping."

The end product which he has created is termed by PTBG scientific director William Stuart "as valuable as a Picasso or a Rembrandt or anything else that is a work of art."

"It is nicer than a Picasso or a Rembrandt," he added, "because you are a part of it. I know John Allerton feels this way."

As in any masterpiece, the details are exquisite.

"The music of the waterfalls is no accident," Stuart commented, as he passed a series of red clay roof tiles through which water flowed. "John often plans these water courses so that they make a certain sound."

One waterfall described as a Buddhist water wheel played a melodic series of notes as the water fell through bamboo tubes.

In the Diana garden, so named for the several stone statues of Diana there, a long rectangular pool reflects a Parthenon-style shelter and clear spring water feeds into a gurgling waterfall below.

Derral Herbst, botanist for PTBG, pointed out that John Allerton is botanically recognized as "a pioneer in the use of ground cover to control weeds." Throughout the gardens there rarely is a spot that is either left bare or allowed to be lost in weeds.

Cascades of bougainvillea color the hillsides. Rare palms and ferns and vines fill a good deal of the land below. But the variety of plants is far from being easily categorized. The job of cataloguing the plants in the event the gardens are given to PTBG, Herbst predicted "would be quite a chore."

By contrast, the upper hills belonging to PTBG appear strikingly unfinished, but there is a good reason.

The Allerton estate originally was owned by Queen Emma who began by planting some of the bougainvillea when she had her summer home on the beach there. It then belonged to the McBryde Sugar Co. whose owners' botanical interests preceded the Allertons'.

PTBG was formally dedicated only last January. Yet, the first plantings already have been installed and horticulturist Keith Woolliams is anxious to begin planting materials from the nursery.

"These are unique gardens," he emphasized. "There is nothing in the world like them. It is purely a research garden. We want to grow the plants and do research—taxonomy and physiology."

Neither is the effort merely a local one. Advisers for the garden have been chosen from all over the world. "Generally, a garden has only one adviser," Woolliams commented.

As yet, PTBG is not open to the public. The small staff is too busy devoting itself to development of the garden. The Krauss laboratory was designed to help visiting botanists and the gardens also are primarily for the scientists—to serve the public with their findings.

However, Stuart mentioned the garden is open to the public four times a year and will be open more often in the future with loop tours for visitors.

For the present, the garden's staff is most concerned about putting in the eucalyptus, figs, jacaranda, tree ferns, ginger and fruit plantings.

INEXCUSABLE VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

HON. JOHN G. DOW

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 8, 1972

Mr. DOW. Mr. Speaker, in response to a request by a constituent, Mr. Hugh Bergknoff of Highland Mills, N.Y., I have been trying nearly every day for the past 2 weeks to call a Jewish family in the Soviet Union, the Korenfelds of Moscow. Mr. Bergknoff has himself been involved in calls to this family, and tells me that telephone communication has been a lifeline to the family for moral support and information from the rest of the world. Since applying for visas to leave for Israel, the Korenfelds have been deprived of a livelihood, and subjected to repeated harassment and even arrest.

My attempts to call—not just the Korenfeld family, but two other individuals as well, Vladimir Slepak and Prof. Alexander Lerner—now number 20. Not a single call has been completed. The Moscow operators have repeatedly stated that though the phones are in service, the parties do not answer. It is inconceivable to me that for a period of 2 weeks, at approximately 8:30 in the evening Moscow time, all of the individuals I have tried to call have been continually away from their homes or phones. It is clear to me that my attempts to telephone

Soviet Jews have been intentionally disrupted.

Freedom of international phone communication is guaranteed by the Montreux Tele-Communication Treaty of 1965, to which both the United States and the Soviet Union are parties. Soviet disruption of the attempts of a Member of the Congress of the United States, or any American citizen, is in flagrant violation of that treaty. I deplore this interference with my right to freedom of communication. Today, I have called upon the Secretary of State to demand explanation from the Soviet Union, and assurances from that Government that these violations of the law shall not occur in the future.

WHY HANOI'S OFFENSIVE FAILED

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 8, 1972

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the August 7, 1972 issue of U.S. News & World Report carried a copyrighted article written by a good friend of mine, Col. William C. Moore, U.S.A.F., in which he analyzes the Hanoi offensive and explains why he thinks it failed.

Colonel Moore has served as a planner at U.S. Headquarters in the Pacific and with the Strategic Plans Group of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He has written many fine articles relative to military tactics and I commend this article to my colleagues.

The article follows:

WHY HANOI'S OFFENSIVE FAILED

(By Col. William C. Moore, U.S. Air Force)

The author of this report is a military analyst who has served as a planner at U.S. headquarters in the Pacific and with the Strategic Plans Group of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

It now is clear that Hanoi's great "Easter offensive" has been a failure.

The offensive, as executed tactically, must surely have been a second choice for North Vietnam's legendary Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap.

The overt drive south across the demilitarized zone last March 30 doesn't make sense as a main effort. It would have had to succeed far beyond what any military tactician planning such an attack could reasonably have expected unless he thought the South Vietnamese would panic—a thin reed upon which to base military plans.

Some tactical successes were achieved, but even those have been negated by South Vietnam's stoic defense of An Loc and Kontum and by its current counterattack to recapture Quang Tri Province. Moreover, Hanoi's problems in Vietnam go far beyond the merely tactical.

For a long time now, the leaders in Hanoi have desperately needed to reverse a progressively worsening strategic situation and to discredit the Vietnamization program. They have needed also to seize control of sizable portions of South Vietnam in order to reinforce their demand for "a national government of concord" as unveiled by the Viet Cong representatives at the Paris talks.

No one can say precisely what type of offensive the military leaders in Hanoi originally had in mind, but certainly the drive to capture Quang Tri Province and the city of Hue was not the whole story. More likely, the

military operations conceived by Hanoi's tacticians involved a strategic turning movement coupled with envelopment. This is a classic military maneuver which, when successful, guarantees dramatic results—the kind Hanoi needed.

Application of such a maneuver to South Vietnam would have involved a main force capturing Kontum and Pleiku in the Central Highlands and then slashing straight across South Vietnam along Highway 19 to the South China Sea. This highway would subsequently have served as the focus for a defense line against counterattack from the South.

Simultaneously with the attack from the Central Highlands, secondary attacks would have been launched toward Saigon from Cambodia. Hit-and-run attacks would have been conducted against important installations in the Mekong Delta. The objective of these secondary attacks would have been to keep South Vietnam forces in defensive positions protecting Saigon and the Delta, thereby preventing them from going north to attack the Communists slicing the country in half.

Slicing South Vietnam in half would have placed South Vietnamese forces in untenable positions north of the Communist-held corridor along Highway 19. Their only recourse then would have been to turn and move south to protect their lines of communication. As they moved south, North Vietnamese forces crossing the demilitarized zone from the north would have hit them from the rear.

The South Vietnamese forces would have been trapped in a gigantic squeeze play between Communist forces attacking across the demilitarized zone and those attacking from the Central Highlands. It would have applied the *coup de grace* to Vietnamization.

Admittedly, a turning movement of this magnitude is a grandiose concept in the light of North Vietnamese capabilities. Nevertheless, it is the only concept which makes military sense.

The idea that a gigantic strategic turning movement was originally intended is creditable for two reasons:

First, the offensive of the North Vietnamese, as finally executed, contained all the elements of the scenario envisioned. The action deviated only in the feebleness of the attack launched in the Central Highlands and in the timing of the attack across the demilitarized zone.

Second, during the build-up for the offensive, the Communist forces in the Central Highlands received more troops, supplies and attention than a diversionary attack normally receives.

Why, then, did General Giap not do the militarily sound? The reason is that he could not. The main attack in the Central Highlands was spoiled; it was disrupted. The Communists never could "get it all together." Supplies were destroyed by American B-52s and tactical aircraft; troop concentrations were broken up by South Vietnamese sweeping operations; captured prisoners gave parts of the plans away, and time began to run out.

Finally, the North could wait no longer and decided to launch the attack across the demilitarized zone. That move will be judged in history as a failure. Students of military tactics will recognize the basic mistakes made by the leaders in Hanoi. The fundamental law of all military tactics and strategy is: Be strongest at the decisive point. Many techniques are used to achieve this—the most basic being concentration of forces.

Contrary to this axiom, the North Vietnamese leaders spread their forces thin in three areas—the demilitarized zone, the Central Highlands and Saigon (An Loc)—none of which were mutually supporting. Consequently, Hanoi's forces suffered what, in military jargon, is "defeat in detail."

The strategic implications of this defeat are

still to be determined. Given time, Hanoi may be able to recoup after the military setbacks suffered during the offensive. Clearly, however, the enemy has lost momentum, and the chances to regain it do not appear promising.

Moreover, case histories in military annals offer Hanoi little comfort. Second choices have not often accomplished much more than limited tactical gains in the short run. Most often they have proved to be strategically disastrous in the long run.

KEEP AMERICA'S SECURITY TOP PRIORITY

HON. JAMES M. COLLINS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 8, 1972

Mr. COLLINS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, once again we are faced with a showdown vote on American security. Will we be forced to turn again to Russia as our primary source of supply for chromium?

Chromium is what makes stainless steel stainless. The issue is clouded by international diplomacy. There is one basic issue—do we give America's security top priority?

I just received an excellent factual summary from the American Iron and Steel Institute. If you did not receive a copy on your desk, I recommend you review the facts. Here is the report titled "Rhodesian Chromium and United States Foreign Policy":

RHODESIAN CHROMIUM AND U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

BACKGROUND

Availability of chromium

Metallurgical grade chromite ore (45 percent or more chromium content) is found in relatively few places. Rhodesia, with known reserves exceeding 300 million long tons, controls over 65 percent of the world's supply. The Eastern bloc countries, including the Soviet Union, have reserves of about 26 million tons. No chromite ore has been mined in the United States since 1961; this country is entirely dependent upon imports for its chromium requirements.

History of the Rhodesian sanctions

In 1965 Rhodesia unilaterally declared itself independent of British colonial control. After several months of unsuccessful negotiations, Great Britain requested the United Nations to impose economic sanctions against its former colony. A "sanctions resolution" was adopted by the United Nations in 1966. By Executive Order, President Johnson committed the United States to abide by the sanctions in early 1967.

The sanctions resolution and concurrent Executive Order effectively prevented all trade between the United States and Rhodesia. During the sanctions period, the United States procured increasing amounts of its metallurgical grade chromium requirements from the Soviet Union as illustrated by the following chart:

Imports of metallurgical grade chromite from the Soviet Union

Year—Gross Tons—% of All Imports	
1965, 210,658	35%
1966, 251,167	42%
1967, 267,244	55%
1968, 299,527	68%
1969, 266,698	57%
1970, 365,312	57%

As the United States became increasingly dependent upon Russian ore, the prices for Soviet chromite rose over 200 percent.

During the sanctions period, the American-owned Rhodesian chromium facilities continued to operate under Rhodesian government control. Although Univex, the government corporation currently operating the facilities, has not revealed production statistics during the past five years, most observers estimate the following:

	Tons
1965	625,000
1967	350,000
1968	420,000
1969	400,000
1970	550,000
1971	650,000

The price of Rhodesian ore increased slightly during the sanctions period, but was rarely more than half that charged by the Russians to United States consumers. In October, 1971, the Senate adopted an amendment to the Military Procurement Bill (P.L. 92-156; 85 Stat 423) which effectively lifted the embargo on Rhodesian chromium. This legislation became effective on January 1, 1972.

In May, 1972, an amendment was offered to the Foreign Relations Authorization Act which would have re-imposed the sanctions. By a vote of 40 to 36 the Senate again refused to continue the embargo.

Currently pending before the House of Representatives is a provision which would seriously compromise the present lifting of the Rhodesian sanctions. Section 14 of the "Foreign Assistance Act of 1972" (H.R. 16029) would require reimposition of the embargo unless the President determined it is in our "national interest" not to abide by such sanctions.

Issues

Several basic issues are raised by the pending legislation.

1. Essentiality of Chromium

Chromium is one of the most important strategic materials. In 1939 it was the first metal to be designated for stockpiling by Congress. The Bureau of Mines has noted that, "Chromium is a strategic and critical commodity, essentially steel oriented, whose importance to defense and industrial needs is unlikely to diminish by the year 2000. Stockpiles of both ore and alloys will remain a necessity and foreign relationships with producing countries will remain essential to insure a continued supply."

2. The Soviet Union as a Source of Supply

Not only is our current dependence upon the Soviet Union for this critical material questionable from a national security perspective, but the Russians have exploited their position as prime suppliers, to the detriment of American consumers. While "world" prices (primarily Rhodesian) for chromium remained relatively stable during the sanctions period, the price of Russian ore skyrocketed. As soon as the embargo was lifted in January, 1972, the price of Russian chrome dropped over 35 percent. This price decrease was not due to increased United States imports from Rhodesia; our trade with the Soviet Union has continued at about sanction levels and only two small shipments of Rhodesian ore have been imported in the past seven months. The price drop was caused by the destruction of the Russian monopoly, graphically demonstrating the huge profit margins the Soviet Union made on United States sales during the sanctions period.

3. Competitiveness of American Steel Products

As previously cited, Rhodesia's chromium production now exceeds presanction levels. Although exact statistics as to whom this chrome is sold are lacking, all available evi-

dence points to Japan, West Germany, France and Italy. Modern ferrochrome facilities have recently been constructed in Rhodesia by an Italian consortium. The streets of Salisbury are filled with new Datsuns and Toyotas. The Germans and French are the largest exhibitors at Rhodesian industrial fairs. When the United States Ambassador to the United Nations accused these and other countries with breaching the sanctions, none even bothered to deny the charge.

These countries and others are major competitors of the United States steel producers. Since stainless steel generally contains in excess of 20 percent chromium and foreign producers buy this commodity at less than half the price paid by Americans, the United States industry has been placed at a severe competitive disadvantage. Differential chromium prices are at least partially responsible for the inroads foreign stainless steel products have made in the United States market. The inflated Russian prices cost American steelmakers over \$20 million more than what they would have spent had they been allowed to purchase at world market prices. These costs were necessarily reflected in the price of U.S.-made stainless steel products, but were absent from foreign-produced goods.

4. United States Stockpile

The United States stockpile of metallurgical grade chromite ore has been decreasing rapidly in recent years. There is currently only enough usable ore in the stockpile to meet the United States requirements for one year. Further, Congress has failed to release sufficient chromium from the stockpile to meet even current needs. Should the Rhodesian embargo be reimposed, the United States will become even more dependent upon the Soviet Union than it was during the original sanction period.

5. Balance of Payments

The \$20 million extra it costs American steelmakers to deal with the Russians rather than the Rhodesians was a total loss for the United States balance of payments. This loss was compounded by the increased imports of foreign-made stainless steel which would not have entered because of competitive factors had the embargo on Rhodesian chromium not been in effect.

Summary

The embargo on Rhodesian chromium has served the interests of no one except the Russian chromium brokers and foreign steel producers. The sanctions caused the price of chrome ore to American consumers to rise to unprecedented levels, and placed the United States ferrochrome industry at a severe competitive disadvantage. Aside from making the United States dependent upon the communist bloc for a strategic material, the economic consequences of the embargo caused losses of jobs, increased imports of foreign-made steel and contributed substantially to an unfavorable balance of payments.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN—HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 8, 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?

PUBLIC BROADCASTING BILL

HON. WILLIAM L. SPRINGER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 8, 1972

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, the President rightfully vetoed a 2-year public television broadcasting bill because it did not place "adequate emphasis on localism." Norman Marks of the Chicago Daily News Service has written an excellent article titled, "An OK Veto." The article hits the nail squarely on the head and I know many of my colleagues will want to read it.

The article follows:

AN OK VETO: NIXON'S ACTION MAY EVENTUALLY STRENGTHEN PUBLIC TELEVISION

(By Norman Mark)

I'd like to make one thing perfectly clear, and that is that I agree with President Nixon on one domestic issue—his veto of the bill to finance public TV broadcasting (PTV) for the next two years. In years to come, that veto may be looked upon as an act that eventually strengthened the PTV system.

It was only President Nixon's 15th veto, and he released it on June 30, saying that PTV's first two-year funding bill was "a poor approach to public broadcast financing."

It was.

Mr. Nixon feared that the bill, which would have given the Corporation for Public Broadcasting \$65 million in 1973 and \$90 million in 1974, did not place "adequate emphasis on localism."

When the veto was the first revealed, President Nixon became the Oscar-the-Grouch of TVland. It was said that a vote for President Nixon this fall would be a vote against "Sesame Street."

Nonsense, CPB's current \$35 million appropriation will continue, and a one-year authorization for \$45 million in 1973, representing a 30 percent increase in CPB's federal funds, now looks certain to pass Congress. The President will sign that bill into law because he originally suggested it.

The bill he vetoed on June 30 was dangerously flawed, and zipped through Congress with the help of some fascinating political chicanery. President Nixon then vetoed it, partly out of political self interest, because he feared PTV would lean even more to the political left than it now does. Yet his veto was deserved.

The funding bill, as passed by the House and Senate, would have forced CPB to give 30 percent of its federal funds to local stations. Unfortunately, the bill did not say how CPB was to dole out the money.

A spokesman for CPB told me that each station would get between \$64,000 and \$153,000 the first year, depending on its total operating budget. This was not spelled out in the bill because CPB wanted financial flexibility.

Thus, as the bill stood, CPB could have punished any station that risked its displeasure by cutting off the station's funds. CPB says it would never do such a thing, but there were no guarantees in the language of the bill to prevent such action.

As the PTV funding bill wended its way through Congress, several strange things happened.

Rep. Torbert Macdonald (D-Mass.) introduced an amendment to an appropriations bill that would have slashed the funding for the Office of Telecommunications Policy, a White House advisory group, from \$3 million to \$1 million a year.

The attempt was defeated. But later, the OTP became the chief adviser to the presi-

dent on the public TV funding bill, which had been supported by Rep. Macdonald. No one can say that Macdonald's attempted appropriations more hurt public television's funding bill, but it couldn't have helped its chances.

In the Senate, meanwhile, administration officials were told that there would be no hearings on the funding bill.

Suddenly, Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R.I.), chairman of the Senate Communications subcommittee, turned a pro forma hearing on the qualifications of the five newest CPB board members into an impromptu hearing on the bill. The ranking Republican on the subcommittee, Sen. Howard Baker (R-Tenn.) did not attend the hearing.

In the House, the hearings became a brutal duel between Clay T. Whitehead, director of the OTP, and Rep. Macdonald, chairman of the subcommittee on communications. Macdonald used the hearings as a pretext for baiting Whitehead, repeatedly asking him whom he advises and with whom he consults.

If there is one recurring administration theme that best explains the veto, it is public television's news and public affairs policies. The president fears, and with good reason, that PTV is becoming a tool of that old bogey man, the eastern Liberal Establishment.

Administration spokesmen constantly point to the hiring of Sander Vanocur as political spokesman for PTV, despite the fact that he is generally regarded as an outspoken liberal who rose to fame because of his close association with the Kennedy administration.

Only a few weeks ago, Nixonites found new reason to suspect public television. WNET, which is one of the busiest production centers in PTV, broadcast a 5½-hour local show titled, "The War Watch." The program had 39 anti-administration spokesmen and only one Nixon supporter. Afterward the host told an interviewer one Nixon supporter was one too many.

If public television is ever going to get federal funds insulated from political pressures, the Republican politicians are going to have to stop placing so much theoretical faith in local stations.

On the other hand, PTV will also have to assure the Republicans that it is not a propaganda arm for every liberal in the country.

MR. GWYN B. PRICE RETIRES**HON. NICK GALIFIANAKIS**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 8, 1972

Mr. GALIFIANAKIS. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to join with the friends of Mr. Gwyn B. Price in extending our best wishes on the occasion of his retirement after 32 years as chairman of the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority.

The many whose lives he has touched through his work will agree that he is to be commended for his dedication to making the dream of rural electrification a reality, and is well-deserving of the title Mr. Rural Electrification. Mr. Price and his fine organization are to be congratulated for their substantial contributions in North Carolina—for example—99 percent of our North Carolina farms with central electric service; 95,000 subscribers in rural areas with telephone service through 19 REA telephone borrowers, including both the companies and telephone membership corporations.

This special person certainly deserves

our congratulations for he has labored many hours in the service of others. He has served with honor and distinction and we wish him the best in his retirement.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 1186

HON. JOHN G. SCHMITZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 8, 1972

Mr. SCHMITZ. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced House Joint Resolution 1186, a constitutional amendment to guarantee the right to life from the moment of conception. Some, who share my convictions regarding the right to life, have objected to this amendment on the grounds that it allegedly implies that the existing Bill of Rights does not protect the unborn child. No such implication was intended or exists. The need for my amendment is demonstrated by the fact that Federal courts are, in this as in so many other instances, not abiding by the intent of the Constitution itself or even bothering to inquire into that intent, but are interpreting it to fit their own ideas on this subject and to make them the law.

This is affirmed in a letter from Prof. Charles E. Rice of Notre Dame Law School, sent to a group of supporters of House Joint Resolution 1186, which follows:

NOTRE DAME LAW SCHOOL,
Notre Dame, Ind., July 18, 1972.

MR. STEPHEN J. GARGER,
New Milford, N.J.

DEAR MR. GARGER: Thank you for sending me the material distributed by the 1186 Group in support of a constitutional amendment to protect the right to life of the child in the womb "from the moment that he is conceived."

I strongly support this amendment, both in principle and in terms of practicality. It will be objected by some that by proposing a constitutional amendment we are conceding that the Constitution does not presently protect the rights of the child in the womb. On the contrary, those rights are already implicit in the Constitution. As a result of the simple fact that the child in the womb is a living human being from the moment of his conception, his right to life is entitled to protection from that point. The need for a constitutional amendment arises because some courts have widely misconstrued the matter and there is little reason for optimism that the Supreme Court will fully protect the rights of the child in the womb. To prevent misconstruction, to put the matter beyond the power of any court to obscure, and to affirm the determination of the American people to protect innocent life at all stages, we ought to adopt a constitutional amendment.

At a time when hundreds of thousands of children are being killed every year by abortion in this country, we ought not to quibble over the legalistic and abstract question of whether a constitutional amendment is theoretically appropriate. Such an amendment is urgently necessary because the courts so far have failed to perform their plain duty to protect the child.

