

both are employed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALDIE:

H.R. 16296. A bill to provide for increases in annuities payable from the civil service retirement and disability fund; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MAHON:

H.J. Res. 1278. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1973, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. ROGERS:

H.J. Res. 1279. Joint resolution to authorize the President to designate the period from September 17, 1972, through Septem-

ber 23, 1972, as "National Bank-Women's Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHERLE:

H.J. Res. 1280. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the fourth Monday in March of each year as "Agriculture Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. Con. Res. 881. Concurrent resolution to provide for the printing of 1,000 additional hearings entitled "Corrections" parts I through VI; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H. Res. 1089. Resolution to provide that meetings of committees of the House of Rep-

resentatives shall be open to the public; to the Committee on Rules.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts:

H.R. 16297. A bill for the relief of Maurice H. Haddad; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 16298. A bill for the relief of George Francis Hoo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A DATE TO REMEMBER: FIFTH ANNUAL FAMILY REUNION DAY, SUNDAY, AUGUST 13, 1972

### HON. JAMES R. MANN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1972

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, Kiwanis International and Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge invite all Americans and Canadians to celebrate Family Reunion Day next Sunday, August 13. When these splendid organizations suggest that we celebrate—not just declare—this fifth annual family day, they honor and serve us all, the individual, our nations, all men everywhere.

The essential spirit of Family Reunion Day is different from that of most national events. It urges every family to plan its own activities, perhaps a reunion dinner, picnic, or outing. The day is cited as an occasion for getting family members up to date on addresses, birthdays, other anniversaries, deaths, and significant events. Kiwanis groups, in some cases, use intensive publicity to insure the entire community's awareness of and participation in the occasion. Some Kiwanis clubs will hold special Family Reunion Day celebrations—athletic events and outings, or Kiwanis family meetings at which speakers will be chosen to interest children, or wives. The importance of the spirit of the day, to both the public and the private good can scarcely be overestimated.

This one observance, increasing in importance each year, might well merit on its own the words used opposite the title page of Oren Arnold's book, "The Widening Path, An Interpretive Record of Kiwanis":

Suddenly we realize that the service clubs are perhaps the most important groupings of men in the world today; the most influential, the most impervious to criticism. If they wish to, they are now strong enough to control the nation. It is comforting to know that they work only for good.

That was true when written. It is true today and, if anything, more important.

Home, the keystone of the nations' strength, and of any society's, once called "the nursery of the infinite," is having a hard time of it everywhere today, assaulted from without, and weakened from within. It appears that we must be reminded of the obvious—the dignity of the home, its goodness and beauty, its

absolute primacy in the life of the individual and of the Nation.

In all areas, the menace of mediocrity is obviously upon us . . . rampant are powers which cheapen life, which lessen the worth of the person . . . we were a most useful people, a happier people when we had each man hitching his wagon to a star. Too long now have we said "Search not the skies for opportunity, lower your head and seek security close at hand." . . . In place of this we (Kiwanians) must have a high goal, to lift the heart and set the soul to dreaming—a goal which will impel us to besiege and batter those forces which would destroy us . . . When man feels himself a cog in a wheel, a number, he shoots his own morals, blasts his own morale . . . we make of ourselves a pygmy people when we content ourselves with less than our best . . . As never before, we in Kiwanis must build the sovereignty, the dignity, the worth, responsibility and accountability of the individual.

Those thoughts, and some below, are taken from the Kiwanis 50th anniversary address by the then president of Kiwanis International, Edward B. Moylan, Miami. Surely they apply to the work of the American home in a day when, after being advised for years that "The family that prays together stays together," some of our public counsellors are also urging us, as I heard just this week, "The family that eats together, stays together." They point up the ever-alert wisdom of Kiwanis, and Freedoms Foundation, which several years ago had some 13,000 programs to promote family prayer at meals, and family church attendance. This year the need is greater, the problems more acute. Fittingly the program is, if possible, even more fundamental, touching the family at home, asking family members to pause, consider themselves and their intra-family relationships, and plan their own celebration there, in the home. Kiwanis has been said to have the most inspiring ideal known, second only to the Christian ideal of which it may be counted a part. Home and family are surely vital to that ideal.

The men who founded Kiwanis in Detroit in 1915 wanted a name more meaningful than the wordy titles in vogue at the time, for a club which they foresaw as a vital local group with a potential top membership of 5,000. The name they discovered is quite as apt now that Kiwanis International, in 39 countries, lists not 5,000 members but more than 5,000 clubs with nearly 300,000 members. The motto derived from the name is quite as appropriate for Family Reunion Sunday, August 13, 1972, as it is for the organization

itself. "Kiwanis" is taken from "Nun Kee-wan-nis," a phrase of the Ojibwe Indian tribe which, freely translated, is "We enjoy trading, we find joy in sharing our talents." This is the spirit of the name Kiwanis, and of the Kiwanis motto, "We build."

"To build" is instinctive, intrinsic, and innate . . . building is essential to progress. It is equally essential to preservation. The ancient Noah was entrusted to "build an ark to the saving of his household." That militant, missionary apostle of the early church, Paul, used building as the criterion for judging every social indulgence. He said: "Does building edify? Does it build up?" . . . Because building is so basic to human nature, poets have used this analogy to express all kinds of development.

Here again I quote from Edward Moylan's address. Are all Americans building homes—not houses, homes? A house requires a contractor, and many craftsmen. A home is built by parents, often—of necessity—by one parent. A contemporary child psychologist says:

One trouble with children is that they all have mothers and fathers, but some of them do not have parents.