I wish you every success in your efforts. We must work hard and pray to achieve that success.

Sincerely,

CHARLES E. RICE,
Professor of Law.

TEAMSTERS PENSION FUND AND ORGANIZED CRIME—FIRST OF THREE ARTICLES

HON. SAM STEIGER

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 8, 1972

Mr. STEIGER of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw your attention to a series of articles that is startling and worth your time to read in view of the trucking industry claim that everything we use "came by struck." The first in a series of three articles is included below:

MANIPULATOR OF MEMBERSHIP'S MONEY CONVICTED ON KICKBACK CHARGES

Most truckers, it would be safe to say, have never heard of Allen Dorfman or Rick Benveniste, nor do they know of the circumstances which led them to meet one another. That they should—particularly if they're members of the Teamsters Union—is a gross understatement, to say the least. In order to learn about these men, it is necessary to unravel an intricate series of financial maneuvers conducted over the years by Allen Dorfman; maneuvers, as we will show, which demonstrate that the Central States Pension Fund has become the personal bankroll of the Mafia, Teamsters leaders, trucking company executives and other unsavory characters.

The Central States Pension Fund's job, according to its executive secretary Francis J. Murtha, is "to provide pensions for the employees." The Fund receives its income from employers in 22 southeastern and southwestern states who contribute \$13 per week for each of their 437,000 employees, who have taken the option of a future pension rather than a present increase in pay. So that the Fund will have adequate money to pay these pensions, the 16 trustees (8 from the Teamsters Union and 8 representing the trucking companies) decide where to invest the money so that it will grow in size.

That's what spokesmen from the Fund say. The best estimates as to how much money is currently in the Fund come from outside experts on the subject. They say that the Fund should now be worth the staggering sum of \$1.4 billion, making it the largest and richest pension fund in the world. An intensive, year-long investigation by Overdrive, though, has discovered that not only is this figure incorrect, but that the Fund is perilously close to bankruptcy. In fact, say sources close to the Fund, so little cash has been on hand within the last year that the Fund has had to borrow money from banks on two occasions simply in order to pay pensions which were due.

This state of affairs is not, as might at first be concluded, because any of the above figures are inaccurate; rather, they are understated, if anything. The truth of the matter is that the money flowing into the Fund has gushed right back out in an endless progression of incredibly reckless loans.

The trustees, of course, are the ones technically responsible for what kind of loans are made with Central States money. But technicality has no relationship with fact when it comes to the Central States Pension Fund. Except for Jimmy Hoffa (prior to his going to jail, and until he reassumes power next year), the one man who can flatly say yes or no to a loan from the Fund, and who is not even an official of it, is Allen Dorfman. How the 49-year old Dorfman came to wield such enormous influence over such a vast amount of money can be traced from events which began in 1950.

HOFFA'S INTRODUCTION TO THE MAFIA

By 1949, Hoffa was the unchallenged Teamsters leader in Michigan. He was, however, without power beyond the borders of that state. Knowing that Chicago was the key to union influence throughout the midwest, Hoffa developed close ties with Paul (Red) Dorfman (he died last year), and who also is Allen's father. Besides being head of the Chicago Waste Handlers Union (he was kicked out by the AFL-CIO in 1957 for corruption), Dorfman was a powerful underworld figure. He was closely linked with Tony Accardo, who took over as head of the Chicago syndicate after Al Capone's death. In exchange for introducing him to organized crime, Hoffa gave the Dorfman family the insurance business for the Central Conference of Teamsters Welfare Fund.

At the time he turned this over to the Dorfman's quickly-formed Union Casualty company, the broker who would handle it, Allen Dorfman, was slightly unprepared. Red Dorfman's son did not even have an insurance brokerage license, let alone an office, when the insurance contract was to be awarded. That didn't deter Allen, and he quickly swung into action.

Eight years later, these were the facts: Allen and his mother Rose had received over \$3 million in commissions from Teamsters business. Of that amount, it was estimated that \$1.2 million was in excessive commissions, another \$400,000 was in excess "service" fees, and \$1.6 million was simply the total of the kickbacks made to the Dorfmans. At one point, Allen simply took \$51,000 in premiums and deposited it in his own bank account.

Between 1952 and 1954, Hoffa apparently saw how poorly Dorfman was doing because he let him increase his commissions as well as the rates, but cut back on the benefits paid to members. In 1956, Hoffa allowed the benefits to be cut still further. All in all, an outstanding example to Teamsters members of how to pay more and get less.

HOFFA AND DORFMAN—MANIPULATING THE FUND

Moving into the 1960's Dorfman's talents began to bloom. The Central States Pension Fund had recently been created, and Hoffa and Dorfman lost no time in reaping the bonanza. As the years passed, Dorfman formed new companies to manipulate his various projects. His involvement with Reliable Insurance Company of Ohio is an accurate portrait of Dorfman at work.

In 1963, a man by the name of Bernie Nemerov purchased Reliable with a \$4 million Central States Pension Fund loan; a loan obtained through Dorfman's efforts. Immediately after the loan was granted, and for 2 years thereafter, \$25,000,000 of premiums from Central States Insurance were funneled into Reliable and another Nemerov company, California Life Insurance, via Dorfman-affiliated agencies. California Life carried half of the group accident, health and life business; the other half was covered by Republic National of Texas, a company which has Dorfman as their representative, and had its own ties into Mafia-connected loans.

The Dorfman's did not openly assume ownership of Reliable until mid-1966. At that time, they drew up a contract stating that they owned 100% of Reliable, and that the company had these debts: \$150,000 to Health Plan Consultants, Inc. (a company owned by Dorfman), \$1.2 million to American National Bank in Chicago (where Dorfman has always had dealings), and \$4.9 million to the Fund (the original loan was \$4 million, suggesting that Reliable had never repaid any part of the 1963 loan). The contract further stated that they would sell 75% of Reliable to a group of 4 companies and, as sole agents for insurance placement for the Fund, di-

rect millions of dollars in premium money to these companies. Within a year, one of the 4 companies was on the verge of bankruptcy. Others filed lawsuits, claiming that none of them had gotten the promised business; that Dorfman had kept it himself.

HOME IS WHERE THE MONEY GOES

Publicly, it is said that Allen Dorfman's main base of operations is Chicago. His residence is Deerfield. Behind the scenes, though, it appears that Dorfman's home is where the Central States money goes.

Information has been obtained that Dorfman spends most of his time in Southern California; San Diego County, to be exact. The scene of his operations there is the 3,000 acre luxury resort of the very wealthy known as La Costa. In addition to being a watering hole for famous sports figures, the show biz crowd and politicians, La Costa is also a relaxing spot for the top leaders of organized crime throughout the country. Law enforcement investigators say most forms of gambling are available around the premises; and for high stakes, they add.

Records show that Allen Dorfman is the owner of Lot 166, La Costa Valley Unit Number 4 as of September 18, 1968. As a "coincidence," Dorfman might say, La Costa has also been entirely funded by loans from the Central States Pension Fund. The press has estimated La Costa's value at \$12 million, and Fund loans totaling \$18.8 million are reportedly to have been to the development. Overdrive has learned, though, that Central States loans totaling just about \$46 million have been pumped in since November, 1964, and that most of the money has never been repaid. This, in spite of the fact that Fund rules say that loans are not to exceed 2/3 of the value of the property; in this case, \$8 million.

Up the road a piece in Los Angeles, Dorfman's name has popped up in connection with another land development project—Beverly Ridge Estates. Those involved with this operation have been variously charged with perjury, income tax evasion, wire fraud and mail fraud. Dorfman has claimed that he was involved only to the extent that he had 2 lots, "maybe half an acre." Information has been uncovered, however, showing that Dorfman actually received 5.7 acres of land without having to pay any money; land, it might be added, which was selling for \$15,000 per acre. Dorfman, then, was the beneficiary of \$85,500 worth of land, an act of pure charity. Beverly Ridge, as some might have suspected, was the recipient of \$12 million in loans from the Fund, none of which was paid back. Almost from the date of its first loan from the Fund (December, 1964), Beverly Ridge was in trouble. At present, the project is tied up in bankruptcy proceedings and numerous lawsuits. It was reported that authorities were prepared to return a number of criminal indictments against those involved, but it developed that the records of the companies involved have been spirited out of the country.

Moving east now, a quick stop in Denver. Here, Allen Dorfman is a director of the Villa National Bank. By another quirk of fate, the Villa National Bank borrowed \$200,000 from the Central States Pension Fund in 1967. Five years later, it still owes the Fund a balance of \$184,000.

In Wisconsin, Dorfman has a summer place at Eagle River. Also in Wisconsin are two loans for land development totaling \$1.6 million, and made as far back as 1967. To date, \$1.3 million is still outstanding on that amount.

DORFMAN'S CAPERS IN FLORIDA

Striking down to Florida, one comes to Dorfman's condominium in Miami Beach. In the same building, it has been discovered that one of his neighbors is William Presser, Vice-President of the International and a

Teamsters leader in Ohio (how much time Presser spends there is unknown as he usually is under indictment a lot of the time for extortion, kickbacks, etc.). Presser's son has also been a half owner in some of Dorfman's Florida property. Another neighbor of Dorfman in the building just happens to be Frank Fitzsimmons, who is gracing the stage none too effectively until Hoffa returns.

It also so happens that the condominium complex was built by Cal Kovens of Kovens Construction Company in Miami. One of Kovens' companies in Plantation, Florida, borrowed \$3.4 million from the Fund in 1966, and so far still owes \$3 million on the loan. In 1964, Kovens was convicted, along with Hoffa, of wire and mail fraud involving other Central States swindles. One of his other recent involvements was with Beverly Ridge Estates.

Dorfman acquired another property without a cash outlay. This occurred in Miami Beach in 1966. At that time, Lou Poller, a frequent multi-million dollar borrower from the Fund, was having trouble with a \$2 million Fund loan on property at 8101 Biscayne Blvd. in Miami Beach. Poller asked Dorfman for help. Apparently Dorfman "helped," although how is not clear. Dorfman got 50% of the property as a result, but the loan is yet to be repaid.

About the same time, Dorfman, together with Al Baron, an attorney for the Fund, made another shrewd move. They took over the Cove Inn, Naples, Florida, by assuming its overdue Central States Pension Fund loan of \$1.7 million without any outlay of money. In December, 1968, Dorfman and Baron sold it. Part of the deal was that the new owners would take over the Fund loan at \$1.9 million, giving Dorfman and Baron a neat \$200,000 profit. Today, the loan has a balance of \$1.8 million.

Another company Dorfman exhibited interest in was World Wide Realty. So interested was he, in fact, that he had 25,000 shares of stock in the company. At that time, World Wide owned the Boca Teeca Country Club Estates near Boca Raton, Florida. Also at that time—February, 1968—Boca Teeca managed to get \$5.1 million in Fund loans pumped into it. Today, \$4.7 million is still owed on that loan. Whoever knows where that money went certainly isn't talking.

SPREADING THE FUND AROUND

Although Dorfman's special position with the Fund makes it unnecessary for him to have dealings with others, it appears that he isn't adverse to spreading his benevolence around. Some of his partners in a venture called Lakeshore Investment are: Albert Matheson, an employer trustee of the Fund, and secretary of the Automobile Transporters Welfare Fund (Dorfman's agency handles the insurance on this fund, too); and Donald Peters, employee trustee of the Fund, president of a Chicago Local and general organizer for the IBT. He apparently does a lot of work because he receives almost \$100,000 per year from the Union; hard work no doubt appreciated by the membership. Another partner is an employer trustee for the Fund, Thomas Duffey from Milwaukee.

The money doesn't all go to the employer segment of trucking. Take Murray (Dusty) Miller, 4th Vice-President of the International and Director of the Southern Conference. Dusty was a trustee of the Fund from its formation in 1955 until 1968. Before he left, Dusty borrowed \$1.6 million in 1965 from the Fund to buy Trinity Sand & Gravel in Dallas. Almost immediately, the Fund foreclosed on the company without a single penny having been paid on the loan. Almost as instantly, a new corporation was formed which borrowed another \$1.4 million from the Fund. This corporation—Metropolitan Sand & Gravel—was set up by St. Louis attorney Morris Shenker, and his ownership in it is 45%. Shenker is probably right behind

Dorfman when it comes to having influence over the Fund. Shenker, though, specializes in dealing with the Mafia, a subject to be covered thoroughly in our next article. The 2,800 acres of land now controlled by Shenker, it appears, now is valued at \$300 million, thanks to a federal decision to build a multi-billion dollar barge channel through it from Dallas-Fort Worth to the Gulf of Mexico. This good fortune doesn't seem to have affected the company's payments to the Fund: \$1.1 million loan (This does not include the \$1.6 million. That is gone. Just ask Dusty.)

A few of the other companies through which Dorfman spins his intricate webs are American Overseas Insurance Union Insurance Agency, Amalgamated Insurance Company, Conference Insurance Consultants, Inc. All of course, are in some way concerned with "providing" coverage for members of the Teamsters Union. Although not directly connected with insurance (except to wrangle loans from Central States), yet another Dorfman enterprise is Aetna Resources Association in New York. Dorfman has several partners in this one, including James Hoffa, Jr.

"CUT A NEW HOLE IN HIS HEAD"

All is not sweetness and light when the dealings with Dorfman don't go to his liking. One person who discovered this was Stewart Hopps. The arrangement between Dorfman and Hopps went something like this: premiums from Teamsters insurance were to be directed to Intercontinental, a Hopps' Panamanian insurance company with offices in Nassau, the Bahamas, Dorfman discovered that \$100,000 that was supposed to be there was transferred to another company of Hopps. Dorfman, in an attempt to get the money back, offered "to cut a new hole" in Hopps' head, outfit him with a concrete overcoat, and as a finale, threatened his grandchildren.

The Justice Department and the IRS have long been aware of the hundreds of millions of dollars that have flowed through Dorfman's hands, not to mention the dozens of questionable loans he has been involved in. Because of Dorfman's uncanny knack of financial fast-shuffle, plus the sheer volume and complexity of his operations, they have been unable to make anything stick. Not that they haven't tried. Literally scores of Federal agents have spent thousands of hours and untold amounts of money trying to untangle his purposely-hidden affairs. But they have consistently failed. Dorfman has been indicted for jury tampering and extortion, but has never been convicted.

Although Dorfman was the unofficial right hand man of Hoffa when it came to tapping the Central States "money well," he finally received a status of legitimacy in 1967. Or so said the executive secretary of the Fund, Francis Murtha. When Hoffa went to prison in March, 1967, he had previously made arrangements so that his alter ego was in charge of disbursing Teamsters funds to the assorted Mafia figures and their cronies who had come to depend upon the Fund as a source of easy money.

THE "SPECIAL CONSULTANT" ARRIVES

A letter dated March 23, 1967 (reprinted here) was sent by Albert Matheson to Dorfman, appointing him "special consultant" to the Fund. Although no specific duties were cited, it has apparently been assumed by the trustees that this official confirmation of Dorfman was a blanket OK to do whatever he wanted. When asked what he "consults" about, Dorfman has said, "general administration." Based upon Dorfman's past inventiveness, the limits of the definition of that term are boundless.

The letter just referred to states that Dorfman's appointment was authorized by a motion passed by the trustees. Through considerable effort, Overdrive has been able

to obtain a copy of the minutes of the trustee meeting which supposedly authorized his appointment. They are reprinted here. As is clearly evident from these minutes, no such authorization was intended so that Dorfman would receive any such sweeping powers as he now exercises.

This is the letter appointing Dorfman as "special consultant" to the Fund. A careful reading of the Board meeting minutes which supposedly authorized this show that no such sweeping powers were to be given Dorfman:

MARCH 23, 1967.

Mr. ALLEN DORFMAN,
Chicago, Ill.

DEAR MR. DORFMAN: This is to confirm the fact that in accordance with a motion passed by the Trustees of the Central States, Southeast and Southwest Areas Pension Fund, I as Chairman of the Employers Group do hereby appoint Allen M. Dorfman as a Special Consultant to the Fund.

All of his traveling expenses are to be paid by the Fund.

Very truly yours,

ALBERT D. MATHESON,
Trustee.

AND A LEAR JET AT \$30,000 PER MONTH

Further evidence to support this is another document recently obtained by Overdrive. Accordingly to Matheson's letter, Dorfman was not appointed as a paid consultant of the Fund until March 23, 1967. As such, he was not entitled to have the Fund pay his expenses. Yet this document shows that Dorfman was charging travel expenses to the Fund at least as early as February 8. Perhaps this fast and loose kind of operation is shocking to some, but at the Fund, it's "business as usual." In keeping with Central States business practices, Dorfman has pulled another typical caper: he bought a 6-seat Lear jet, then leased it to the Fund at \$30,000 per month. Whether the Fund actually needs its own jet plane is open to question; particularly since Dorfman uses it most of the time. Also, no one has given any answer as to why the Fund wouldn't buy one on its own.

And if anyone had any doubts about Dorfman's power, in March, 1967, one event quickly dispelled them: as soon as Hoffa went to prison, and Dorfman was "appointed," one found that Dorfman was using Hoffa's personal office in Teamsters headquarters to conduct business.

THE HORVATH LOANS

The loans made to one George Horvath is a recent example typifying Dorfman and his style. It also shows that Dorfman's manipulations were not good enough, for a change. Because of one loan made to Horvath, and the kickback he paid to obtain it, the net closed on Allen Dorfman. What dozens of investigators had failed to do before finally came to pass: Dorfman was convicted of accepting a kickback. While this conviction has not stopped Dorfman, nor the looting of the Fund, it has shed some light on its operation, and has put a significant crack in the once-impenetrable wall of secrecy surrounding it.

The person who nailed Dorfman is an unlikely sort. Rick Ben-Veniste is the 29-year-old (yes; that's 29) U.S. Attorney in New York who accomplished it. Although he's had less than 4 years experience with the Justice Department, Ben-Veniste has proved to be a formidable and excellent prosecutor. He is responsible for convicting Messrs. Sweig and Voloshen for bribery, perjury, and influence-peddling through the office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives. A New York Mafia figure, Salvatore Granello, also came under his gun and was convicted of income tax evasion. Two other individuals who have been prominent in bilking the Pension Fund were convicted by him in a case involving kickbacks: Sam Burger, a friend of

Dorfman, and James (Jimmy Doyle) Plumeri, a powerful figure in the Luchese family, one of New York's ruling Mafia groups. Doyle did not serve his sentence, however; last September, he was discovered with his necktie around his throat. Wound very tightly, we might add.

SOME \$16.9 MILLION BORROWED—\$16.6 MILLION STILL OWED

The Horvath routine actually began in November 1963, when he borrowed \$4.4 million from the Fund for a company called Massachusetts Mohair Plush Company. In June, 1964, Horvath took out three more loans: \$644,000 went to his Buckeye Corporation, \$2.2 million to an outfit called Boot Mills, and \$624,000 was funneled into his Hettrick Manufacturing Company. By March 1967, every one of these loans was almost hopelessly past due. Through the efforts of "friends," though, Horvath was able to obtain a \$5.8 million loan for the Montmartre Hotel in Miami Beach. A short time after that, on June 30, 1967, Horvath obtained yet another loan: \$1.5 million to a company created just to receive the loan, Neisco, Inc. It was this last loan which led to Dorfman's conviction.

Just prior to the approval for the Neisco loan, even the usual rubber-stamping attitude of the Fund trustees was unsettled because of Horvath's disastrous financial history. It seems that the trustees were actually against it. But not for long. Dorfman told Horvath that for a mere \$55,000 payoff, the loan would go through, no sweat. Horvath obtained the money by making a phony business transaction in Switzerland, and having Henri Jacques, a Swiss banker, fly the cash into the United States. Horvath then took the money—in \$20's, \$50's and \$100's—to Dorfman's office in Chicago and made the payoff there. Instantly, the trustees changed their mind and the loan was made.

While on the subject of Horvath's loans, an interesting sidelight should be noted: the total amount borrowed by Horvath was \$16.9 million. Overdrive has recently learned that the outstanding balance on these loans is still \$16.6 million.

WHY WOULD NOT JACQUES TESTIFY?

The only witness for the government was George Horvath. Repeated attempts were made to have the Swiss banker, Henri Jacques, testify. Jacques, though, declined to appear, although he gave no reason. Overdrive recently contacted Jacques at his home in Geneva, Switzerland, in an effort to learn why he refused to appear. Besides refusing an answer on that question, Jacques denied any knowledge about Horvath and the entire matter. His comments in that regard, however, are overwhelmingly refuted by the mass of documentation proving his involvement in the transaction. At this point, almost any speculation could be made as to his refusal to come to the United States.

In April, Dorfman was sentenced on 6 counts of conspiracy and fraud. His "punishment:" one year in prison and a \$15,000 fine on each count. The catch is that each sentence is to run at the same time. Dorfman, as one might expect, is free (without having to put up any bail) as the anticipated appeal is going on.

DORFMAN SENTENCED

At the sentencing hearing, Dorfman's lawyer droned on for 45 minutes about his client's war record, his charitable acts, and how many people were dependent on his presence outside of prison. All these were no doubt true, particularly the last comment. By contrast, Ben-Veniste's remarks to the judge were brief low-key and to the point. He noted that the "people most concerned with this case, but who were not present, were the members of the Central States Pension Fund who were betrayed by Dorfman for his own personal profit." The law, Ben-

Veniste continued, was designed "to protect the rights and aspirations of working people covered by the Fund. Frequently, these men give up demands in collective bargaining for wage increases in exchange for pension benefits, and they rely on the federal government to enforce the laws."

GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF THEFT TO CONTINUE

Some have ventured the opinion that Dorfman's conviction would bar him from any further connection with the Fund. When asked about that recently, Murtha, the executive secretary of the Fund (and who insiders say is without any power whatsoever) said: "I'm not in a position to answer that." Apparently no one else is, based upon the non-availability of trustees to answer that question. It has been learned, however, that the Board of Trustees has the matter "under consideration," and that it is an "open question."

To expect Dorfman to be ousted from his impregnable position within the Teamsters Union is to misunderstand the guiding principles upon which the Central States Pension Fund have their way, the mortal enemy of the Teamsters Union—honesty—will never be allowed to raise its ugly head.

NEWS BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

HON. G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 8, 1972

Mr. WHITEHURST. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting in the RECORD the August 7, 1972 edition of the news bulletin of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. I take this action to help my colleagues be informed of developments across the Nation leading to the 200th anniversary in 1976. The bulletin is compiled and written by the ARBC communications committee staff. The bulletin follows:

BICENTENNIAL BULLETIN

ARBC Director Jack I. LeVant resigned on August 1, prior to Senate hearings on the Bicentennial by the Judiciary Subcommittee on Federal Holidays, Charters and Celebrations. In a letter to Chairman Mahoney, LeVant stated, that he was resigning so that "my own continued service not serve as a controversial and distracting issue during the important hearings relating to the Commission."

During the Senate Hearings Chairman Mahoney told the legislators, "We are proud of our record and aware of our shortcomings. There is inevitable and healthy disagreement as to means, methods, and programs, but there is general enthusiasm for a significant, nationwide observance of this milestone in our history. Our aim is to develop programs encompassing that enthusiasm, programs which will involve all of our citizens, because, as President Nixon has said the observance of our nation's 200th anniversary must go directly to the people."

In his statement to the Subcommittee Commission Member Kenneth Beale stated, "I've been kept busy on the Commission in that it practices what it preaches. I'm a youth of 19 with all the rights and powers of any other Commissioner which is a real credit to the ARBC in that many organizations put youth in positions of authority in name and not in practice."

George E. Lang, Chairman of the Festival USA Committee summarized during the

hearings his Committee's activities: "Our major efforts this past year have been to create a solid base for the development of programs in the arts, in travel, hospitality and exchange. With this accomplished, with the selection of our excellent panelists and their concomitant commitment to programs of excellence."

White House curator Clement Conger stated in a recent letter that he hopes the James Monroe Sitting Room and the James Madison Dining Room in the Department of State can be changed architecturally in time for the Bicentennial to fit the collection of federal furniture there.

Msgr. Wilfrid J. Nash, President of Gannon College in Erie, Pa., announced the initiation of a Bicentennial Program which would be directed toward "continuing the preparation of the leadership that is necessary to the realization of the moral and social goals expressed in the Declaration of Independence." The college intends to relate the educational experiences of its students to the significant responsibilities they will have to assume in the United States in the next four years. Assisting in the implementation of the college's Bicentennial Program is a Bicentennial Committee of 76 men and women.

On the Fourth of July, the Lancaster County Bicentennial Corporation announced that "The Hands of Liberty" had been selected as the theme for the county's bicentennial commemoration. The theme alludes to contributions made by early settlers of Lancaster County to the country's struggle for independence almost 200 years ago.

For the Bicentennial, the Chesapeake Bay Museum at St. Michaels, Md. is considering the construction of a replica of the British ship, the "Peggy Stewart," which was burned in the Annapolis Harbor in 1774.

In mid-September of this year, the Albermarle-Charlottesville American Independence Bicentennial Commission of Virginia will present its master plan for the county/city's bicentennial commemoration. The proposed master plan lists ideas from a variety of sources, including many suggestions from the public. Some of the proposals to be presented are:

HISTORIC

Graves.—Program to clean and restore graves in city and county of Revolutionary Era, by Youth Bicentennial Committee and U.S. Army Reserve, monthly, 1972-1976.

EDUCATIONAL

Exchange Program.—City and County, through possible "sister city" program, sponsor two high school students yearly to England, and host two here, 1974-1976.

CULTURE

Sculpture.—Plan sculpture competition for city's new park, beginning 1975.

FESTIVE

Festive.—Request NCAA national track finals, 1976.

TOURISTIC

Information Center.—Continue work on Bicentennial Information Center with opening planned July 4, 1974.

The Albermarle-Charlottesville Commission believes that its group is one of the first in the USA to hold a public hearing to consider adoption of a bicentennial master plan.

The religious developments of the American Revolutionary Era will be studied at a conference planned in 1973 by the American Society for Church History and the Institute of Early American History and Culture. To be held in Williamsburg, Va. on March 30 and 31, the conference will consider the causes and effects of the growth of sectarianism which followed the war. A program committee of scholars concerned with church history is drawing up a program which will bring together church historians and others. During last week's Senate Hearings Ms.

Hortense Boutell, representing Women in Community Service, stated that her group of women strongly support the expressed goals of the ARBC and the Resolutions of the Women's Coalition Task Force thus far advanced." She also stated that her group favors legislation to provide the necessary authorization and appropriations to this end.

Charles "Pat" Hall, photographer and writer for Cheyenne newspapers, was hired as executive director of the Wyoming Bicentennial Commission. Commission Chairman Peggy Simson Curry, Casper, said Hall will be headquartered in the offices of the State Archives and Historical department.

**"MEET THE AMERICANS" WILL
FIND 1,000,000 HOSTS FOR AMER-
ICA'S BICENTENNIAL GUESTS**

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 8, 1972

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, in his Fourth of July message this year, President Nixon said:

Our bicentennial era is a time for Americans to say to the world, "You helped to make us what we are. Come and see what wonders your countrymen have worked in this new country of ours. Come and let us say 'Thank you.' Come and join in our celebration of a proud past. Come and share our dreams for a brighter future."

If the spirit of the President's message is carried out in 1976, the 200th anniversary of government by the people may also go down in history as the birthday of genuine people-to-people diplomacy. In that case, the dream expressed by the President and the open warmth and hospitality of the American people will have moved the world a great step forward in international understanding and friendship.

But between such a dream and its realization lies an immense gulf that can be bridged only by practical planning and hard, persistent work. And this practical spadework has been going forward for more than 2 years now, quietly carried on by such private organizations as Meet the Americans, a nonprofit task force specifically designed for the task of making the American bicentennial celebration the greatest expression of home and community hospitality the world has ever seen.

At this date, no one can say how many hundreds of thousands of people from other nations will respond to our invitation—we can only be sure that it will be the greatest friendly convergence of peoples in history. From all over the world, private citizens will come to spend a few days, not as tourists or spectators, but as a part of the American experience—to live as a part of an American family, to explore its community, visit its cultural, industrial, and scenic attractions, meet its neighbors, and learn about its life and work and problems.

And to guarantee that wherever they go in the United States, our guests will be personally welcomed by American families who will serve as their volunteer hosts and guides in the communities, Meet the Americans has embarked on the

gigantic task of enlisting 1 million American volunteer host families between now and 1976.

Meet the Americans was conceived and organized by Tom and Frances Murphy, the able directors of the American Host Foundation, and its host plan closely follows the foundation program under which thousands of European teachers have been brought into closer contact with the American reality over the past decade. Like the foundation hosts, each Meet the American host family will have an opportunity to correspond with its guest or guests before arrival, and will be responsible for helping to work out—in cooperation with any participating local organizations—suggestions for the guest's activities, for meeting the guest and treating him or her as a house guest for a stay of from 3 to 7 days.

But in recognition of the gigantic challenge of the bicentennial. Meet the Americans has gone far beyond the home hospitality concept to set up models for groups, communities and cities in the United States to follow in organizing bicentennial exchange visits with comparable groups in other nations. The first of 10 Meet the Americans pilot programs got under way in September 1971, with a highly successful visit of 160 businessmen from Dusseldorf, Germany, as guests of the chamber of commerce and city of Long Beach, Calif., and plans for a reciprocal visit to Dusseldorf this fall. A second model exchange—between St. Louis, Mo., and Offenbach, Germany—will take place in 1973.

Some groups, such as the Jaycees, are already deeply involved in planning for 1976. The Meet the Americans program is sufficiently flexible that local, national, or international groups of virtually any composition or interest can plan a small or large exchange visit with a compatible group in another nation. The national Meet the Americans office, at the Commodore Hotel, Park Avenue at 42d Street, New York City, N.Y., 10017.

I am proud to be among nearly 100 congressional sponsors of this great adventure in international friendship, and I urge everyone who is proud of our Nation's heritage and concerned for its future to take part in it. If the bicentennial year makes a significant contribution to international goodwill, as I believe it can, it will be because of the vision of such people as Tom and Frances Murphy and the good work of such organizations as Meet the Americans.

NAACP RESOLUTIONS

HON. CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 8, 1972

Mr. DIGGS. Mr. Speaker, for 36 years the Detroit branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has led the struggle of blacks for full freedom and equality of opportunity, not only in Detroit, but in the entire Nation.

Detroit, which hosted the 63d annual

convention of the NAACP on July 3-7 of this year, represents in a very real sense the patterns of growth and change which have manifested themselves in the past decades. It has been in the forefront of every effort to break through the barriers of race and color that have impeded the legitimate aims and aspirations of black citizens.

Following in that tradition, the 63d convention adopted resolutions pertaining to the major questions concerning blacks today. I would like to include at this time a copy of those resolutions for the attention of my colleagues:

II. EMERGENCY RESOLUTIONS

1. NIXON AND BUSING

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has consistently relied on the judicial process as one avenue for vindicating constitutional rights. In no field has the record of the NAACP been more marked with success than in public education.

NAACP lawyers led the assault upon the cancerous "separate-but-equal" doctrine promulgated by the Supreme Court in 1896. That sustained attack culminated in the historic decision in *Brown v. Topeka Bd. of Education*, in 1954, which sounded the death knell to legally-supported segregated education.

The victory reaffirmed the faith of black Americans in the efficacy of law as an instrument of change. This faith held fast even in the face of evasions, deceit and outright resistance on the part of school officials and state authorities.

As the focus of the attack on segregated education shifted to the North, the NAACP exposed the subtleties at work that led to the segregation of black children with the resultant denial of equal education to as pervasive a degree as existed in the South.

As the NAACP removed the cover from one Northern school system after another, there was exposed to full view state-induced segregation. Nowhere was the expose more dramatic than in the Detroit school desegregation case, *Bradley et al. v. Milliken*. The evidence in that case showed how a northern community encouraged and perpetuated segregation by shaping school attendance boundaries, transporting black students past white schools to other black schools, formulating and modifying attendance zones, purposely building limited capacity schools in white areas so as to restrict attendance of blacks, and allowing educational choice to be influenced by white community sentiment.

What has been true of Detroit can be found to exist in nearly every major urban area. The judge in the San Francisco Unified School District Case (197) said the "law is settled that school authorities violate the Constitution by providing for the construction of new schools or enlargement of existing ones in a manner which continues or increases substantial racial imbalance." Courts have moved to correct this evil by directing the use of traditional educational tools such as busing, consolidation, pairing, etc. One of the educational tools, bus transportation, has been provided by the states over a half century. Forty percent of all school children currently arrive at their school doors on a bus provided by the state. Adding to that the number of those who use public transportation, the percentage rises to sixty-five percent.

Busing for educational purposes is not a new phenomenon in America. It has been widely accepted as one of the necessary tools of modern day education. Now that its use is being called in to aid desegregation, political opportunities and racists are declaring it to be an evil. The President of the United States has picked up the "never never" bat-

the cry and is leading the mob in its assault upon the Fourteenth Amendment's equal protection clause. He is invading the prerogative of a co-equal branch of government, the judiciary, by proposing legislation designed to interfere with the power of the courts to correct constitutional violations. He is arousing passions of hate and bitterness.

President Nixon has even made a thinly veiled threat to encourage the campaign for the enactment of a constitutional amendment forbidding busing for the purpose of desegregation if the Congress does not act in plainer language on his request for a moratorium. His obsession with this angle is revealed by the fact that the major portion of his remarks on the signing of the Higher Education Bill were in support of his anti-busing stance.

This is a divisive strategy totally destructive to a constitutional form of government. Furthermore, coming as it does at a time when courts have begun to effectively deal with deeply rooted institutional segregation, it amounts to changing the rules in the middle of the game.

The NAACP goes on record as reaffirming its commitment to the judicial process as one means of redressing grievances. We reaffirm our commitment to a single society. We will continue to resist with all of our resources any strategy or device designed to inhibit or interfere with the power of courts to utilize busing as a tool for correcting constitutional violations.

We call upon all units of the NAACP and all of America, to reject both the crude and the sophisticated attempts at perpetuating dualism in American society by keeping black children contained in segregated educational compounds.

IV. CIVIL RIGHTS

1. PRIVATE CLUBS

Whereas the granting of liquor licenses or all other special privileges by states to private clubs that discriminate on the basis of race, creed, color or national origin places the state stamp of approval upon such discrimination, and

Whereas such discrimination has been approved by a recent decision of the majority of the Supreme Court of the United States,

Be it resolved, that we call upon the Congress to exercise its authority under the 13th and 14th Amendments to enact legislation prohibiting the issuance of liquor licenses, the granting of tax exemptions or all other special privileges to applicants that discriminate on the basis of race, creed, color or national origin.

2. IMPLEMENTATION OF NAACP NATIONAL DOMESTIC POLICY

Whereas, the present federal administration has steadily eroded those domestic programs aimed at alleviating the plight of inner city blacks, other minorities and the poor, and

Whereas, the process of the Model Cities program, despite its shortcomings, is presently one of the few major federal programs that can be an effective social and physical development tool for blacks, other minorities and the poor, but the administration has withheld adequate funds for Model Cities and has persisted in its efforts to terminate that program; and

Whereas, blacks, other minorities and the poor, are left with a situation where, for the first time in ten years, there is no nationally concerted effort by government to implement a comprehensive, in-depth national domestic program, and the needs of blacks, other minorities and the poor are being ignored or soft-pedaled by the national administration;

Be it resolved that the NAACP force the issue and the need for implementing a comprehensive domestic policy by adopting the following strategy:

1. Follow-up the NAACP presentation of its domestic policy to the platform committees of the major political parties and presentation to all presidential candidates and requesting and publishing the position, if any, taken by each of these candidates, and

2. Direct all units of the NAACP to express our dissatisfaction to elected congressional officials regarding the current reactionary attitude of the present administration with respect to domestic programs which affect the lives of blacks and other minorities and the poor;

3. Consider working with other groups who have a common stake in a national domestic program to achieve the goals of decent housing, adequate schools, full employment and comprehensive health services.

4. Urge the postal service to restore the funding of the Postal Street Academies in the six major cities which provided economic and other assistance to more than 3,000 poor and disadvantaged youth.

3. PENAL REFORM

Whereas, the NAACP is concerned with fair and equal justice and treatment for all people. Whereas, minority people are not adequately represented on policy and decision making commissions, boards, committees and agencies concerned with reform of penal institutions, administration, rehabilitation, and enforcement procedures; and whereas, the confinement of first offenders with hardened criminals is deemed objectionable and a deterrent to the rehabilitation of these first offenders, and

Whereas, rehabilitation of these first offenders is considered a first priority,

Be it resolved, that all units of the NAACP call upon Federal and State prison and correctional institutions, and administrators to strongly urge the immediate provision of separate minimum security facilities for first offenders convicted of non-heinous crimes, and the preparation of plans and budgetary requirements for the future construction of such minimum security correctional facilities, as an aid to rehabilitation.

Be it further resolved, that all units of the NAACP become actively concerned participants in Penal Reform programs.

Be it further resolved, that state officials initiate construction of state prisons in smaller sizes in vicinities of larger cities to facilitate visitation by families of inmates and recruitment of blacks for employment in such correctional institutions as guards, counselors, and all other personnel having direct association with inmates.

Be it further resolved, that to facilitate the recruitment of blacks and other minorities that it be incumbent upon the state to provide suitable and convenient housing for the personnel.

Be it further resolved that the NAACP urges Federal and state governments to initiate an affirmative action program to facilitate active recruitment of blacks and other minorities for such employment in existing institutions.

4. JURY PANELS

The Constitution of the United States mandates that persons accused of crimes be tried by a jury of their peers is almost always ignored where the defendant is black. The composition of petit and grand juries is almost never representative of the makeup of the total community. Few blacks ever serve on grand juries. The poor and those with limited formal education are generally excluded from both petit and grand juries. We believe this to be in violation of the Constitution of the United States.

In many instances prosecutors use the device of peremptory challenge to exclude blacks and other minorities from serving on petit juries.

Therefore, be it resolved, that the jury selection method presently practiced throughout the United States that fails to

guarantee a defendant a jury of his peers be restructured.

Be it further resolved, that persons called to serve on any jury receive sufficient compensation to avoid imposing financial hardship. That the qualifications for jurors be no greater than the qualifications for voting in national elections. That the makeup of jury panels conform as nearly as practical to numerical representation of minorities that exist in the total community and further that the practice of excusing women from jury service solely because of their sex be discontinued.

Be it finally resolved that the delegates to the 63rd annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in session in Detroit, Michigan, call upon the Congress of the United States and the State Legislatures to enact the proper legislation to effect the foregoing changes without delay.

Be it further resolved that NAACP branches undertake an action education program to inform the community of what is required to be included on the rolls from which jurors are selected, i.e., registering property and taxable assets and exemptions to be placed on jury rolls.

5. LEGAL ACTION FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

Whereas, the NAACP has filed an omnibus suit in a United States District Court naming as defendants Gov. Ronald Reagan of California and eight state agencies responsible for administration of programs in such areas as education, employment, and housing; and

Whereas, the NAACP fully expects to bring similar types of suits in other states in an effort to speed the death knell of racial discrimination; and

Whereas, for Negroes to have to sue district by district, city by city, will continue to frustrate and prolong the achievement of equal opportunity; be it hereby

Resolved that all NAACP units consider similar legal action as may be appropriate in their jurisdiction including techniques of fund raising for litigation.

6. UNANIMOUS JURY TRIALS

Be it resolved that in light of recent Supreme Court decisions approving jury verdicts in criminal cases where such verdicts are less than unanimous, we call upon all NAACP branches throughout the country to contact their state legislators to enact legislation that would bar any criminal conviction of defendants where such verdicts were not agreed to by the entire jury.

7. RESTRICTIVE PRACTICES IN PROFESSIONAL SPORTS

Whereas, the draft, reserve clause and other restrictive practices of professional sports, despite some of the high salaries paid, constitute a form of involuntary servitude, and

Whereas, so far as baseball is concerned, the Supreme Court has permitted these practices notwithstanding the growing commercialization of the game.

Therefore, we call upon the Congress to outlaw those restrictive practices and subject professional sports to anti-trust laws so players will be able to negotiate freely for their services.

8. CIVILIAN REVIEW BOARDS

The NAACP reaffirms its prior resolution in favor of civilian review boards of police as a means of holding checks and balances over police departments in relation to minority citizens.

9. EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

Whereas, women have made untold contributions to this country and to this Association, and

Whereas, the proposed 26th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the Equal Rights Amendment, is presently being submitted to state legislatures for ratification, and

Whereas, ratification by 38 states is required,

Be it resolved that the NAACP go on record supporting the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.

WOMEN IN THE MILITARY

HON. OTIS G. PIKE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 8, 1972

Mr. PIKE. Mr. Speaker, recently a subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee which I had the honor to chair studied the manner in which the military utilizes its manpower, including its womanpower. The report of that subcommittee was forwarded to Chairman F. EDWARD HEBERT of the Committee on Armed Services on June 28, was approved for printing by him on July 10, and printed at that time.

One of the recommendations of the subcommittee was as follows:

There is mere tokenism by the Department of Defense and the military service in the utilization of women. We are firmly convinced that reliance on the draft could be lessened if more vigorous efforts were made to recruit women throughout this nation, and more meaningful job opportunities were provided once the women entered the military. One of the first steps that could and should be taken is the elimination of any law which discriminates between men and women serving in the Armed Forces.

I was delighted to see in today's New York Times a story stating that the Army announced yesterday that it would double the Women's Army Corps by 1978 and give the WAC's a far larger variety of assignments, such as missile repair crewmen, radar technicians, electronic specialists, and heavy equipment operators.

While I will not claim that our subcommittee, consisting of Representatives SAMUEL S. STRATTON of New York, CHARLES H. WILSON of California, CARLETON J. KING of New York, G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST of Virginia, with Counsels William H. Cook and James F. Shumate, Jr., accomplished this miracle, I cannot help feeling that it contributed, and I congratulate the Army for having made a real breakthrough from mere tokenism to real participation.

Despite the article which follows, the subcommittee plans no further investigation of skirt lengths:

WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS TO GROW WITH MORE JOBS AND NEW STYLES

WASHINGTON, August 7. —The Army said today that it would nearly double the size of the Women's Army Corps by 1978, give Wacs almost any type of assignment except combat and maybe put them in pantsuits.

The program to use more women in the military is expected to ease the Army's problems in achieving an all-volunteer Army by next summer.

"By bringing in more women, the Army will be able to reduce the number of men required in noncombat jobs," Brig. Gen. Mildred C. Bailey, the WAC director said.

She told a news conference that the 13,320-member corps would be expanded to 15,900 by next June and that by June 1978, it would total 24,000, the largest number since World War II when it had nearly 100,000 members.

STYLE NOTES

To help attract enlistees, General Bailey said that the green uniform would be restyled to make it more feminine, more comfortable and easier to maintain. A pant suit for work is being considered, she said.

In the meantime, the Wacs have been authorized to wear more stylish black patent-leather shoes and black berets in place of the World War II-style caps.

Skirt lengths, however, will remain unchanged—one inch above or one inch below the knees. "We feel this is a good, reasonable skirt length for our uniform," the 52-year-old general remarked.

The Wacs, now mostly in clerical and administrative jobs, will soon work beside men in such jobs as missile-repair crewmen, radar technicians, electronics specialists and heavy equipment operators.

Up to now women were allowed to fill only 139 of the 484 Army assignments, but now only 48 are forbidden, to women, and they all involve carrying a rifle.

The opening of new job opportunities to women followed a report last month by a House Armed Services subcommittee that accused the Defense Department of "mere tokenism in the utilization of women in the armed services."

PATRICIA NIXON, "AMBASSADOR FOR PEACE"

HON. FLETCHER THOMPSON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 8, 1972

Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Hubert F. Lee, editor of Dixie Business magazine, published in Atlanta, Ga., has published a warm tribute to Mrs. Nixon for her continued efforts to bring peace to the world. The article is published in the summer issue and is written by his daughter, Sara Ivey, and is entitled "Patricia Nixon, 'Ambassador for Peace.'" I insert it in the RECORD for the benefit of all my colleagues:

PATRICIA NIXON, "AMBASSADOR FOR PEACE"

(By Sara Ivey)

We were thrilled and proud as we watched the TV when the First Lady, was shown with the President on the mission of Peace in China and Russia.

The President and his top aides did the bargaining.

But it was the First Lady, Pat Nixon, who won the hearts of the Chinese people and the Russian people with her graciousness, simplicity, genuine concern and interest in the people, their accomplishments and way of life.

Pat Nixon maintained poise and excited interest and the leaders and people responded with smiles and appreciation.

She was an "Ambassador for Peace"—without portfolio . . . on a radiant mission of good will.

A gracious proof that the American people want only friendship and peace over the world.

She was the Pat Nixon who in 1957 was acclaimed in a Gallup Poll as one of the "most admired women."

Here was the Pat Nixon who also in 1957 was named the "Nation's Ideal Housewife" by Homemakers Forum—communicating to the homemakers of China and Russia the kinship of mothers the world over.

The TV and the reporters made it clear that she was just a man's wife helping her husband by just being his wife.

Helen Thomas, UPI's outstanding White

House reporter, who covered the trips, told the UPI breakfast meeting in NX that "Everything was news, and it was a joy to have my editors ask via trans-Pacific satellite: 'What's Pat Wearing?'"

When the Atlanta Constitution ran an editorial "Winning Hearts" praising Mrs. Nixon, my father wrote her:

JUNE 3, 1972.

DEAR MRS. NIXON: The Atlanta Constitution had an editorial this morning about you with the caption "Winning Hearts."

For a few months, you have become to the world one of the "World's 10 Greatest Women."

I saw you on TV two decades ago with Mr. Nixon when he came before the bar of the nation and I was impressed with the old saying that behind every Great man is a Great wife.

I wonder if you would give me a few quotes on your trips to China and to Russia—from 10 to 1,999 words.

I would also appreciate an autographed picture—glossy print.

Twenty years ago, we set out to name the "World's 10 Greatest Women." The 10 for 1952 included:

Helen Keller.

Helen Rogers Reid.

Oveta Culp Hobby.

Lila Acheson Wallace.

Mary Roberts Rinehart.

In 1952, we added Mrs. Mamie Doud Eisenhower.

And in 1954, Queen Elizabeth.

I couldn't make a judgment on the future of India, so we didn't make a selection in 1955 or the following years.

Also we began naming the "A Great American" in 1955. On that list we have included Helen Keller, Oveta Culp Hobby, etc. . . .

Sincerely,

HUBERT LEE.

Mrs. Nixon's response:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, D.C., June 13, 1972.

DEAR MR. LEE: Your generous response to our travels to the Soviet Union is a most meaningful expression of friendship and support.

Knowing that we carried with us the spirit of goodwill from the hearts of the American people contributed immeasurably to the significance of our mission.

As mankind attains new thresholds of understanding and communication, all citizens of the world will be greatly enriched and enlightened through mutual cooperation and exchange of the goals and accomplishments of peace.

With deep appreciation for your warm message,

Sincerely,

PATRICIA NIXON.

When Mrs. Eisenhower was added in 1953 to the list of the "World's 10 Greatest Living Women" it was announced in the Editor's Whirligig in the issue featuring Colonel James C. Self as the "Man of the South" for 1952.

Ten—Last year the editors of Dixie Business started out to pick the Ten Greatest Living Women. We named only 5 in 1952—with the idea of adding one a year, making it a six year project. The first 5 included Oveta Culp Hobby, Helen Keller, Helen Rogers Reid, Lila Acheson Wallace and Mary Roberts Rinehart.

Sixth is Mamie Eisenhower, helpmate of General and President Dwight D. Eisenhower. Oveta Culp Hobby, whose picture adorned the Spring, 1951 issue of Dixie Business when she became the first woman named to the South's Hall of Fame, wrote:

"To select a name for the World's Ten Greatest Women list for this year, as you request, is difficult. I might however, suggest the name of Mamie Eisenhower who qualifies as a great woman in woman's most important role . . ."

The editors of Dixie Business name Pat Nixon as one of the "World's 10 Greatest Living Women" for the same reasons Mrs. Eisenhower was named in the year 1953 as "a great woman who qualifies in woman's most important role . . ."

THE SUMMER OF 1972 BY ERIC JOHNSON

HON. CHARLES E. WIGGINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 8, 1972

Mr. WIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to count among my constituents Eric Johnson, a young man from Glendora, Calif. Eric is 16 years old and graduated this June from Glendora High School.

Notwithstanding his youth, Eric was recognized as a student with unusual perception and judgment. For these reasons and others, he was invited to deliver one of the speeches upon his graduation.

A copy of Eric Johnson's speech has been called to my attention. It reflects a degree of awareness of world events and America's role in them that one seldom finds in young persons, 16 years of age. I commend Eric's speech, "The Summer of 1972," to my colleagues and I insert the text at this point in the RECORD:

THE SUMMER OF 1972

There have been many graduation ceremonies and graduation speeches. I would hesitate to guess how many. Our country has expanded public school education as no other nation in history and with that expansion has grown the traditional graduation exercises and the graduation speech. Most of these speeches have been predictably optimistic and often full of cliches. However, in recent years it has become popular to berate our parents with the "generation gap", paint a future full of gloom and possible doom, and, in general, to be negative and foreboding.

I believe that this happens to be a happy time, I feel no desire to crucify you parents or to condemn the "establishment" for a whole series of grievances or to blame everything wrong with the world on "the system."

Rather, I would prefer to compare the Class of '72 with a few past graduations which I believe will place our hopes, our concerns and our problems in better perspective, I have entitled my speech, "The Summer of '72."

First, I would like to go back 40 years to the summer of 1932. This graduation class was coming out of high school in what is now called the "Great Depression". I don't suppose that anyone who was a graduate in the year 1932 thought of it as "great." Rather, it was a time of economic chaos, of national dejection, and for a great many people a time of worry over the most basic of concerns such as food, clothing and shelter.

What was a person graduating in the summer of 1932 to do? Those "New Deal" measures which were later to be instituted by the Roosevelt administration had not yet come to pass. A graduate of '32 was lucky to get a job and the vast majority could not afford college.

Yours was a time of depression and fear and the problem must have appeared overwhelming. Your parents must have been concerned about your prospects and undoubtedly had much advice to give. However,

their advice was based upon their own experiences and like most 18 years olds, you thought you were smarter than your parents.

In the midst of all this despair, you went out and got a job, you married, you had children and, to your everlasting credit, you outsmarted the doubters and the negative thinkers. You hung in there and eventually with the coming of World War II, the economic problems of the nation changed drastically. Mr. Roosevelt's famous remark to the country in 1933 "that all we have to fear is fear itself," turned out to be true after all. We admire your courage, your stamina and your faith in this great country.

In the summer of '42, we find that those graduating in that year had a whole new set of problems. The winds of war had finally blown their way and this country was now engaged in a great international struggle. The factories, farms and transportation systems were being put into high gear and jobs were plentiful.

Those of you who graduated in this fateful year will remember that there were many empty chairs at those graduation ceremonies, some of the 18 year olds had been drafted and others had volunteered. Those who had not yet gone to war on graduation day were soon to make their departure.

So, as we look at the summer of '42 we see yet another set of problems. This was a time of great crisis. The allies weren't doing too well, and the tide of battle had not yet turned in the summer of '42, so these people were faced with an uncertain future and a sense of urgency. The older generation said to these kids—"don't get married during a war." But, many did. It was perhaps a time of "live while you can." This class of '42 must have appeared to be a group of irresponsible, pleasure-seeking, jitterbugging, selfish individuals.

However, it seems to me that this was a time of national unity and patriotism. That same class and others like it went out and won an awfully big war.

The class of '42, first called GI's and then "Vets," came home and invaded the old American college and shook the "establishment" with your smoking on campus, your beer drinking sessions, and also with your seriousness. No longer was Harvard gentleman "C" good enough for you and you demanded more than the old standard answers from your professors. You defined tradition, but in your wake you have created a better system for us to enjoy.

As the class of '42 was leaving the scene and becoming a part of the "establishment," along came the class of '52. In the summer of '52, we were knee deep in Korea, the cold war was ever present, the Strategic Air Command was building its huge nuclear bomber force and, in general, the world had a new set of problems. The class of '52 was the first to have an "undeclared war" which had the country all up-tight. The great United Nations envisioned by its architects was showing itself to be a great debating society and Sen. McCarthy was sowing the seeds of doubt throughout the land.

So what was the class of '52 to think? Most would face the draft to conduct some "police action," the threat of World War III was very real and the economics of a large budget and deficit spending to support half the world and huge expenditures for defense were all new and uncertain.

But, in reflecting back over the last 20 years, I feel that the class of '52 has already begun to make their mark. Many of this group have been involved in our tremendous space program. This group is only now reaching the point of power and influence. They had a whole set of problems in the summer of '52, unlike anything that had preceded it. They too, have survived.

The summer of '62 is too young to assess. But do you remember that summer? Vietnam and Southeast Asia were becoming a

serious problem that no one knew how to solve. The Cuban Missile Crisis was very real and for a few days the world hung in a delicate balance. The Civil Rights Movement was in full gear and has had a tremendous impact on our domestic lives. Bigger missile sites were being placed around the country and John Glenn was the hero of the day. The class of '62 was in a dilemma. These are people who are in their late 20's. They are children of another era and are yet to be heard from.

Now as we face the summer of '72, we are filled with the same fear, and anticipations as the generations before us. We live in good times, but there are still many problems which confront us.

The Vietnam War is still with us after all of these years and unless there is an extremely abrupt change in our policy many of us will be faced with the draft and the prospect of entering this war.

Crime and violence still persist in many of our larger cities. It appears that this is a reflection on the ever growing pressures of our society.

Air, water and noise pollution are growing menaces to our society. With the environmental problems present, our ability to perform our daily routine in a natural manner, has been greatly endangered. We are advised by experts that the population explosion will be a problem in the not too distant future if measures are not taken to curb our growth.

Inflation is our economic problem of the day and for the first time since the Korean War, we have wage and price controls. We have the continuing social problem of minority rights. We have the Black Movement, the Chicano Movement, the American Indian Movement and now even our women want their liberation. Our society is undergoing tremendous changes at an ever increasing rate.

So, these are not easy times to be graduating from high school. Some of us, will be entering college and some will be going to work. However, I have the confidence and optimism that, like the graduating classes of other summers, we will rise above our problems with courage and determination.

Even with the problems facing us, these are vigorous and exciting times. Our role in society is much different than the graduating seniors of the previous years. We have been given more responsibility and have been forced to make more decisions which will determine the course of our lives. But, with these responsibilities, we have obtained a newly found freedom. The freedom to speak about what is on our minds and actually be heard. We have even been given the right to vote for our public officials. This is a historic moment and obtaining this most precious right makes us different from those classes that have preceded us. We should accept this gift as a challenge.

It is impossible to imagine what the future holds in store for us for these are complex times. However, we can look at the problems and worry about why they are present and say we can't and we won't; or—we can look at the future as a challenge and say we can and we will . . . we can and we will.

As Senator Robert Kennedy once said "Some men see things as they are and say why, I dream things that never were and say, why not?"

We maintain the same aspirations, hopes, and concerns as the classes before us. The circumstances are different, but the dreams are the same.

After tonight, everyone will be going their separate ways and the days at Glendora High School will be left behind us. Regardless of whether the past three years have been rewarding or disappointing, we must now look upon Glendora High as an experience in the past.

We look hopefully to the future, for now, we are a part of the Summer of '72.

THE PENN CENTRAL FIASCO

HON. BOB ECKHARDT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 8, 1972

Mr. ECKHARDT. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced House Joint Resolution 1275 which would provide for the potential takeover of the Penn Central Transportation Co. by a Federal corporation. I had been considering such legislation ever since Congress was first approached in 1969 for loan guarantees to save the line, and I became more convinced that such a measure was needed when Penn Central began its drastic reductions in service. When I saw the "Staff Study of the Financial Collapse of the Penn Central Co." I became convinced that Federal interests and money were in jeopardy as long as the railroad was being run largely by second-rung officers trained by the ousted first-rung officers whose peccadillos are exposed in the report.

It has now become clear that this company will never be able to function profitably under their direction except at the very high cost of drastic service abandonment and work-force reductions. Total Penn Central trackage has already been reduced from 40,000 to 20,000 miles and the company now wants to go to 11,000 miles. Six thousand to 7,000 employees face the loss of their jobs. Ever since the company went bankrupt, the question of profitability has become moot; the real concern now is viability. The effect on the national economy of a final collapse of the Penn Central would be so damaging that I think it is incumbent upon the Congress to act to prevent such an occurrence.

House Joint Resolution 1275 establishes a Commission on Railroad Transportation in the Northeast to monitor the health of the Penn Central Transportation Co. Whenever the Commission finds that there is no reasonable prospect of achieving a traditional income-based reorganization of the Penn Central Transportation Co. without the abandonment or subsidization of lines of road reasonably needed for useful transportation, or the reduction of its work force to a degree not consistent with efficient, non-burdensome and safe operations, or, finally, the subsidization of intercity or commuter passenger operations to a degree more favorable than those generally prevailing, all property, real and personal, of the company shall become property of the United States. A Federal corporation will be created entitled "the Northeast Transportation Authority." Just and reasonable compensation for this property will be determined by the courts as in ordinary condemnation proceedings.

These are sweeping actions but the need is overwhelming. As I said yesterday, House Joint Resolution 1275 is not intended as a step toward the nationalization of the railroads, but in the case of the Penn Central there appears to be no other choice. In light of the revelations in the SEC report I feel that it is imperative to change the whole system of

operations of the company. The old directors were so derelict in their duties and the officers were so self-serving, and such a pattern was set of disregard and even contempt toward the public interest, that anything short of a complete reorganization under a new form of ownership appears doomed to failure. It will be said that the present trustees are doing their best, but they tacitly admit failure of ability to restore—perhaps "create" is the better word—a conventional, earnings-based institution.

The facts uncovered by the SEC border on the unbelievable. The story of intrigue, ineptitude, desperation, and personal selfishness, verging on, if not entering, the area of criminality, will go down as one of the blackest marks on the record of American industry. As SEC Chairman CASEY said in his letter to Chairman STAGGERS, the actions of the Penn Central demonstrate "a failure to recognize in timely fashion and bring to public attention a crumbling structure in which shippers, passengers, creditors, investors, governments, and the public at large had such a major interest."

What brands this conduct as unethical, not just inept, is the almost total lack of candor on the part of the officers. "We get a picture of high euphoria and inflated prospects—with the manifest difficulties ignored or overlooked." Furthermore, as Chairman CASEY pointed out:

When these difficulties emerged as painful realities, they were inadequately disclosed.

The SEC report relates how—

Throughout the entire period from February 1, 1968 until June, 1970 when top management and Penn Central parted company, the public were being fed misleading information on a virtually continuous basis.

Accounting manipulations used to hide the true situation were scandalous. But credit must go to the professionalism of the accounting department personnel who offered some resistance on the basis of their concern "with possible criminal liability arising out of the schemes which were being suggested."

The actual personal conduct of top officers of the company can only make one hope that their standards of conduct have not permeated throughout all levels of management. The bizarre business deals—deals which prudent businessmen could never have conceived to be in the interest of the stockholders, the transfer of company funds to unknown foreign bank accounts and the operation of a mysterious private investment club composed mainly of company officers—all these indicate that the Justice Department, not just the SEC, should be conducting an investigation.

The facet of this fascinating story that has attracted the most attention is the sale of Penn Central stock by company management during the period the company was being run into the ground and the public was being deceived. Also implicated is the investment firm, Goldman, Sachs & Co., which failed to disclose the Penn Central's situation to investors. Equally damning is the fact that, contrary to usual practice, Goldman, Sachs refused to hold any Penn Central paper for its own account at the same time it was touting its worth.

House Joint Resolution 1275 is strong medicine but, as you see, Mr. Speaker, Penn Central had a serious infection which, I fear, is not altogether cured. If the virulent, raging fever of avarice linked with lack of candor is not present, then at least there remains the malaise of indifference to public service.

A copy of House Joint Resolution 1275 with some minor corrections follows. A clean bill will be introduced next week.

The copy follows:

H.J. RES. 1275

Joint resolution to provide for the continued operation of the transportation properties owned or operated by Penn Central Transportation Company, to protect the security interest of the United States in such properties and to provide for the payment of just and reasonable compensation therefor

Whereas the Penn Central Transportation Company has been in bankruptcy reorganization proceedings since 1970; and

Whereas the Report of the Trustees in Bankruptcy, dated February 15, 1972, shows that any reasonable prospect of reorganizing the railroad as a private corporation is dependent on (1) the abandonment of or continued operation under some new form of subsidization of some 9,000 miles of its 20,000 miles of road, (2) the reduction of its work force by nearly 10,000, to the point at which, in the judgment of Congress, the safety of operations would be gravely jeopardized, and (3) reimbursement for its performance of intercity passenger service on terms more favorable than those generally prevailing and outright subsidization of its commuter passenger service; and

Whereas the trustees for the bondholders under the several mortgages outstanding on the properties of Penn Central Transportation Company have urged the bankruptcy court to set an early deadline for a determination of whether a traditional income-based reorganization to continue the operation of the Penn Central properties under private corporate management is possible; and

Whereas the conditions on which a traditional income-based reorganization of Penn Central Transportation Company as a private corporation are reported by the bankruptcy trustees to be dependent are not consistent with the requirements of the United States, including the public, for transportation service or the requirements for having such service safely and economically conducted; and

Whereas, the United States has a security interest in the Penn Central properties potentially exceeding \$100,000,000: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established a Commission on Railroad Transportation in the Northeast. The Secretary of Transportation shall serve ex officio as Chairman of the Commission. There shall be six other members of the Commission consisting of the Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and two members of that Committee designated by such Chairman, and the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce and two members of that Committee designated by such Chairman. No member of the Commission shall receive additional compensation for his service as such member. Determinations of the Commission shall be made by majority vote of the Commission members other than the Chairman.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Commission on Railroad Transportation in the Northeast to keep itself closely informed on all developments in the Matter of Penn Central Transportation Company, Debtor No. 70-347, United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Whenever the Commission finds that there is no reason-

able prospect of achieving a traditional income-based reorganization of Penn Central Transportation Company without the abandonment or subsidization of lines of road reasonably needed for useful transportation, or the reduction of its workforce to a degree not consistent with efficient, non-burdensome and safe operations, or the subsidization of intercity or commuter passenger operations to a degree more favorable than those generally prevailing, then the Commission shall so determine and declare.

SEC. 3. There is hereby created a Federal corporation which shall be known as the Northeast Transportation Authority. The Secretary of Transportation shall serve ex officio, as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Northeast Transportation Authority without additional compensation. Four additional directors shall be appointed by the President and shall be compensated in such manner and in such amount as the President shall determine. The directors appointed by the President shall each serve at the pleasure of the President.

SEC. 4. Promptly after all the members of the Board of Directors of the Northeast Transportation Authority have been named, they shall meet and determine what offices of the Authority will be needed to conduct all transportation operations now conducted under the direction of the Trustees of Penn Central Transportation Company, fix the duties of such offices and, as needed, appoint persons to fill such offices and fix their compensation and tenure. The Northeast Transportation Authority shall have and may exercise all corporate powers that Penn Central Transportation Company has and which are not inconsistent with this Act.

SEC. 5. If and when the Commission on Railroad Transportation in the Northeast, pursuant to section 2 of this Act, makes a determination and declaration that there is no reasonable prospect of achieving a traditional income-based reorganization of Penn Central Transportation Company that meets the requirements of section 2 hereof, then all property, real or personal, owned or operated under the direction of the Trustees of Penn Central Transportation Company and which is used or useful in the conduct of transportation shall become the property of the United States of America. Title thereto, with power to deal therewith pursuant to its corporate powers, shall be vested in the Northeast Transportation Authority. As promptly as reasonably possible after the determination and declaration of the Commission, the chief executive officer of the Northeast Transportation Authority shall certify to the Trustees of Penn Central Transportation Company which of its properties are not deemed used or useful in the conduct of transportation. Any properties so certified shall not become the property of the United States of America. Funds on hand at the time title passes to the United States and funds thereafter collected as a result of prior operations, together with the proceeds of subsequent operations, shall be available to the Northeast Transportation Authority without appropriation to meet the expenses of conducting its operations.

SEC. 6. Promptly after the Commission on Railroad Transportation in the Northeast makes a determination and declaration pursuant to section 2 of this Act, the Commission shall negotiate with the bankruptcy Trustees in an effort to agree upon a sum of money that will constitute just and reasonable compensation for the property passing to the United States under section 5 of this Act. In such negotiations the Commission and the Trustees shall be guided by the standards of just and reasonable compensation that are set forth for the guidance of the Court of Claims in section 7 of this Act. Any agreement negotiated pursuant to this section shall be subject to approval by the bankruptcy court before it becomes binding on either party.

SEC. 7. The Trustees of Penn Central Transportation Company shall be entitled, at any time before an agreement pursuant to section 6 of this Act becomes binding, to bring suit in the United States Court of Claims and to recover from the United States for the bankruptcy estate of the Debtor the just and reasonable compensation for the property passing to the United States under section 5 of this Act. In arriving at the just and reasonable compensation recoverable by the Debtor under this section, the Court of Claims shall give due consideration to the security interest the United States has in the property of the Debtor pursuant to the "Emergency Rail Services Act of 1970," Public Law 91-663, 91st Congress, 84 Stat. 1975, the ability or inability of the Debtor to pay taxes or other fixed charges or to earn any return on the investment in its property or to reorganize under conditions acceptable to the United States, the marketability of its transportation properties under conditions in which no railroad transportation may be available, and such other factors as the Court may find relevant to a proper determination.

SEC. 8. The Trustees shall distribute the proceeds of just and reasonable compensation for the transportation properties of the Debtor, as determined under section 6 or section 7 of this Act, together with the proceeds of liquidation of such other properties as the Debtor may own, to the creditors and holders of other interests in the Debtor in accordance with the laws applicable to bankruptcies and under the direction of the bankruptcy court. Such distribution shall constitute full and final discharge of the United States of all liabilities to any creditor or holder of any other interest in the Debtor and to Penn Central Transportation Company.

SEC. 9. The Northeast Transportation Authority shall be deemed a common carrier by railroad within the meaning of section 1(3) of United States Code Title 49 and shall be subject to all provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act. Further, the Authority shall be subject to the same laws and regulations with respect to safety and with respect to the representation of its employees for purposes of collective bargaining, the handling of disputes between carriers and their employees, employee retirement, annuity and unemployment systems, and other dealings with its employees as any other common carrier subject to part I of the Interstate Commerce Act. The Northeast Transportation Authority shall not be subject to any Federal, State or local taxes, but the Authority may, after all tax liabilities of Penn Central Transportation Company have been discharged, enter into such arrangements as it deems equitable for the payment of moneys to States and localities in lieu of property taxes. The Northeast Transportation Authority shall not be subject to the restrictions of the Civil Service or other laws generally applicable to Federal agencies, but its accounts shall be audited by the General Accounting Office and the General Accounting Office shall report the results of its audits to Congress not less frequently than once each year.

SEC. 10. At the time title to the property described in section 5 of this Act passes to the United States the Northeast Transportation Authority shall become the employer of all employees and subordinate officials then employed by the Penn Central Transportation Company (as those terms are used in the Railway Labor Act) and shall assume all obligations arising from prior employment as employees or subordinate officials, other than those which will be satisfied from the assets of Penn Central Transportation Company.

SEC. 11. The primary objective of the Northeast Transportation Authority's operations shall be to provide the public with the most attractive, safe and useful railroad transportation service that can be furnished,

while maintaining for its employees rates of pay, rules, and working conditions equivalent to the standard of those generally prevailing in the railroad industry in the United States. Another principal objective of its operations shall be to serve as a yardstick for the development of policies to govern the regulation and development of railroad carriers throughout the United States. The net proceeds of operations, if any, after the liquidation of liabilities payable therefrom shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 12. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated from any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated such sums as the Board of Directors may show to be necessary to meet the expenses of organizing and staffing the Northeast Transportation Authority in preparation for the takeover and such sums as may be shown from time to time to be necessary, in addition to the proceeds of operation, to conduct the operations of the Northeast Transportation Authority in accordance with this Act.

METRIC CHANGEOVER PLAN NEEDED NOW

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 8, 1972

Mr. McCCLORY. Mr. Speaker, with the adjournment of this Congress fast approaching, it seems almost unthinkable that no action whatever is to be taken in support of the Bureau of Standards report recommending conversion to the metric system of weights and measures.

The United States remains virtually the last great industrial nation to persist in the hodgepodge system which has developed throughout the period of our history.

My attention has been drawn to an article in Sunday's Chicago Tribune—reporting on the systematic and effective changeover which is being accomplished by Great Britain. I should add that my frequent demands for action by this administration and by the committees of this House have seemingly fallen on deaf ears. Needless to say, our continued delay in taking some official action is costly in terms of confusion and loss of business and prestige among the nations of the world.

I am attaching, hereto, the informative and encouraging article regarding acceptance of the metric system by the people of Great Britain. I regret that a similarly promising report cannot be made for the United States of America.

The article follows:

BRITAIN SWITCHES MEASURES TO METRIC
SYSTEM QUIETLY
(By Joseph Cerutti)

LONDON, August 5.—The metric system is making its way quietly into British life, with many people unaware that the multibillion dollar switch of traditional weights and measures to meters, liters, grams, and cubic centimeters is taking place.

To give industry and the public time to adopt, the government decided the change should be gradual. There will be no M-Day in the way that there was a D-Day last year when Britain adopted decimal currency but the program will be completed by the end of 1975.

Trade and industry strongly support the switch and so far there has been little public opposition. The only organized resistance comes from the British Measures Research but Britons indefinitely will be Group, an offshoot of the antidecimal Group which condemned the switch as a confidence trick and estimated it will cost about \$12½ billion.

The government answered that metric measures have been legal in Britain since 1897 but the spread of the system thruout the world as well as Britain's entering the Common Market makes it "most desirable in the interests of economic prosperity that the maximum practicable progress toward the metric system should be made."

Manufacturers, particularly those involved in export trade, were quick to change.

Already customers find wallpaper is sold at 19-meter rolls instead of 11-yard lengths. Metric measure cans of paint have replaced quarts and pints. Many tailors used metric when measuring a man for a suit. New maps include kilometers tho the government has shown no urgency about changing existing speed limits and other road signs.

Products in supermarkets increasingly carry metric equivalents altho few customers appear to have noticed them. Pharmaceuticals and toiletries are almost all metric and buyers get a 5-milligram spoon to make sure they take the correct dose.

The construction industry has adopted the metric system. Aluminum producers have completed the change, and so have makers of electric cables, cement, flat glass, nonferrous metals, and paper. The timber trade has switched.

Some canned and bottled beers are in metric measures but Britons indefinitely will be allowed to buy beer for consumption in pubs in pints. The milk industry also will retain the present system.

Metric beds and sheets are in the stores. Footwear will go metric when agreement is reached on an international sizing system.

THE BURNING OF BOOKS—THE TEMPLE UNIVERSITY LAW LI- BRARY

HON. EDWARD J. PATTEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 8, 1972

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday afternoon, July 25, 1972, a fire broke out in the second story of the Charles Klein Library of the Temple University Law School in Philadelphia. The end result of the five alarm blaze that lasted less than 2 hours was the near total destruction of the library and the loss of thousands of irreplaceable volumes, some of which were rare manuscripts dating back to the 16th century. Damage estimates for the 180,000 volume library range from \$2 to \$4 million worth, plus numerous priceless books.

Book-rescuing efforts intensified the following week with a massive day long—from 9 a.m. to 11:50 p.m.—attempt on Saturday, July 29, and morning and afternoon sessions on Sunday. Scores of students, faculty, alumni, friends, community people, and technical specialists from the Library of Congress struggled long and hard to save the books from the destructive effects of water, mud, and mildew. Book brigades were organized to carry the books from the burnt-out building, wrap the wet and warped volumes in paper, package them in cardboard boxes and load them onto refrig-

erated trucks for freezing. The books had to be treated within the week or else all hope of restoration would fade due to the formation of mold and mildew.

One of my summer interns—Arthur Goldsmith of South River, N.J.—a second year student at Temple Law School, participated in the weekend rescue efforts and reported back as to the gratifying spirit of cooperation. Although many more people could have been put to work, he indicated that the people involved exceeded the limits of reasonable human effort. The nature of the cause certainly contributed to that. Nonetheless, I feel that such human activity should be duly noted and praised; and that a few names, although I will miss many deserving recipients, should be singled out for special praise.

Newly appointed Law Dean Peter J. Liacouras and his wife and four children worked diligently that week and on Saturday from the early morning hours until they fell asleep in his office late that evening. Law Librarian Erwin Surrency, to whom credit must be given for building the library up to one of the largest and best equipped law libraries in the country, supervised much of the rescue efforts. Profs. Keith Hey, Jerry Sloan, Larry Stapleton, Joe Passon, Robert Hachenburg, and William Traylor deserve special recognition. Countless others too numerous to mention gave unstintingly of their time and energies.

The burning of a library was indeed a tragic event, but the human efforts of people to save the books is indeed worthy of congressional commendation. I urge that all available Federal aid for library assistance and book replacement be placed at the disposal of the Temple officials.

Ralph Waldo Emerson one wrote:

Books are the best type of the influence of the past, and perhaps we shall get at the truth—learn the amount of this influence more conveniently—by considering their value alone. . . . They are for nothing but to inspire.

Emerson also added:

I had better never see a book than to be warped by its attraction clean out of my own orbit, and made a satellite instead of a system.

The books brought out of the burnt-out library were warped and neither attractive nor clean. But the Temple law students were not the only losers. The whole society loses a little when books cannot be put to their right use—to inspire and to influence active minds. The loss of inspiration and influence is what really went up in flames that Tuesday afternoon.

LEE HAMILTON'S WASHINGTON RE- PORT TO INDIANA'S NINTH CON- GRESSIONAL DISTRICT

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 8, 1972

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the

RECORD, I include the text of my recent Washington report concerning Indiana's Federal tax dollar return:

CONGRESSIONAL LEE HAMILTON'S WASHINGTON REPORT

The complaint is often heard that Indiana pays out more in federal taxes than the state receives in federal assistance. According to the Tax Foundation, Inc., New York, the complaints are true. The Foundation reports that in Fiscal Year 1971, Indiana paid the highest price of any state for federal assistance—\$1.61 in federal taxes for each \$1 in federal aid.

Indiana residents paid \$695 million in federal taxes in FY 1971, while getting back \$431 million in federal assistance. The Foundation reported that 21 states were in the same category, the "over-payers", ranging from Indiana's \$1.61 for each aid dollar, to Washington's \$1.02 for each dollar returned. The "under-payers" ranged from Rhode Island's 99 cents for each federal dollar returned, to Alaska's 33 cents, and the District of Columbia's 23 cents, for each \$1 in federal assistance.

The quick explanation for Indiana's low return on federal tax dollars sent to Washington is that this apparently is the way Hoosiers prefer it.

The amount of federal aid a state receives is determined largely by its own willingness to support state programs which are financed in part by federal funds. For years, Indiana has spent less on a per capita basis on its citizens than most states. In FY 1970, Indiana ranked 47th among the states in total general expenditures on a per capita basis.

Indiana's low rating in federal assistance is due, in large part, then, to the state government's unwillingness to participate in a variety of federal grant-in-aid programs now available. Obviously, the state's share of the finances for many of these programs must come from state and local taxes. States, and local governments, may choose not to qualify for federal assistance, either by not legislating matching funds for particular programs, or by not applying for federal funds. Indiana and local governments often made this choice.

Federal assistance to states is allocated mainly by (1.) formula apportionment grants, and (2.) project grants. Formula grants, which make up about 60 percent of all federal aid allocations, are those in which federal funds are apportioned on a pre-determined ratio, i.e., the federal government contributing as much as 90 percent of the cost (as for interstate highways), and the remainder by the state government. These formulas vary considerably from one program to another, but many are based on population or income factors in the states.

Project grants are allocated for specific public assistance applications, such as municipal water systems.

The two largest federal assistance programs are public assistance (welfare) and highways. In Indiana's case, the state is known as a low public service state, with low expenditures in the categories of public health and public assistance. Since Indiana's own appropriations for public assistance are low, and its eligibility requirements to receive assistance are strict, the state spends less—and receives less federal help—for its welfare program.

Indiana also has been among the last to join such efforts as Medicaid, aid to the aged, childcare, and adult training and allowance programs. Even now, the level of participation in such programs is lower than other states, contributing to the low return of federal money to Indiana.

On the other hand, Indiana does very well in receiving federal assistance for highways, receiving far more than most states.

Indiana's response to the offering of federal assistance to construct pollution control facilities further illustrates the point. Water

pollution control facilities can be constructed with 50 percent federal money, 25 percent state money, and 25 percent local money. In FY 1971, the Indiana General Assembly appropriated \$11.4 million to take full advantage of the \$25 million of available federal funds for Indiana. In FY 1972, the state appropriated \$3.6 million, and received only about \$7.2 million of the \$41 million apportioned to Indiana. For FY 1973, no funds were appropriated for pollution control, and apparently the state will receive no federal monies for this effort.

MONTHLY GAO REPORT

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 8, 1972

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, many Members of the Congress are familiar with the monthly list of GAO reports which the Comptroller General of the United States is required to provide the Congress under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970. A copy is sent monthly to each Member. However, in order to give this list the widest possible congressional and public circulation, I attach the monthly list of GAO reports issued or released during the month of July.

I would like to draw special attention to three of the reports on this list. Two of the reports deal with procurement of major weapons systems. On July 17, GAO sent to Congress the results of the third annual GAO review on the status of the acquisition of a large number of weapons systems. In addition, on July 24, GAO reported on the Defense Department's theory and practice of cost estimating for major acquisitions. The third report, issued on July 6, contains GAO's findings concerning the potential for increasing U.S. exports.

I commend the entire list to the attention of every Member:

COMPTROLLER GENERAL

OF THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, D.C., August 4, 1972.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Public Law 91-510, the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, directs the Comptroller General, in Section 234, to prepare and transmit each month to the Congress, its committees, and Members a list of reports of the General Accounting Office of the previous month.

Reports issued or released in July 1972 are listed on the attachment.

The title of each report, file number, date of issuance and agencies reviewed or affected are provided.

Copies may be obtained from GAO's Report Distribution Section, Room 6417, Telephone: code 129-3784 or 386-3784.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL
OF THE UNITED STATES.GAO REPORTS ISSUED AS RELEASED IN JULY
1972I. REPORTS TO CONGRESS, COMMITTEES, OR
MEMBERS*Community development and housing*

Examination of financial statements pertaining to insurance operations of the Federal Housing Administration fiscal year 1971.

Department of Housing and Urban Development. B-114860 of July 20.

This report is required by the Government Corporation Control Act to show the results of GAO's annual examination of FHA's financial statements pertaining to its insurance operations and other information considered necessary to keep the Congress informed of the operations and financial condition of the agency.

The financial statements of FHA pertaining to insurance operations present fairly its financial position at June 30, 1971, and the results of its operations and source and applications of its funds for the fiscal year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year and with applicable Federal laws.

Education and manpower

Assessment of the Teacher Corps program. Office of Education, Department of Health Education, and Welfare. B-164031(1) of July 14.

Because committees and members of the Congress have expressed interest in the Teacher Corps, GAO has reviewed the program, nationwide. This report summarizes the strengths and weaknesses of the program and concludes that the Teacher Corps has been successful but that more could be achieved.

General Government

Improvements needed in policy for establishing regulatory fees by the District of Columbia. B-118638 of July 12.

The District of Columbia has not developed an adequate policy for the establishment of regulatory fees. They are required for business, occupational, and professional licenses and for permits and certificates of compliance with housing and building codes.

Before December 1970, the fees established were revised once in 14 years.

The report states that the D.C. Government should develop a policy for establishing fair and equitable regulatory fees that takes into consideration direct and indirect costs applicable to regulatory activities and the public interest served. The policy should require that costs of regulatory activities be reviewed periodically and that adjustments be made in the fees as necessary.

Health

Functioning of the Florida system for reviewing the use of medical services financed under Medicaid. Social and Rehabilitation Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. B-164031(3) of June 9, released by the House Committee on Ways and Means, July 5.

This is the second of four reports on GAO reviews of the functioning of State systems for reviewing the use of medical services financed under Medicaid, a grant-in-aid program administered by the Social and Rehabilitation Service of HEW. GAO reviews were made in Florida, Maryland, Massachusetts and Missouri. This report describes the review system in Florida.

Maternal and child health programs authorized by title V, Social Security Act. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. B-164031(3) of June 23, released by the House Committee on Ways and Means, July 5.

Effective July 1, 1972, Federal authority to fund special project grants for maternal and child health under title V of the Social Security Act will be terminated. Such funds will be distributed to the States through formula grants.

For fiscal year 1972, about \$100 million was made available to the States under formula grants and about \$119 million was made available for the special project grants scheduled for termination June 30 that year.

This termination of authority and change in distribution of the money previously

available for these grants will change substantially the amount of funds made available to many States.

The change in the methods used to distribute funds also could result in a substantial shift in emphasis from maternal and child health programs to crippled children's programs and could have a substantial impact on the health services currently being provided within the States.

Although title V specifically required the change on July 1, 1972, HEW had made no plans for an orderly transition. Because plans had not been made at the Federal level, few States had made plans for the transition.

Compliance with antidiscrimination provision of Civil Rights Act by hospitals and other facilities under Medicare and Medicaid. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. B-164031(4) of July 13, released by the Chairman, House Committee on the Judiciary, July 21.

Shortly after Medicare and Medicaid were enacted, HEW made extensive efforts to enforce compliance by hospitals, extended care facilities, and nursing homes with title VI of the Civil Rights Act. This provides that no person shall be subjected to discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin under any program receiving Federal financial assistance.

Since then HEW has reduced its activities in this area significantly and relies more on information reported by institutions participating in Medicare and Medicaid; on compliance reviews by State and local agencies; and on complaints by beneficiaries, physicians, and others to identify institutions which may require enforcement action.

HEW officials believe that title VI has helped to remedy overt discrimination in health care. However, these officials, as well as representatives of civil rights organizations, believe that title VI may not be adequate to deal with the more complex forms of discrimination—such as the general attitudes of whites toward nonwhites or the lack of understanding by white hospital staff of the cultural or economic backgrounds of minority-group patients.

According to HEW officials, it may be necessary to modify the law so that instances such as a disproportionate number of minority patients in a hospital compared with the number in the community population are considered sufficient evidence for HEW to compel a facility to take action to increase the number of its minority patients or demonstrate why more minority patients are not served.

Narcotic addiction treatment and rehabilitation programs in the county of Los Angeles. B-166217 of July 21, released by the Chairman of Subcommittee No. 4, House Committee on the Judiciary, July 27.

This is the second of five GAO reports on programs for treating and rehabilitating narcotic addicts in Chicago, New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C.

A reliable estimate of the number of addicts in Los Angeles County was not available; estimates ranged from 15,000 to over 60,000. Determining the number of addicts with any degree of reliability was complicated by the absence of an acceptable definition for the term "narcotic addict" and by the absence of a complete and reliable reporting system.

State and county officials, program administrators, and addicts informed GAO of the following needs of drug rehabilitation and treatment programs in Los Angeles County.

Improved coordination and planning.
Increased effort to define and evaluate the effectiveness of programs.

More staff members, better trained.
More supportive services for patients, particularly job placement.

More and better facilities.

Capability to treat more addicts.

Narcotic addiction treatment and rehabilitation programs in San Francisco and Alameda Counties. B-166217 of July 24, released by the Chairman of Subcommittee No. 4, House Committee on the Judiciary, July 27.

This is the third of five reports on programs for treating and rehabilitating narcotic addicts in Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, New York, and Washington, D.C.

State and local officials estimated that the number of heroin addicts in San Francisco County ranged from 4,500 to 7,200 and that a minimum of 5,000 resided in Alameda County. They informed GAO that:

Narcotic treatment programs needed to be registered and licensed to insure quality treatment.

Standards needed to be developed as to the type of data to be used in measuring program results and to compare different types of programs.

Lack of facilities in the San Francisco-Oakland area was hampering the effectiveness of the State's program for the civil commitment of narcotic addicts.

International affairs and finance

Aspects of U.S. assistance to disaster-stricken East Pakistanis. Agency for International Development, Department of State; Department of Agriculture. B-173651 of June 29, released by the Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee, House Committee on Government Operations, July 10.

Several factors indicate that it was appropriate for the United States to provide wheat to rice-eating East Pakistani victims of the November 1970 cyclone. No wheat was provided to the Government of India for refugee feeding.

In Pakistan dollar assistance was used to finance the foreign exchange costs of items not available within that country. In contrast, almost one-half—about \$13.7 million—of the U.S. dollar assistance given to India through the United Nations was used to buy goods and services within the country. The result was additional free foreign exchange for India.

About fifty 16-foot assault boats, furnished by the United States at a cost of \$63,000 for relief assistance after the cyclone were confiscated by the West Pakistan military at the outbreak of civil hostilities in late March 1971.

Improved foreign market analyses can increase U.S. exports. Departments of State and Commerce. B-172255 of July 6.

GAO attempts to identify factors that business must deal with to increase its sales of U.S. goods in other countries and concludes that improved foreign market analyses by the Commerce Department could assist in alleviating present U.S. balance of trade problems.

The report focuses on the system of collecting and reporting commercial information by the Foreign Service and states that present methods do not develop the underlying reasons affecting the U.S. share of foreign country markets. Government and business officials contacted by GAO agreed that existing reports lacked the details and analyses necessary to be of use to U.S. exporters.

Suggestions for changes in U.S. funding and management of pacification and development programs in Vietnam. Department of Defense, Department of State, and Agency for International Development. B-159451 of July 18.

The Civil Operations for Rural Development Support (CORDS) organization in Vietnam was created to consolidate administration of all U.S. support for pacification under the U.S. Military Assistance Command. It served well in a war environment.

CORDS is an administrative device designed to meet the exigencies of the situa-

tion in 1967; it operated with resources and personnel from several agencies. CORDS does not have responsibility for financial stewardship or financial reporting and receives funds from DOD, AID and other U.S. agencies.

Through fiscal year 1971 the U.S. has spent about \$2.1 billion for pacification and development programs. Most of these funds came from DOD and AID appropriations. Financial controls over other programs administered by CORDS were loose.

The Congress may wish to reexamine the need to continue funding assistance to Vietnam under this system. By appropriating these funds as military assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act, the Congress could exercise more control over the amount of assistance to be provided and the purposes for which the aid will be used.

National defense

Procurement of high-yield steel plate without competition or cost or pricing data.—The effectiveness of secretarial waivers. Department of Defense. B-148722 of July 7.

HY80/100 steel plate was bought competitively by the Defense Industrial Supply Center and by two prime shipbuilding contractors. Newport News, the largest purchaser, for the most part placed orders prior to October 1971 on the basis of identical bids. Thereafter, a third steel producer began competing and received about one-third of the orders.

The steel companies that submitted identical bids to Newport News for procurements over \$100,000 were requested to furnish certified cost or pricing data for HY steel plate but refused to do so. The Navy consented to the purchases without obtaining secretarial waivers required by law.

The law does not require contractors to furnish cost or pricing data even though the head of the agency determines that such data are necessary to establish the reasonableness of the prices. If such data were obtained, they would provide the agency with a basis for determining whether offered prices were fair and reasonable. If such data indicated that the offered prices were not reasonable, agency officials would have a basis for attempting to negotiate lower prices and, if unsuccessful, for considering what further action was warranted.

Conversely, acceptance of the contractors' prices after contractors' refusals to furnish data and after the issuance of secretarial waivers, casts doubts on the reasonableness of such prices.

At the present time there is no provision in Public Law 87-653—the Truth-in-Negotiations Act—or in any other legislation requiring contractors to submit cost or pricing data.

Acquisition of major weapon systems. Department of Defense. B-163058 of July 17.

This third annual review provides the Congress with an independent appraisal of the complex problems associated with weapon systems development and procurement by DOD. The estimated cost of 77 weapon systems has increased by about \$28.7 billion (31 percent). This increase represents the difference between the original estimates and the current estimates of total program cost, down from last year's 40-percent increase reported on 61 systems.

The change can be attributed primarily to the addition of a number of new systems to GAO's review, which reduces the base on which the percentage computation is made. The other reason is the significant number of quantity decreases on many of the 77 systems.

Cost changes amounted to about \$30.8 billion for the 46 systems for which complete data was available at June 30, 1971. Almost \$12.2 billion is related directly to changes in the quantity to be purchased, and nearly all of that, or \$11.7 billion, resulted from decreased units to be bought.

The effect of that kind of change is ob-

vious—program costs go down and individual unit costs go up. Not so obvious, but perhaps far more significant, is the impact of these quantity reductions on interrelated weapon programs, all of which are part of an overall plan.

Theory and practice of cost estimating for major acquisitions. Department of Defense. B-163058 of July 24.

In this report GAO provides an independent evaluation of the practices and procedures associated with cost estimating for major weapons acquisitions by the Department of Defense. It shows that uniform guidance was lacking on cost-estimating practices and procedures which would be the basis for formulating valid, consistent, and comparable estimates throughout the three military services.

Each service issued its own guidance for the estimating function, which ranged from a detailed estimating manual to a few general statements. Guidance was often ignored by the estimators.

Cost estimates for a specific system frequently are a succession of revisions; the current cost estimate is derived by refining and revising the preceding cost estimate. Accurate revision of both the original and updated cost estimates requires documentation showing data sources, assumptions, methods, and decisions basic to the estimate.

In virtually every system GAO reviewed, documentation supplying such information was inaccurate or was lacking.

Letter reports

Three reports in the form of letters from the Comptroller General were released during July.

To the Chairman, Senate Committee on Finance—evaluating Department of Health, Education, and Welfare proposed regulation changes affecting Medicare reimbursements to hospitals. B-164031(4) of March 24, released July 18.

To Senator Charles H. Percy—identifying the various Federal agencies operating programs designed to benefit the criminal offender. B-171019 of May 17, released July 28.

To Senator William Proxmire—concerning the change from cost contracts to fixed-price contracts for 155 mm casings production at the Army Ammunition Plant, Shreveport, Louisiana. B-167724 of June 29, released July 17.

II. REPORTS TO HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

Savings by greater use of surface transportation for shipments of unaccompanied baggage. (To the Secretary of Defense.) B-133025 of July 31.

The Department of Defense can realize substantial savings by making greater use of commercial surface transportation to deliver baggage shipments within the continental United States. GAO estimates that DOD can save over \$600,000 annually on shipments from the three bases reviewed—McGuire, Dover, and Travis Air Force Bases. Corrective action already taken at Travis should result in savings of about \$130,000 annually.

Air transportation, in GAO's opinion, had been used at these bases because information concerning the time required for surface delivery was not available, not being used, or inaccurate.

The General Accounting Office issued two reports in the form of letters to heads of agencies.

To the Secretary of Defense, concerning the cost-plus-incentive-fee phase of an Air Force contract for design, development, and manufacture of the F-15 aircraft. B-159344 of July 6.

To the Secretary of Agriculture, making recommendations to improve the fee assessment policies and practices of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. B-163484 of July 13.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND
BUDGET STATEMENT OF BUDGET-
ARY RESERVES

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 8, 1972

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, on July 26, I was one of several members who participated in the special order called by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PICKLE) to discuss the Office of Management and Budget. I feel that OMB has become a very powerful policymaking agency. It is time for the Congress to reassert control over the Federal budget. The special order contributed much to an understanding of OMB's role. In the interest of encouraging the continuation of this debate, I insert here the Statement of Budgetary Reserves as of June 30, 1972:

BUDGETARY RESERVES, JUNE 1972

Under authority delegated by the President, the Office of Management and Budget operates a system of apportioning the funds provided by the Congress. The apportionments generally are for the current fiscal year and limit the amounts the agencies may obligate during specified periods.

There are occasions when the amounts of available funds are not fully apportioned. That is, some amounts are either withheld from apportionment, or their use is temporarily deferred. In these cases, the funds not apportioned are said to be held or placed "in reserve." This practice is one of long standing and has been exercised by both Republican and Democratic Administrations as a customary part of financial management.

The reasons for withholding or deferring the apportionment of available funds usually are concerned with routine financial administration. They have to do with the effective and prudent use of the financial resources made available by the Congress. The provisions of the Antideficiency Act (31 U.S.C. 665) require the President to establish reserves of appropriated funds for such reasons as a change in conditions since they were appropriated or to take advantage of previously unforeseen opportunities for savings. Thus, specific apportionments sometimes await (1) development by the affected agencies of approved plans and specifications, (2) completion of studies for the effective use of the funds, including necessary coordination with the other Federal and non-Federal parties that might be involved, (3) establishment of necessary organization and designation of accountable officers to manage the programs, (4) the arrival of certain contingencies under which the funds must by statute be made available (e.g., certain direct Federal credit aids when private sector loans are not available).

Table A, attached, lists the items and amounts being reserved on June 30, 1972, for such routine financial administration. They total \$9.1 billion, which is a reduction of nearly \$1.5 billion since January of this year. This reduction is indicative of the fact that amounts are frequently released from reserve—and put to use—during each fiscal year as plans, designs, specifications, studies, project approvals, and so on are completed.

The reserves established for reasons of routine financial administration are recognized by all concerned to be temporary deferrals, and their need or wisdom is usually not questioned. In addition, however, there has been a long-standing and consistent practice in both Republican and Democratic Administrations to establish some—a much smaller amount of—reserves for reasons other than

routine financial administration. It is these latter reserves which have sometimes been criticized as "impoundments" of funds.

Amounts being held in reserve for reasons other than routine financial administration generally could be used (i.e., obligated) during the apportionment time period. They have not been apportioned from time to time for such reasons as the Executive's responsibility to (1) help keep total Government spending within a congressionally-imposed ceiling, (2) help meet a statutory limitation on the outstanding public debt, (3) develop a governmentwide financial plan for the current year that synchronizes program-by-program with the budget being recommended by the President for the following year, or (4) otherwise carry out broad economic and program policy objectives.

Table B, attached, lists the items and amounts held in reserve on June 30, 1972, for reasons other than routine financial administration. They total \$1.5 billion, a reduction of more than \$200 million from the amount so reserved in January of this year. Of the \$1.5 billion total, almost \$450 million was released and apportioned on July 1, 1972, as indicated in the various footnotes on Table A.

The total of all current reserves (i.e., Tables A and B) is 4.6% of the total unified budget outlays for fiscal 1972. The comparable percentage at the end of fiscal years 1959 through 1961 ranged from 7.5% to 8.7%. At the end of fiscal 1967, it stood at 6.7%, and a range in the neighborhood of 6% has been normal in recent years.

Attachments.

TABLE A.—Budgetary Reserves for routine
financial administration, June 30, 1972

AGENCY, ACCOUNT, AND AMOUNT

Executive Office of the President:	
National Security Council, \$33,000. This amount was in excess of 1972 needs.	
Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention, \$682,000. Represents the balance of appropriation which cannot be utilized by the Office in 1972 due to late enactment of legislation. Release will occur as needed in 1973 operations.	
Funds Appropriated to the President:	
Appalachian Regional Development Program, \$40,000,000. Apportionment awaits development of approved plans and specifications.	
International Security Assistance: Foreign military credit sales, \$15,350,000. Because of increased private financing, the legislated program ceiling was achieved without the use of the full budget authority appropriated.	
International development assistance:	
Prototype desalting plan, \$20,000,000. Apportionment awaits development of approved plans and specifications.	
Inter-American Foundation, \$41,624,000. Amount represents balance of initial funding from AID transfer to cover first four years of the Foundation's operations. Apportionments will continue to be made annually as plans and specifications are developed.	
Department of Agriculture:	
Agricultural Research Service, construction, \$70,000. Represents residual amount of appropriation for planning that is not required for that purpose. Apportionment awaited additional appropriation for construction.	
Scientific Activities Overseas (special foreign currency program, \$352,000. Amount shown here was in excess of 1972 needs.	
Animal and Plant Health Service, \$2,049,000. This amount was in excess of 1972 needs.	
Farmers Home Administration:	
Mutual and self-help housing grants, \$729,000. Amount shown here was in excess of 1972 needs.	
Direct loan account (farm operating loans	

limitation), \$12,453,000. Amount reflects release of \$37 million for last quarter of fiscal 1972. The balance of loan authority is being held pending demonstration of further need.

Consumer and Marketing Service:

Consumer protective, marketing, and regulatory programs, \$760,000. Amount shown here was in excess of 1972 needs.

Perishable Commodities Act Fund, \$1,000. Amount shown here was in excess of 1972 needs.

Forest Service—Forest protection and utilization:

Cooperative range improvement, \$624,000. Amount shown here was in excess of 1972 needs, and was released and apportioned on July 1, 1972, to fund the 1973 program.

Youth Conservation Corps, \$1,730,000. These funds were released from reserve and apportioned in July 1972 for the CY 1972 program.

Forest roads and trails, \$402,040,000. Reserve reflects amount of available contract authority above the obligation program that was approved and financed by the appropriation Congress enacted to liquidate the obligations.

Expenses, brush disposal, \$13,303,000. Amount shown here was in excess of 1972 needs.

Forest Fire Prevention, \$115,000. Amount shown here was in excess of 1972 needs.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Social and Economic Statistics Administration:

19th Decennial Census, \$11,028,000. These funds had been held in anticipation of the need to pay printing costs. They were released and apportioned for this purpose on July 1, 1972.

Regional Action Planning Commissions: Regional Action Planning Commission, \$300,000. Funds will be released when Mississippi Valley Regional Commission is formed.

Promotion of industry and commerce: Trade adjustment assistance (financial assistance), \$50,000,000. Amount shown here was in excess of 1972 needs.

Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center, \$5,446,000. Funds will be released when plans for participation in U.S. Bicentennial are completed and approved.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:

Research, development, and facilities, \$214,000. These funds are for disaster relief to fisheries. Apportionments are made as applications from the States are processed following contingencies under which the funds must, by statute, be made available.

Research, development, and facilities (special foreign currency program), \$286,000. These funds were released and apportioned on July 1, 1972, to fund the 1973 program.

Promote and develop fishery products and research pertaining to American fisheries, \$257,000. Amount shown here was in excess of 1972 needs, and was released and apportioned on July 1, 1972, to fund the 1973 program.

National Bureau of Standards:

Plant and facilities, \$1,495,000. Funds are for a new laboratory now in the planning stage. Apportionment awaits development of approved plans and specifications.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

Shipbuilding and conversion, \$1,388,946,000. For use in subsequent years; these projects are fully funded when appropriated.

Other procurement programs, \$21,020,000. For use in subsequent years; these projects are fully funded when appropriated.

Military construction and family housing, \$171,304,000. Apportionment awaits development by the agency of approved plans and specifications.

Civil defense programs, \$1,277,000. Amount was in excess of 1972 needs, and was released

and apportioned on July 1, 1972, to fund the 1973 program.

Special foreign currency program, \$4,903,000. Apportionment awaits development by the agency of approved plans and specifications.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

Corps of Engineers:

Construction, General: Lafayette Lake, Indiana, \$183,000. Funds are being held in reserve because of local opposition to initiation of construction of the project.

Lukfata Lake, Oklahoma, \$450,000. Construction funds are being held in reserve pending the completion of a new general design memorandum leading to an environmental impact statement.

New York Harbor Collection and Removal of Drifts, \$80,000. Funds are being held in reserve because, although the project has been authorized by the Congress for initiation and partial accomplishment, initiation of construction must await approval of the Secretary of the Army and the President. The Secretary of the Army forwarded the proposal to the President on June 21, 1971, and his recommendations are currently under review.

Panama Canal Government:

Capital outlays, \$850,000. These FY 72 funds, reserved at the request of the Panama Canal Government, will be combined with the 1973 appropriation for the purchase of major items of capital equipment.

Wildlife conservation, \$474,000. Includes estimated receipts not needed for current year program. Will be used in subsequent years.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

National Institutes of Health:

Buildings and facilities, \$2,565,000. Apportionment awaits development by the agency of approved plans and specifications.

Office of Education:

School assistance in federally affected areas, \$4,996,000. Apportionment awaits development by the agency of approved plans and specifications. Construction obligations will be incurred subsequently.

Higher education, \$1,462,000. Apportionment awaits development by the agency of approved plans and specifications.

Educational activities overseas (special foreign currency program, \$16,000. Apportionment of this amount awaits development of approved plans and specifications by the agency.

Social Security Administration:

Construction, \$12,095,000. Apportionment awaits development of approved plans and specifications by the agency.

Special Institutions:

Gallaudet College, \$516,000. This amount was in excess of funds which could be effectively used in 1972.

Howard University, \$3,714,000. Apportionment of this amount awaits development of approved plans and specifications. Construction obligations will be incurred subsequently.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Model cities programs, \$105,000,000. This amount was released on July 1, 1972. Its earlier reserve enabled several cities to count on proceeding with their FY 1973 programs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management: Public lands development, roads and trails, \$16,694,000. Reserve reflects amounts of available contract authority above the obligation program that was approved and financed by the appropriation Congress enacted to liquidate the obligations.

Bureau of Indian Affairs: Road construction, \$53,699,000. Reserve reflects amounts of available contract authority above the obligation program that was approved and

financed by the appropriation Congress enacted to liquidate the obligations.

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation: Land and water conservation fund, \$30,000,000. Consists of 1972 annual contract authority which was made available by P.L. 91-308, approved July 7, 1970. It has not been used because the Federal agencies purchasing park lands have found annual contract authority cumbersome to administer. Instead, they prefer ordinary appropriations to finance such land purchases. The 1973 budget proposes appropriation of the full \$300 million annual authorization for the fund, of which about \$98 million is for Federal land purchases in 1973.

Bureau of Mines: Drainage of anthracite mines, \$3,623,000. Funds are spent on a matching basis with Pennsylvania as that State and the Department of the Interior develop projects for this purpose. Apportionment awaits development of approved plans and specifications in FY 1973.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife: Construction, \$9,075,000. Appropriated funds for D.C. Aquarium withheld because authorized facility cannot be constructed within the funding limits established by the authorization. The Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate have directed that the funds be used in fiscal 1973 for the construction of other facilities. Release is scheduled shortly.

National Park Service:

Parkway and road construction, \$72,621,000. Reserve reflects amounts of available contract authority above the obligation program that was approved and financed by the appropriation Congress enacted to liquidate the obligations.

Bureau of Reclamation:

Construction and rehabilitation, \$1,055,000. Funds are being held in reserve pending completion and review in FY 1973 of the economic restudy to determine the most effective use of funds for the Second Bacon Siphon and Tunnel Unit, Wash.

Operation and maintenance and replacement of project works, North Platte project, \$84,000. This amount fulfilled the legal requirements for this account of an annually established contingency reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Prison System:

Buildings and facilities, \$4,299,000. The apportionment awaits development of approved plans and specifications.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Grants to States for unemployment insurance and employment services, \$20,192,000. Late enactment of supplemental appropriations and lower unemployment insurance workloads permitted savings to be made.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Education exchange fund (earmarked proceeds of payment by Finland on World War I debt), \$22,000. This amount was released and apportioned on July 1, 1972, to fund the 1973 program.

Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs:

International Educational Exchange Activities (special foreign currency program), \$5,000. Funds represent recent recovery of prior year obligations in excess of current year needs. These funds were released and apportioned on July 1, 1972, to fund the 1973 program.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Coast Guard:

Acquisition, construction and improvements, \$7,607,000. Funds are for equipment or improvements and will not be needed until construction on seven projects is in an advanced stage. They will be released when needed.

Alteration of bridges, \$1,000,000. Apportionment awaits development of approved plans and specifications.

Federal Aviation Administration:

Facilities and equipment (Airport and Airway trust fund), \$115,897,000.

Grants-in-aid for airports (Airport and Airway trust fund), \$6,368,000.

Construction, National Capital Airports, \$900,000.

Civil Supersonic aircraft development termination, \$4,506,000.

Other, \$2,200,000.

Apportionment of the above FAA accounts awaits development of approved plans and specifications.

Federal Highway Administration:

Territorial Highways, \$5,000,000. New program established by the 1970 Highway Act, effective December 30, 1970. No appropriation was provided until August 1971, although \$4.5M of contract authority was authorized for each of 1971 and 1972. Territories were not prepared to handle program and have only recently begun to organize agencies and prepare studies for use of the funds. Total obligations through December 31, 1971, were about \$93,000.

Federal-aid highways:

(1) 1973 contract authority, \$5,700,000,000.
(2) Remaining balance from reductions made in prior years, \$246,798,000.

Urban Mass Transportation Administration:

Urban mass transportation, \$299,970,000. The Congress provided a total of \$3.1B of contract authority for the five-year period 1971-1975. Executive Branch apportionments resulted in \$1.0B of this amount being used by June 30, 1972, another \$1.0B (including this \$300M) will be apportioned for fiscal 1973, leaving \$1.1B, or \$550M per year for the fiscal years 1974 and 1975. By appropriation action in fiscal years 1971 and 1972, the Congress effectively limited the amount of the contract authority that could be used each fiscal year. Thus, the \$300M shown is the difference between the \$600M apportioned for 1972 and the \$900M upper limit for which administrative expenses may be incurred under the 1972 Appropriation Act for the Department of Transportation: "Sec. 308. None of the funds provided in this Act shall be available for administrative expenses in connection with commitments for grants for Urban Mass Transportation aggregating more than \$900,000,000 in fiscal year 1972."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary:

Construction, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, \$22,239,000. Apportionment awaits development by the agency of approved plans and specifications.

Expenses of administration of settlement of World War Claims Act of 1928, \$1,000. Amount shown here was in excess of 1972 administrative costs.

Bureau of the Mint:

Construction, \$79,000. Apportionment awaits the completion of studies for the effective use of funds.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Operating expenses:

Reactor development—Funds held in reserve for the Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactor (LMFBR) demonstration plant awaiting the completion of detailed negotiations now underway involving AEC and the Commonwealth Edison Company and TVA, \$43,350,000.

Biomedical Research—Funds held in reserve pending development of a plan for effective utilization, \$370,000.

Plant and capital equipment:

Funds held in reserve awaiting AEC's development of firm plans or specifications for two projects in the nuclear materials and weapons programs, \$175,000.

Funds held in reserve awaiting AEC's completion of feasibility studies or the results of research and development efforts for the national radioactive waste repository and two other projects, \$2,533,000.

Funds held in reserve for possible cost overruns and other contingencies, \$2,200,000.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Operations, research and facilities, \$7,294,000, reflects release of \$28M for Cincinnati laboratory. Remainder awaits completion of EPA study of requirements for other laboratory facilities.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Construction, public buildings projects, \$17,971,000; \$10,803 thousand is being held for future obligation. The projects are not ready for construction and financing is under review. Apportionment awaits completion of this action—\$7,160 thousand is reserved to meet possible contingencies that might arise in the course of construction.

Sites and expenses, public buildings projects, \$11,567,000. Reserved to meet possible contingencies or for use in subsequent years.

Operating expenses, property management and disposal service, \$769,000. Amount shown here was not needed in 1972 for stockpile disposals.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Grants to States for extended care facilities, \$8,420,000. State plans and requests for funds were not presented to the extent originally expected. Amount shown will be available for program in future years.

OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-speaking Peoples, \$5,000. This amount was in excess of 1972 needs.

Federal Communications Commission: Salaries and expenses, (construction), \$460,000. These funds are intended for replacement of a monitoring station. Funds remain in reserve until results of study requested by Congress are available regarding the need of continuation of fixed monitoring stations.

Federal Home Loan Bank Board: Interest adjustment payments, \$46,888,000. Funds which could be effectively utilized by the Board in fiscal year 1972 were apportioned. This amount was not needed.

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: Salaries and expenses, \$19,000. This amount was in excess of 1972 needs.

Payment of Vietnam and Pueblo prisoner of war claims, \$150,000. Apportionment awaits arrival of contingencies under which the funds must, by statute, be made available.

Smithsonian Institution: Salaries and expenses, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, \$11,000. Reserved for contingencies. Will be apportioned if and when needed.

Temporary Study Commissions: Commission on Highway Beautification, \$25,000. Amount being held for completion of Commission's work in 1973.

Commission on Population Growth and the American Future, \$30,000. A small contingency amount was set aside to cover any increases in contracted costs after the Commission completed its work in May, 1972. No increases occurred and the funds are not needed to complete the work of the Commission.

National Commission on Consumer Finance, \$50,000. For terminating the Commission in 1973 after the report is completed.

Aviation Advisory Commission, \$587,000. These funds were released and apportioned on July 1, 1972 to carry Commission through its expiration date of March, 1973.

Commission on Government Procurement, \$1,300,000. \$1.4 million to remain available until expended was appropriated in the Second Supplemental Act of 1972. \$100 thousand was apportioned for 1972; the remainder will fund the Commission's operations through April 1973.

United States Information Agency: Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program), \$407,000.

Special international exhibitions, \$746,000.

These amounts were released and apportioned July 1, 1972.

Water Resources Council: Salaries and expenses, \$25,000. Funds were held in reserve pending establishment of new river basin commissions.

Total, \$9,110,078,000. Of this total, \$467 million was released at the start of fiscal 1973.

TABLE B.—Reserves for reasons other than routine financial administration, June 30, 1972

[In thousands of dollars]	
Agency and Account:	
Department of Agriculture:	
Rural Electrification Administration—	
Loans	¹ \$107,000
Farmers Home Administration:	
Sewer and water grants	² 58,000
Department of Housing and Urban Development:	
Rehabilitation loans	¹ 53,042
Grants for new community assistance	¹ 5,000
Basic water and sewer grants	² 500,000
Department of Transportation:	
Federal-aid highways	623,000
Rights-of-way for highways	50,000
Urban mass transportation	⁴ [299,970]
Atomic Energy Commission:	
NERVA-Nuclear Rocket	⁵ 17,655
Plowshare	(16,990)
National Aeronautics and Space Administration:	
NERVA-Nuclear Rocket	21,914
National Science Foundation:	
Educational and institutional support	¹ 21,000
Graduate traineeships	⁶ 9,500
Reserves established pursuant to President's August 15, 1971, directive to curtail previously-planned Federal employment levels	⁷ 61,750
Total	⁸ 1,527,861

¹ This amount was released and apportioned on July 1, 1972.

² Of this amount, \$42 million was released and apportioned on July 1, 1972.

³ Of this amount, \$200 million was released and apportioned on July 1, 1972. This remainder is being held for subsequent apportionment.

⁴ This amount was released and apportioned on July 1, 1972. It is listed here because of public and congressional interest. It is not counted in the total of Table B because its use is consistent with congressional intent. The Congress provided a total of \$3.1 billion of control authority for the five-year period 1971-1975. Executive Branch apportionments result in \$1.0 billion of \$3.1 billion total being used by June 30, 1972, another \$1.0 billion (including this \$300 million) is being apportioned for fiscal 1973, leaving \$1.1 billion, or \$550 million shown per year for the fiscal years 1974 and 1975. The \$300 million shown is the difference between the \$600 million apportioned for 1972 and the \$900 million upper limit for which administrative expenses may be incurred under the 1972 Appropriation Act for the Department of Transportation:

"Sec. 308. None of the funds provided in this Act shall be available for administrative expenses in connection with commitments for grants for Urban Mass Transportation aggregating more than \$900,000,000 in fiscal year 1972." (Italic supplied.)

⁵ Pending enactment of 1973 appropriations, it is planned that these funds be applied to AEC's total program needs for 1973.

⁶ Apportionment awaiting NSF review of how these funds can be used effectively to

help meet the Nation's scientific and engineering manpower needs without stimulating an oversupply of manpower with specialized capabilities.

⁷ These funds are the remainder of \$280 million in reserves established initially under the President's directive of August 15, 1971. The originally reserved amounts were largely released to meet costs of pay raises and other essential purposes.

⁸ Of this \$1.5 billion total, \$447 million were released and apportioned on July 1, 1972 (as itemized in the preceding footnotes).

COPERNICAN THEORY IS BASIS OF MODERN SCIENCE

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 8, 1972

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, on July 27, the House approved my bill, House Joint Resolution 1026, requesting the President to designate February 19, 1973, as "Nicolaus Copernicus Day."

I deeply appreciate the courtesy and cooperation of my colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. EDWARDS), chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee No 4, the members of the committee, and all my colleagues in the House for their support of this measure.

The year 1973 marks the quinquacentennial of the birth of Copernicus, the great Polish astronomer, churchman, physician, economist, and soldier.

It was Copernicus who determined the teachings of the Bible and the accepted theory of the homocentric universe were in error. Rather than the universe revolving around the earth, as was then contended, Copernicus determined that the universe revolves around the sun. Copernicus' finding was literally the beginning of modern science.

It is most fitting—particularly in view of the great ventures in space in the past score of years—that the nations of the world join with their scientific communities in reflecting on the work of Copernicus in the year ahead.

The National Academy of Sciences is leading the way and many observances are being arranged.

On July 31 at the University of California, Berkeley campus, five distinguished scientists took part in a series of lectures on the "Copernican Revolutions in the 16th Century and in Modern Times."

Leadoff speaker was Dr. Jerzy Neyman, professor of statistics emeritus and director of the statistical laboratory at the university. Dr. Neyman is vice chairman of the special committee of the National Academy of Sciences heading up arrangements for the quinquacentennial observance.

Other lecturers at the Berkeley session were Rainer K. Sachs, professor of mathematics, and physics, University of California, Berkeley; John Hammersley, fellow of Trinity College, Oxford; Michael Kasha, professor of chemistry and director of the Institute of Molecular Biophysics, Florida State University; and Glenn T. Seaborg, university profes-

August 8, 1972

sor of chemistry, and associate director, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley.

These lectures are based on essays to be published in the Copernican Volume, a project of the National Academy of Sciences.

Mr. Speaker, as part of my remarks I include the text of Dr. Neyman's excellent lecture:

NICOLAUS COPERNICUS AND HIS REVOLUTION
(By Dr. Jerzy Neyman)

Nicolaus Copernicus was born in Torun, Poland, on February 19, 1473. Currently, in a number of countries, including the United States, preparations are in progress to celebrate the 500th anniversary of this event.

Among other things, the U.S. National Academy of Sciences is preparing to publish a volume, the "Copernican Volume," addressed to the general public and intended to explain the meaning of the Copernican revolution.

This is understood to mean the abandonment of a firmly-established preconception. The particular point that the Volume will emphasize is that quasi-Copernican revolutions keep recurring up to the present time.

Frequently, they are followed by remarkable advances in the particular domains of science and technology in which they occur. They differ from the original Copernican revolution in the range of their effects.

A modern quasi-Copernican revolution affects developments primarily in one domain of study, such as astronomy, biology, physics, etc., as described in separate chapters of the Copernican Volume.

On the other hand, due to special circumstances that existed in the sixteenth century, the original Copernican revolution was all-inclusive and marked the beginning of all modern science.

Roughly, there are two broad categories of intellectual revolutions. A revolution of one kind, the Copernican category, begins with someone recognizing that a well-established customary premise of our thinking has no backing other than tradition. This preconception is then abandoned in favor of something new which, in the words of Copernicus, is more "pleasing to the mind."

If the abandoned preconception is really well-established, then the relevant "establishment" resents the novel conceptualization and there is a struggle, occasionally a fierce struggle. However, if the new idea, more "pleasing to the mind," is really fruitful, then in due course it gains acceptance and a fresh domain of study becomes open.

The non-Copernican revolutions also open new vistas. They differ from Copernican revolutions in that there is no abandonment of an important preconception. In these cases, the opening of new horizons is the result of a gradual accumulation of many relatively small gains. The phenomenon is similar to the opening of broad vistas to a mountain climber who, after a prolonged and strenuous effort, finally reaches the summit.

Scholarly thinking in the epoch of Copernicus was dominated by the teachings of several Greek philosophers, particularly of Aristotle and his followers. These teachings, from logic to astronomy to what are now called biology and physics, were accepted literally as unquestionable truths.

When some disputes occurred, the issues were judged not on their own merits, but on the degree of their agreement with traditional dogmas. In our times, this state of affairs is difficult to visualize, and illustrative quotations appear a necessity.

A statement attributed to Martin Luther illustrates the way of thinking of educated people in the Copernican era. Luther had heard of the work of Copernicus before it was published and, perhaps surprisingly, condemned it harshly:

"... the new astronomer who wants to prove that the Earth goes round, and not the heavens, the Sun and the Moon; just as if someone sitting in a moving wagon or ship were to suppose that he was at rest, and that the Earth and the trees were moving past him. But that is the way nowadays; whoever wants to be clever must needs produce something of his own, which is bound to be the best since he has produced it! The fool will turn the whole science of Astronomy upside down. But, as the Holy Writ declares, it was the Sun and not the Earth which Joshua commanded to stand still."

Here, then, the work of Copernicus is judged not on its merits, but on the degree of its consistency with the words attributed to Joshua. An entirely different frame of reference is adopted by Copernicus himself in his Commentariolus, in which he criticizes the Ptolemaic system of planetary motions.

"Hence a system of this sort seemed neither sufficiently absolute nor sufficiently pleasing to the mind."

The two sentences emphasized here above epitomize the essence of the Copernican Revolution and explain its all-inclusiveness. The standard for judgment of scholarly work was changed: not the agreement with dogmas proclaimed by some authority, however high, but consistency with the facts and conceptual elegance.

Copernicus had the intellectual courage to abandon just one of the dogmas underlying the astronomy of Ptolemy, which was the adopted doctrine of his time. This Ptolemaic dogma was that Earth is in the center of the Universe and that the Sun and all the planets rotate around the Earth.

Copernicus was familiar with an alternative idea, also inherited from the Greeks, but generally ignored: this was that the Sun is the immovable center of the Universe and that Earth and the other planets rotate around the Sun.

He found this idea more "pleasing to the mind" and, for some 30 years, worked to calculate the distances of the Earth and the other planets from the Sun, etc. The book of Copernicus appeared convincing and the fall of one dogma had a "domino effect."

In spite of the harsh resistance of the contemporary establishments, both Catholic and Protestant, other Ptolemaic dogmas fell, mainly due to Kepler, leading to Newton. The resulting developments, first in astronomy and then elsewhere, were tremendous.

However, it is the change in the point of view on matters of all research, the change in the yardstick with which to measure its quality, from references to authorities to comparisons with facts and to "pleasures of the mind," that is the most significant feature of the Copernican Revolution. This change affected all domains of thought and marked the birth of all our present science.

The four distinguished speakers this afternoon are authors of essays now being prepared for the Copernican Volume of the National Academy. Each of them will describe a different impressive revolution in science or technology, probably both, which occurred in modern times.

I think it is safe to say that perhaps to a varying degree, these four revolutions are Copernican in character. However, when there is some thought at all, there must be disagreements.

In fact, if there were no thoughts that generate disagreements and sharp disputes, life could perhaps be simpler than it is, but it would be much less interesting. It happens that the only thing on which one of the speakers, Dr. Hammersley, and I are agreed is that we agree to differ.

In this spirit, the audience is invited to judge which of the revolutions we are going to hear about is fully Copernican, which is only partly Copernican and which is altogether non-Copernican.

THE FAILURE OF THE NIXON
PROGRAM TO EMPLOY SPANISH-
SPEAKING AMERICANS

HON. HERMAN BADILLO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 8, 1972

Mr. BADILLO. Mr. Speaker, in a futile attempt to win support among Spanish-speaking Americans, the Nixon Administration has been referring to its highly touted 16-point program as a success. Fortunately, however, the Spanish-speaking community is able to see through this sham and realizes that the program is a complete failure.

Earlier this year our distinguished colleague from California, Mr. EDWARDS, chairman of the Civil Rights Oversight Subcommittee very aptly observed that the Federal agencies are not taking the program seriously. Noting that the 16-point program failed to raise the percentage of Spanish-speaking employment in the Federal Establishment by even one-tenth of 1 percent, Mr. EDWARDS cautioned that—

Unless the President acts his Sixteen Point Program will be just another set of broken promises to the Spanish-speaking community.

The fact of the matter is that the President has not acted and Puerto Ricans, Chicanos, Cubans, and other Latin peoples continue to be barred from Federal employment or, in those few instances where they are hired, they remain in the lowest level positions.

The failure of the Nixon Administration to provide full and equal employment opportunities for Spanish-speaking citizens was recently the subject of a communication from Spanish-speaking employees of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to Secretary Richardson. In a 3-page memorandum to the Secretary, the DHEW Spanish-speaking employees caucus cited the fact that, although Spanish-speaking Americans represent approximately 7 percent of the Nation's population, they account for only 1.85 percent of DHEW employees and are generally relegated to the lowest grades. This tragic state of affairs is just one isolated example and is repeated throughout virtually every department and agency of the Federal Government.

In order that our colleagues and the American public may become more aware of this pressing problem and the failure of the present administration to take affirmative and effective action, I present herewith, for inclusion in the RECORD, the memorandum to Secretary Richardson:

JULY 20, 1972.

MEMORANDUM

To: The Secretary.
Through: Rodney Brady, Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management.
From: The Spanish speaking employees caucus.
Subject: An affirmative action plan for the Department.

BACKGROUND

There are approximately 15,000,000 Spanish-speaking and/or Spanish surnamed

Americans in the United States. This, the second largest "minority" group, is composed mainly of Mexican-Americans, Puerto Ricans, and Cubans.

The Spanish-speaking have been in this country longer than any other group, save the the American Indian. The Spanish-speaking are the second most neglected peoples in these United States.

Despite the size of the group, the amount of time we have been here and the conditions prevalent amongst our peoples it was only recently that the Federal Government recognized that the group had needs which were not being met.

In November of 1970, President Nixon enunciated his 16 Point Program to accelerate the employment of Spanish-speaking peoples within the Federal Government. Vice-President Agnew added his voice to the President's in urging implementation of the 16 Point Program.

In March, 1971, you Sir, directed remarks at the uniqueness of the Spanish-speaking population and the hope that we would continue to enrich our society through the preservation of that uniqueness.

These officially expressed desires have not been carried out at line management levels.

The DHEW recently recognized that the services which it provides were not reaching the Spanish-speaking. To try to rectify this the Chicano and Puerto Rican studies were funded by SRS.

Ceiling reductions and average grade constraints imposed during the various "freezes" brought about an even more pronounced lessening of efforts to hire the Spanish-speaking by the various agencies.

Significantly, however, although the number of new positions increased, few, if any, Spanish-surnamed were selected from these positions. The percentage of Spanish-speaking employees in the Department remains a low 1.85% versus the national population of approximately 7%.

The administration and delivery of services to the Spanish-speaking population can be enhanced by the hiring of Spanish-speaking administrators and practitioners. The attainment of equal employment opportunity within DHEW, therefore, is a matter of highest priority for this Caucus and its constituents in the barrios of the Southwest, Midwest, Northwest, Northeast, and Southeast.

THE FACTS

On June 30, 1971, the Spanish-speaking accounted for 1.7% of the employees of this Department. Despite the existence of a 16 Point Program, an Upward Mobility Program, an Equal Employment Opportunities Program, and all the high level pronouncements, as of April 30, 1972 the Spanish-speaking accounted for only 1.85% of the employees of the Department (i.e., only 1,804 Spanish-speaking employees out of a complement of 97,645 persons employed by the Department as of April 30, 1972).

Of these 1,804 Spanish-speaking employees only five are GS-16's; only 20 are GS-15's. Approximately 75% of all Spanish-speaking employees are concentrated below the GS-9 level.

The much-heralded 16 Point Program within the Department is headed by a GS-13, and as if this were not enough of an obstacle to effective implementation, it has been buried in a lower layer of the hierarchy, thus further detracting from the importance of this program.

Of 20 professional positions assigned to the 10 regions to work in the area of Equal Employment Opportunity, zero went to Spanish-speaking individuals despite the heavy concentration of our people in many of these regions.

Almost all the staff of the Executive Manpower Board is at the GS-15 level or above. The sole Spanish-speaking member of that staff is a GS-13.

The USOE Contracts Office has only one Spanish-speaking person. He holds a Doctorate in Jurisprudence and was hired and is still at a GS-9.

With only a few exceptions, all minority recruiters are other than Spanish-speaking.

The same disregard of the Spanish-speaking and the President's 16 Points exists in the areas of Fellowships, Internships, New Careers, etc.

Despite the expressed concerns the Office for Spanish Surnamed Americans, OS is understaffed and is continually downgraded.

The DHEW has one of the poorest records in government vis a vis the hiring of Spanish-speaking.

RECOMMENDATIONS

If the DHEW is to be in any way instrumental in the eradication of those "conditions that stunt dignity, growth and development" of our people, then Affirmative Action is called for *now*!!

If the DHEW is to reverse this trend of exclusion of the Spanish-speaking from its ranks and from positions where they can influence policies and programs, then it is imperative that you direct all agency, bureau, and line management personnel to the effect that:

1. One out of every five persons hired in DHEW during the coming fiscal year be Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Cuban descent.
2. 75% of all Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Cubans hired must be grade 13 or higher.
3. All the Spanish-speaking currently employed should be reviewed with an eye to promotions and upgrading.
4. A Spanish-speaking woman be selected to fill at least one of the senior-level management vacancies which presently exist in FWP.
5. The OSSA/OS and the Office of the 16 Point Program be elevated so that the position of director in those offices can at least be graded at the GS-15 level.

QUESTIONNAIRE REPORT FROM THE 34TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 8, 1972

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, as one who has consistently felt it to be of the utmost importance to keep in the people a sense of awareness of Government action and a feeling of participation in Government decisions, I send periodic questionnaires to my constituents. This practice provides a two-way flow of communication. The constituent learns what matters are of immediate concern in Washington, D.C., and as a Representative, I learn of the attitudes and positions of the people I represent. In a recent poll on basic questions concerning Vietnam and tax reform, the people of my district—the 34th in California—made their disposition known as indicated below. In this survey, 15 percent of the canvassed persons returned their questionnaires.

The questionnaire follows:

A. The President announced on May 8th that he had ordered the mining of North Vietnam ports. Do you favor this action?

1. Yes, 82%.
2. No, 15%.
3. Undecided, 3%.

B. We now have approximately 60,000 troops in South Vietnam. What do you think

we should do about our current troop strength?

1. Leave them there until the invasion by North Vietnam is defeated, 13%.
2. Leave them there until our P.O.W.'s are returned, 37.5%.
3. Continue the policy of gradual withdrawal, 22%.
4. Withdraw them by the end of 1972, 6.5%.
5. Send more troops in, 4%.
6. Withdraw the 60,000 immediately, 15%.
7. Undecided, 2%.

C. An issue that the Congress and the President will face in the near future is that of amnesty for those who left the United States to avoid the draft. Under what conditions, if at all, would you favor amnesty?

1. Never, under any conditions, 53%.
2. After the P.O.W.'s are returned and all of our troops are out of Vietnam, 5.5%.
3. On condition that they are subject to the draft, 10%.
4. On condition that they perform some kind of alternate public service for 1-2 years, 24.5%.
5. Grant amnesty now, 7%.

D. Do you favor cutting the current oil depletion allowance?

1. Yes, 57%.
2. No, 20.5%.
3. Undecided, 22.5%.

E. Do you favor increasing state and federal support for schools as a means of lowering property tax?

1. Yes, 61%.
2. No, 30%.
3. Undecided, 9%.

F. Do you favor a national Value Added (sales) Tax as a means of lowering local property tax?

1. Yes, 32%.
2. No, 57%.
3. Undecided, 11%.

G. Do you favor federal Revenue Sharing with state and local governments?

1. Yes, 60%.
2. No, 25%.
3. Undecided, 15%.

H. Do you favor increasing the tax on capital gains?

1. Yes, 53%.
2. No, 39%.
3. Undecided, 8%.

I. Do you favor eliminating the tax exemption given to income from municipal bonds?

1. Yes, 51%.
2. No, 40%.
3. Undecided, 9%.

J. Do you favor taxing philanthropic foundations?

1. Yes, 58%.
2. No, 30%.
3. Undecided, 12%.

PERSPECTIVE ON NUCLEAR SAFETY

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 8, 1972

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, on March 30, 1972—page 11387—I commented in the RECORD that many of those who frequently berate those nuclear powerplants with allegations of unsafety rarely find time to publicize the fact that they, in turn, are frequently berated for quoting people out of context. This lack of objectivity continues.

It recently came to my attention that Dr. Edward Teller of the University of California's Lawrence Livermore Laboratory directed a complaint on July 14, 1972, to a gentleman from Alaska (Mr.

GRAVEL) to the effect that he—Dr. Teller—had been quoted by the Alaskan on June 30 "in a thoroughly misleading fashion."

Dr. Teller further stated in his July 14 letter:

I hope that you will take the trouble to set the record straight.

He—Teller—even drafted a proposed statement that the Alaskan (Mr. GRAVEL) could handily use for the purpose.

Since I have not noted any attempts to correct any misimpressions of Dr. Teller's consideration of nuclear powerplant safety, I include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point the above-mentioned letter by Dr. Teller and the suggested statement which he proposed that the Alaskan utilize to define the true sense of Teller's concerns.

The letter and proposed draft follow:

LAWRENCE LIVERMORE LABORATORY,
July 14, 1972.

HON. MIKE GRAVEL,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR GRAVEL: It is kind of you to send a copy of your statement of June 30, 1972. On page 3 (of the copy I received) you quoted me in a thoroughly misleading fashion. I hope that you will consider it fair and proper to correct the wrong impression which has been given. In order to make my position more clear, I have enclosed a proposed statement for your use. I should be most grateful if you would include it or something similar to it as a supplement to your statement of June 30th.

It is obvious that by picking out individual sentences and fractions of sentences that a person has said, the meaning can be distorted. I furthermore hope and believe that in the case of your use of my statements, this distortion was not intentional on your part. In view of the extremely great responsibility you carry and of the importance of the topic that you address, I hope that you will take the trouble to set the record straight.

I would like to use this occasion to tell you that of the various proposals you discussed for solving the energy crisis, the use of solar power is indeed an excellent one in certain areas of the world if employed in small units for domestic use. In spite of diligent study I could not find a plausible proposal for the big scale usage.

On the other hand, another suggestion which you mentioned, the gasification of coal, appears more hopeful. This process has of course been used both in Germany and in Russia without significant success. But a new proposal is discussed which exploits deep deposits of coal (at a depth as great as half a mile). In these proposals moderate amounts of conventional explosives are used (adapted to the thickness of the coal seam). The procedure has the advantages of eliminating human labor under hard conditions, of exploiting plentiful resources which according to present practice are beyond our range, of leaving the earth surface unscarred by excavations and waste products, and the producing of rather clean fuel. The proposal is made by Dr. Gary Higgins of the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD TELLER.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT IS PROPOSED FOR THE USE OF SENATOR MIKE GRAVEL

In my statement on "Federal Energy Research and Priorities," dated June 30, 1972, I have referred to Dr. Edward Teller in the following paragraph:

"Because a single large nuclear power plant produces as much long-lived radioactivity in a year as the explosion of 1,000 Hiroshima

bombs, Dr. Edward Teller has said that a nuclear bomb is 'relatively safe instrument' compared with a power plant. In my mind, nuclear reactors do not belong on the surface of the earth," he wrote in the *Journal of Petroleum Technology*, May 1965. He reiterated this position on CBS television in the summer of 1970. Dr. Teller favors their construction 'deeply underground.'

Dr. Teller informs me that he has consistently considered reactors as safe instruments. He has advocated and is now strongly advocating the construction of nuclear reactors, located deeply underground. The reason is a further increase of safety since not a single serious accident can be tolerated. He is confident that such construction can be carried out at a moderate cost and with practically complete elimination of every serious hazard. He further emphasizes that nuclear explosions can be carried out (in the "Plowshare" program) under conditions where any damage can be kept under close surveillance and where the whole operation can be performed according to the highest standards of safety. It is in this sense that he referred to nuclear explosives as safe instruments.

TO PAY TRIBUTE TO RABBI URI MILLER OF BALTIMORE

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 8, 1972

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, the members of Beth Jacob Congregation, Baltimore, and the American people, have suffered a grave loss in the death of my friend, Rabbi Uri Miller. On July 9, a memorial service was held to pay tribute to Rabbi Miller. I should like to share with my colleagues my eulogy and the names of those who participated in the service:

EULOGY OF RABBI URI MILLER BY CONGRESSMAN CLARENCE D. LONG

The death of Rabbi Uri Miller has saddened the nation. That Rabbi Miller was a brilliant spiritual leader is, of course, well known, but he was also a man of action. In government he served as co-chairman of the President's Commission on Civil Rights nearly a decade ago. In religion he served as chief executive of many distinguished national organizations. His compassion was deep—for the young, for the old, and for the people of the Jewish faith who have been trapped in the Soviet Union.

The Jewish people with their thousands of years of cultural, economic, and intellectual leadership can be described as the great success story of the human race. Rabbi Uri Miller can be described as one of the great success stories of the Jewish people.

I valued him as a friend, I respected him as a leader, and I shall miss him as you will miss him. I am deeply proud to have been his Representative in the Congress of the United States.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE SERVICE

Rabbi Samson R. Weiss, Jerusalem, Israel.
Father Thomas Peterman, Perry Point VA Hospital, Perry Point, Md.

Rabbi Louis J. Lehrfeld, Hebrew Theological College, Skokie, Ill.

Rabbi William Herskowitz, Rabbinical Council of America, New York, N.Y.

Rabbi Jacob Weinberg, Ner Israel Rabbinical College, Baltimore, Md.

Rabbi Leon Adler, Synagogue Council of America, New York, N.Y.

Mr. Fred Neal, Mayor's Office, Baltimore, Md.

Hon. Theodore R. McKeldin, Baltimore, Md.

Rabbi Benjamin Bak, Baltimore, Md.

Rabbi David S. Goldstein, Baltimore Hebrew Congregation, Baltimore, Md.

Rabbi Albert Pattashnich, Talmudical Academy, Baltimore, Md.

Hon. George L. Russell, Jr., Tower Building, Baltimore, Md.

Rabbi Israel Goldman, Chizuk Amuno Congregation, Baltimore, Md.

Judge Solomon Liss, Baltimore, Md

PROBLEMS AND PROGRESS IN THE POSTAL SERVICE

HON. TIM LEE CARTER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 8, 1972

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Postal Service has been an independent corporation for 13 months now. It is still too early, I think, to make a definitive judgment as to whether the new system will justify the high expectations that many of us had for it when the Postal Reorganization Act was passed.

It is encouraging to note, however, that Postmaster General Ted Klassen himself recognizes existing shortcomings and has cautioned his people that "Service and customer courtesy must once again become a way of life throughout the entire Postal Service."

The Postal Service has outlined a letter to me some of the difficult problems that must be overcome before it can consistently and uniformly "give our customers the kind of service they deserve—and that we ought to provide."

The letter offers a perspective that all of us, friends and critics of the Postal Service alike, should consider. I insert in the RECORD the text of the letter:

LETTER FROM POSTMASTER GENERAL TED KLASSEN

Your constituents are entitled to know the basic reasons why delivery service is not always satisfactory and what we are doing to correct a situation that is as intolerable to us as it is to them.

In 1968, the President's Commission on Postal Reorganization concluded that "... the postal system as presently organized (is not) capable of meeting the demands of our growing economy and our expanding population."

The postal system, as it then existed, was found by the Commission to be in "serious trouble because of decades of low priorities assigned to modernization and management needs ... because of years of lagging productivity ... because of a hodgepodge of postal laws 200 years in the making that constrained managerial judgment and initiative ..."

Congress responded to the crisis by creating the independent U.S. Postal Service in August 1970 and giving management broad authority to operate the Corporation according to sound business principles. We believe that the Postal Service has and is making significant progress toward its goal of providing the fastest, most dependable mail service that is humanly possible. But we recognize that we still have a long way to go—problems 200 years in the making cannot be wiped out overnight.

Let me cite a few of the really tough problems that beset the Postal Service and what we are doing to overcome them:

1. Sheer volume. In 1967, the nation's post offices handled 78 billion pieces of mail. By 1970, the volume was up to 88 billion pieces, and this year it will exceed 90 billion. The problems inherent in handling such a tidal wave of mail—some 250,000,000 pieces a day—would challenge even the most sophisticated processing system.

But the truth is that our 32,000 post offices simply are not equipped to process the volumes that confront them. In this electronic age, for example, the basic mail sorting device remains the pigeonhole case that was invented by Benjamin Franklin nearly two centuries ago and in which letters are manually placed one by one.

The new Postal Service is studying the feasibility of installing high-speed mail processing equipment in major post offices from coast to coast. The centralization of mail processing from 32,000 post offices into some 180 highly-mechanized facilities, would, we believe, significantly increase the timely delivery of mail.

2. Transportation. Just moving 250,000,000 pieces of mail a day from one point to another is a monumental task. For many years the postal transportation system was built around the nation's network of railroads. More than 10,000 trains once hauled the mail and gave postal managers a wide choice of schedules from which to meet delivery requirements.

Today, however, the regular mail train is a thing of the past. We must depend primarily on air and highway transportation. Unfortunately, more than 800 scheduled air flights have been discontinued in recent years, thus further constricting service options available to us.

The Postal Service is moving rapidly to overcome these transportation problems.

We just recently added six new chartered jet flights between 11 major cities in the East and Midwest, bringing the total, nationwide, to 160. This service is enabling us to more consistently meet our goal of delivering *overnight* at least 95 percent of all airmail letters destined for specified cities within a 600-mile radius. We also are committed to the first-day delivery of first-class intra-city mail. We are meeting these goals with increasing consistency.

The Postal Service also has inaugurated direct rail service between Chicago and the West Coast. Specially chartered trains, each transporting up to a million pounds of parcel post and bulk mail, are cutting three days off our former delivery schedules.

3. Productivity. Productivity in the old Post Office Department lagged far behind that of the nation's work force as a whole. One study suggested that the output in some postal facilities could be increased by as much as *fifty percent* through systems engineering techniques common to private industry.

The Postal Service is adopting new techniques in management, processing and distribution. As a result, productivity increased by 3.5 percent in the 1971 fiscal year. During the prior 14 years, under the old system, productivity increased by an average of less than one-half of one percent a year.

4. Bulk Mail. The Postal Service in encountering particularly difficult problems in the timely, damage-free delivery of bulk mail parcels. One result is that we are losing a substantial segment of this business to our competitors.

The Postmaster General is cognizant of the shortcomings in the bulk mail area and is bound and determined to correct them.

We are currently developing a system of 33 specially-designed, automated plants to expedite the handling and damage-free distribution of bulk mail. The system will be fully operational in three years and will give our customers the kind of service they deserve—and that we ought to provide.

I hope that you and your constituents will bear with us during the transitional period

that the postal system is now going through. We have made tremendous progress in facing up to problems that were generations in the making. Still greater progress is on the way.

ULYSSES S. GRANT: STORY BY
MISCHA SPELLER

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 8, 1972

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, as part of the activities for the National Book Week, April 10-16, 1972, the North Salem, N.Y., Free Library sponsored a book composed of writings by local school children under the title of "Your Story Will Make a Book." There were no topics assigned, no rules, and no limitations. Everything submitted was accepted with the writing in the original except for errors in spelling.

One of the interesting articles submitted was by 7-year-old Mischa Speller, son of Jon P. Speller, vice president of Robert Speller & Sons, publishers of New York, editor of East Europe, and author on the subject of U. S. Grant.

Because of the unique quality of the story by one so young, I quote it as part of my remarks and commend the North Salem Free Library for its efforts to stimulate youthful talent:

ULYSSES S. GRANT
(By Mischa Speller)

Ulysses Grant was born April 27, 1822 in Point Pleasant, Ohio. One year later his family moved to nearby Georgetown. He had three sisters and two brothers. When he was seventeen his father asked him if he wanted to go to West Point. The answer was yes. When he went to West Point, there was one thing he did not like. It was parading. He thought it was a waste of time. Then the cadets heard that they were to parade for General Winfield Scott. He was marching his best. When he saw the General, he thought that he would come back and watch the cadets march, too.

In his last year at West Point, he was the best rider. Then he was ordered to Jefferson Barracks. One of his roommates said, "My family lives near there." One day he rode out to the Dent family where he met his future wife. They soon got engaged to get married. Before their plans were made, the Mexican War started. He was placed in charge of the mule pack train. This was dull work. It took all of his patience to keep 1,000 mules going. The U.S. won its first battles easily. But they got harder. Soon the war was over. He and Julia were married. Their first child was Frederick. He was 39 when the Civil War started. He wrote to General McClellan but the general was too busy to see him. The Governor of Illinois said that he would make him a colonel. When he met his regiment the soldiers howled because he didn't have a uniform. His uniform had holes at the elbows. He had a red hankerchief instead of an officer's red sash. He carried a stick instead of a sword.

He did have a fine horse. A friend lent him some money to buy a good uniform. He heard the Southerners were on the banks of the Mississippi River. At first the Northern soldiers seemed to be winning. Then more southern soldiers came. The North finally lost this battle. After that he was promoted to General. He heard that the Southerners built two forts in Tennessee. He asked for permission to attack Fort Henry. The answer

was no. He was sure he could take the fort. So finally, he got the permission from General Halleck. He captured Fort Henry and without permission attacked Fort Donelson. He captured it too. Then he took Vicksburg. Congress gave him a gold medal. Lincoln told him to attack Robert E. Lee in West Virginia. Lee surrendered to him. Six days after Lee surrendered, Lincoln was shot.

Grant felt crushed. He had lost a friend. Before Lincoln was shot, he made him Chief General of all the armies of America. Many Northern leaders wanted to punish the South. The new President could not do much to keep them from starting another war. Grant became President after Andrew Johnson and no war started. After he was President, he went to China and talked to Li Hung-Chang. He died in 1885. The entire nation mourned his death. A tomb was built for him. It is 35 miles down the river from West Point.

FEDERAL DISCRIMINATION OF
MEXICAN AMERICANS

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 8, 1972

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, the Federal Government has accused the city of Los Angeles of discriminating against Mexican Americans by using hiring policies and practices which exclude Mexican-American applicants.

I have long condemned discrimination in its many forms, and I applaud Federal actions to put the heat on those who discriminate against Mexican-Americans. At the same time, I feel that we must not fail to put the heat on the Federal Government, since the Federal bureaucracy itself is lagging far behind in employment equality.

Across America, Mexican-American young men are coming home from the war in Vietnam only to find that Uncle Sam considered the Mexican-American adequate as cannon fodder, but inadequate for employment in the Federal Government.

While 15 percent of the Vietnam combat deaths among Californians consist of Mexican Americans, only 5.9 percent of the Federal Government's employees in California are Chicanos.

While Mexican Americans consist of 17 percent of southern California's population, they hold less than 6 percent of the 150,000 Federal jobs in the area.

Mr. Speaker, not only are Mexican Americans discriminated against in entering the Federal job structure, once hired, they rarely wind up with the top-level positions.

While 70 percent of the agricultural work force in California is Mexican American, only 6 of the Federal Department of Agriculture's 3,643 middle- or high-level decisionmakers are Mexican Americans.

In Los Angeles, the Federal Government employs 1,342 middle- and high-level, decisionmakers, with a General Service rating of 14 and above. Yet, only 25 of these positions are filled by Mexican Americans. Even more startling is the fact that no Mexican Americans are

employed in the GS-16 through 18 category.

The Postal Service in Los Angeles employs 650 middle- and high-level decisionmakers, with a rating of PFS 10 through 21. Yet only 12 are Mexican-Americans.

Mr. Speaker, if this great employment disparity were based on education, training, or skill deficiencies, it might be excusable. For no one wants or expects the Government to hire the unqualified. However, the Federal Government's pattern of exclusion shows the lack of serious commitment to Mexican-American employment.

The Federal Government must embark on a course which will bring Mexican-Americans into Federal service. Such a course must include:

The hiring of Mexican Americans in a reasonably equivalent ratio to their percentage of the population.

An intensified drive to recruit Mexican Americans to serve especially in those areas populated by Mexican Americans.

An expanded agency, staffed by Mexican Americans, to pinpoint problem areas that are unique with the Mexican-American population, and with the capability to promulgate standards designed to eliminate the problem areas.

A greater emphasis on enhancing advancement opportunities for all levels of Federal employment for Mexican Americans.

A requirement that Federal managers assure equal opportunity for employment and upward mobility in Federal agencies for Mexican Americans.

A program to hire Mexican-American high school and college interns to give them a greater understanding of the Federal Government.

A special effort to inform Mexican-American veterans of the availability of Federal employment opportunities.

Mr. Speaker, the Federal Government must assume the lead in effort to end discrimination. A government that is viewed as a "gringo government" is unjust and a danger to our democracy.

DRAFT EVADERS AND MEDIA ACCURACY

HON. WILLIAM L. SPRINGER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 8, 1972

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, Mark Twain once wrote that "there are three kinds of lies: lies, damned lies, and statistics."

I am reminded of this by an article in the May 1972 issue of the Progressive magazine entitled "All Those Draft Resisters Up There," written by Russel Nye, the Michigan State University English professor who won a Pulitzer prize for his biography of George Bancroft.

For the "statistics" used by the news media in reporting the number of deserters and draft evaders who fled to Canada defy intelligent analysis. For in-

stance, New York Times vice president James "Scotty" Reston, in an article for the New Republic, put the number of deserters and draft resisters in Canada at 50,000. The Times itself used figures all the way from 4,000 to 60,000. The higher Times' estimate has been picked up by numerous other media, including the Canadian Broadcasting Co. The Toronto Globe and Mail put the number between 30,000 and 100,000 while good old Mike Wallace on "60 Minutes" boosted the ante to 100,000 and David Brinkley, "with oracular finality," settled for the 75,000 to 100,000 range.

Apparently none of them thought to go to the official Canadian sources for more accurate information. It is very probable, based on Canadian immigration figures which, as Professor Nye points out, are available to anybody asking for them, that there are around 10,000 young Americans who are in Canada to avoid military service in the United States. Around the same number of Canadians have volunteered for service in the U.S. Army.

If there ever was a case for Abraham Kalish's organization, Accuracy in Media, this is one. Right on, Mr. Kalish.

I know my colleagues will be interested in reading Professor Nye's entire article, which follows:

ALL THOSE DRAFT RESISTERS UP THERE

(By Russel B. Nye)

When it comes to facts, I have never really trusted newspapers very much. A youth spent in what Colonel Robert R. McCormick used to call "Chicagoland," reading the *Tribune*, and twenty-five years of historical research have convinced me that newspapermen are highly fallible sources of information. When I heard Martin Nolan of *The Boston Globe* remark confidently on television (October 24, 1971) that there were "over 50,000 war resisters in Canada," I thought he might really know. The figure seemed to me important, so I wrote to Nolan, asking his source.

Nolan's reply was not helpful. He cited James Reston, who had used the 50,000 figure in *The New Republic* without attribution. Newspapermen quoting other newspapermen arouse my suspicions, so I wrote to Reston. I received no reply (I was told later that this was a journalistic gaffe; one just doesn't ask Reston) so I thought I'd look it up, especially when that 50,000 began turning up all over the media.

I began in 1968. That year a writer in *The Progressive* thought there were "at least 10,000" draft evaders in Canada. *U.S. News and World Report* gave estimates varying from 300-400 to 25,000. Edmund Taylor, in a well-researched article in the soon-to-be-defunct *Reporter*, cited a *New York Times* estimate of 4,000; another by a Toronto antidraft group of 10,000; and Canadian press estimates of 14,000 up. *The Atlantic*, using the Toronto group's figure, came up with 3,000-10,000.

In 1969 amazing things happened. *The New York Times* in April settled for "several thousand" draft evaders in Canada. In December, however, it raised that to 60,000 on the basis of estimates from the Toronto draft-resisters' group—a number soon to be enshrined in the American press. That the figure represented a spectacular increase of 56,000 over its 1968 news report bothered nobody at the *Times*, while CBC's "Public Eye" program, perhaps carried away by the *Times*, also estimated 60,000.

In 1970 things settled down a bit, but not for long. The *Times* shifted its estimate to 6,000-60,000 (a delightfully flexible figure, I

thought) as well as quoting an "independent estimate of 20,000." The Toronto group (which used 10,000 in 1968) now placed the number at 60,000 (the *Times* again?) which other papers dutifully printed. Stewart Alsop, in *Newsweek*, fixed for no discernible reason on 25,000-30,000. Roger Williams, of the Toronto group, used the *Times'* 60,000 but insisted that "qualified observers" calculated "many more than that." (This seemed to me an interesting situation, in which draft evaders in Canada quoted the *Times* which quoted draft evaders in Canada.) Vance Garner, of the Montreal Resisters' Council, entered the field with a statement that there were 14,000 draft-age landed immigrants "here now," a figure I found impossible to derive from any known Canadian immigration reports. He escalated things further by claiming that there were actually "three to four times that many" illegally in Canada, i.e., 42,000-56,000. A staff worker for the Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam told the press that there were 60,000 draft evaders in Canada (once more the *Times*), a figure which included 30,000 in Toronto alone.

The year 1971 was wilder. *Newsweek* cited 50,000-70,000, doubling what their man Alsop said a year before. *Parade*, apparently quoting the Clergy and Laymen group, said there were 30,000 in Toronto. The Toronto *Globe and Mail*, for its part, chose 30,000-100,000. Mike Wallace on "Sixty Minutes" used a new Montreal Resisters' estimate of 100,000, noting that it was perhaps inflated, but offering no alternative. Nolan, citing Reston, and Reston, citing nobody, said "over 50,000."

The most curious statistics of 1971, however, appeared in Roger Williams's book, *The New Exiles*, which had few footnotes and no bibliography. Williams on different pages cited both 40,000 and 60,000 (the *Times* again!) for 1970. On another page he put the number in mid-1967 at 5,000-6,000, representing an increase of 34,000-55,000 in less than three years, certainly one of the least-noticed mass migrations in modern history. On two other pages he reported 25,000 evaders and deserters legally in Canada, and on yet another page, by adding wives and children, he got the number (legal or illegal?) to 50,000-60,000. Finally, at the close of his study, he increased this to 50,000-100,000.

1972 may be a banner year for inflation. *Newsweek* led off in January with "75,000, mostly in Canada," while David Brinkley, with oracular finality, made it 75,000-100,000. Senator Robert Taft, in an interview given to *The Los Angeles Times* news service, estimated there are "about 20,000 of these men in Canada." Senator Taft, who has initiated legislation, and Brinkley, who was commenting on it, differ by 55,000-80,000, the variance seems significant. They can't both be right.

In January, Gannett News Service used the figure "60,000-100,000," which strikes me as having a generous margin of built-in error. In February, UPI settled on 70,000. The last four references I have seen in January and February, 1972, choose 70,000.

What emerges from all this, and I have not by any means exhausted examples, is clear evidence of extremely sloppy journalism. Newspaper and television reports on draft evaders and deserters in Canada have, over those two years, varied from 10,000 to 100,000, a margin of error that ought to have stirred a twinge of doubt in some newspaperman's breast somewhere. Most striking in the stories was the almost complete lack of plain legwork. I found no journalist who had consulted easily obtainable Canadian immigration figures, and with one or two exceptions, none who had researched the realities of Canadian immigration laws. One cannot, as Alsop wrote, simply walk across the Canadian border and "fade into the econ-

omy," or, as *Newsweek* misleadingly implied, gain landed immigrant status simply by asking at the border. Canadian embassy and consular sources that have no ax to grind will, if asked, estimate about 10,000 American

draft evaders in Canada (about the same number of Canadians have volunteered for the U.S. Army), but nobody asks them.

As for me, I trust the press no more than before, nor do I have any more information

than before. I don't know how many draft evaders there are in Canada or elsewhere, but in the light of the growing debate over amnesty, I'd like to know as accurately and honestly as possible.

SENATE—Wednesday, August 9, 1972

The Senate met at 9:30 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. EASTLAND).

PRAYER

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

Almighty God, giver of every good and every perfect gift, we beseech Thee to look with favor upon this land and its people. Though undeserving, Thou hast made us great and strong among the nations and we must ever remember that all we are and have is given as a trust to use in Thy service. Make us faithful stewards of Thy bountiful goodness. Spare us from pride and arrogance, from the misuse and abuse of power. May our national purpose be to advance Thy kingdom. We commend to Thy care and guidance all who serve in public office praying that Thou wilt guide them by Thy spirit. For Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever. Amen.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Geisler, one of his secretaries.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

The 1971 Annual Report of the Department of Housing and Urban Development is herewith transmitted to you.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, August 9, 1972.

REPORT ON A FEDERAL-INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR THE HUDSON RIVER—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with Section 3, of Public Law 89-605 as amended by Public Law 91-242, I am pleased to transmit a report by the Secretary of the Interior on the progress made in negotiations

on a Federal-Interstate Compact for the Hudson River.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, August 9, 1972.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session, the President pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, and withdrawing the nomination of William T. Hines, of the District of Columbia, for appointment as a Foreign Service information officer of Class 5, a consular officer, and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States of America, which nominating messages were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of Senate proceedings.)

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, August 8, 1972, be dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and the Committee on Government Operations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate turn to the consideration of measures on the calendar beginning with Calendar No. 963 through 973, with the exception of Calendar No. 971.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

VEE VACCINATIONS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2516) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to reimburse owners of equines and accredited veterinarians for certain expenses of vaccinations incurred for protection against Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis.

VENEZUELAN EQUINE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, during the summer of 1971, Texas stockmen were confronted with a serious outbreak of Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis—VEE. To prevent this disease from spreading into other parts of the United States, mass inoculation of all horses, mules, and donkeys was needed. Each horse owner took it upon himself to provide this vaccine against VEE when it was approved for use until July 16, 1971, when the Department of Agriculture began providing the vaccine free of charge. The Government was to pay \$4 for each inoculation following the national emergency designation by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Due to the tremendous cooperation of veterinarians, Department of Agriculture officials, Public Health officials, and others, the epidemic was contained in Texas. Many of those responsible for this fast action were not recipients of the free vaccine, having acted prior to July 16, and I think it only fair that they be reimbursed for the expenses they incurred at the determined rate of \$4 per inoculation. This payment would go to those horse owners and veterinarians who provided the vaccination.

To a large degree, these responsible citizens prevented the disease from spreading into neighboring States and possibly the entire southern part of the United States.

The fight continues again this year. Every horse owner has been urged to vaccinate against VEE, and the Government has launched an intensive oversight program to watch for signs of another outbreak. Fortunately, there have been no reported cases of VEE in Texas this year.

Mr. President, I urge Senators to join me in supporting this measure.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to reimburse owners of equines and accredited veterinarians for certain expenses incurred by them in connection with the vaccination of equines against Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis. Such expenses must have been incurred within the State of Texas during the period beginning June 25, 1971, through July 15, 1971, after which period the expenses of equine vaccinations against Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis were paid by the Federal Government upon a determination by the Secretary of Agriculture of an emergency animal disease outbreak threatening the livestock industry of the United States.

Sec. 2. The amount of reimbursement shall be \$4 for each equine vaccinated against Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis which was the amount paid by the Federal Government for such services beginning on July 16,