If they have real parents working at the most important job on this our earth, children will have real homes, be they the poorest places of only a room or two.

Said Josiah Holland:

Home in one form or another is the great object of life.

The late J. Edgar Hoover wrote in an article, "What I Would Tell a Son," which appeared some years ago in Family Weekly:

Above all, I would teach him to tell the truth . . . Truth telling, I have found, is the key to responsible citizenship. The thousands of criminals I have seen in 40 years of law enforcement have had one thing in common: every single one was a liar.

Of parents, we are told many things worth recalling. Said Theodore Hesburgh, college president, of fathers:

The most important thing a father can do for his children is to love their mother.

On mothers and motherhood, I take particular pleasure in quoting May Roper Coker, of Hartsville, in my own State of South Carolina, who said, on being named Mother of the Year some years ago:

I never thought that you should be rewarded for the greatest privilege of life.

The American ideal-come-true was once the boy, or girl, who came from a

real home, no matter how deprived the neighborhood, to work his or her way to success, fulfillment, happiness, service to others. What happened to that dream? I believe it is still working well. But you do not see it in the headlines often. And many seem to have lost faith in it.

We should all be grateful to Kiwanis International and to Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge for their creative, farseeing vision and efforts on behalf of the family, and for bringing into focus once again that universal ideal of the home that is a home, however humble—and for reminding us that it is not too late for each of us to hitch his wagon to a star if it has somewhere along the line become disconnected. Their efforts deserve all the support we can possibly give them. I urge you to celebrate Family Reunion Day on Sunday in the way you find best for you. Be sure, too, to listen and watch for the radio and TV announcements of the day to be made by Bob Hope, the 1972 national chairman.

As a member of Kiwanis in my city of Greenville, S.C., I, for one, am proud to salute both of the sponsoring organizations, and to offer them any assistance I can give to this truly noble work.

#### THE SICK(?) SOCIETY

### HON. LARRY WINN, JR.

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1972

Mr. WINN. Mr. Speaker, it was a pleasure for me to read in the August 3, 1972, issue of the Silver City Record, an editorial which pointed to the admirable aspects of American life. Too often, as the author stated, we fail to do this.

While we must not be blind to the many problems confronting our Nation, we should nonetheless proclaim with pride the accomplishments of our people. I know my colleagues will enjoy reading this:

#### THE SICK(?) SOCIETY

Gloom purveyors love to call the United States the "sick" society. Because the U.S. fails to measure up to their utopian standards, they claim that revolutionary changes are necessary. Hardly ever do they mention some of the benefits of living in this nation.

We have the highest living standard in the world. Our national income equals that of the next six highest nations combined. While half of the world subsists on \$100 per capita income a year, the U.S. enjoys an average of \$3600. Even the highly developed West European nations have per capita incomes of only about \$1600. Russians, living in an alleged "workers' paradise," average \$800 a year.

A mere six percent of the world's population lives in the U.S. Yet, it graduates as many from high school as all the nations in the world combined. We also have more college graduates than the total of all the other nations.

Professional pessimists often cite the number of American poor, some 15 percent of our population. But if 15 percent are poor, 85 percent are not poor. Most countries would be pleased if they had such low poverty figures. Many Americans, however, make a point of always looking at the negative side.

Adherents to the sick society myth believe that the good life cannot be measured in material terms alone. They are correct. The U.S.

allows more personal freedom than any other nation. An American can freely travel from New York to Los Angeles. There are no commissars to check papers at state lines, and our high standard of living has given most Americans enough wealth and leisure time to afford the trip.

Under our capitalist system, any citizen can start the enterprise he wants. He has a free market in which to dispose of his product. Besides the freedom to work where he wants, an American can worship where he chooses, travel where he pleases and write what he wants. We have no state regulations against personal freedoms. Perhaps those who call this a sick society are sick.

#### A BILL TO ALLOW TAX DEDUCTIONS FOR THE EDUCATION OF DEPENDENTS

### HON. LAMAR BAKER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1972

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to allow a tax deduction of up to \$400 a year or \$200 a semester for the education of a dependent attending any primary, secondary, or higher educational institution.

Financial crises are plaguing our nonpublic primary and secondary schools and our colleges and universities. Enrollments are climbing and expenses are climbing. The result is all too often an increase in tuition and various fees.

These increasing costs for elementary, secondary, and higher education, along with increasing Federal, State, and local taxes, are making it just about impossible for low- and middle-income families to exercise their right to choose to send a youngster to nonpublic grade and high schools, much less send that youngster on to college.

I remain opposed to any violation of the first amendment and believe we must maintain the separation between Church and state. And, of course, Federal assistance all too often proves to be a double-edged sword.

However, if this is truly the Nation I believe it is—a nation where there is unity without uniformity and diversity without division, then we must find practical means to assist the parents of nonpublic schoolchildren. We must seek and find constitutional ways to protect the rights of parents to freedom of choice in education.

Indeed, improving the quality of education is one of our most important goals. An integral part of this goal, it seems to me, is the survival of nonpublic schools in this land.

This tax deduction proposal will not challenge or destroy the significance of public education. I believe this proposal is equitable, will be workable, will be constitutional, and will fulfill our obligation to those parents who are trying to furnish their children with a good education.

Indeed, we must provide this much needed tax relief to the lower- and middle-income taxpayer who is shouldering the ever-increasing burden of providing for the education of his own children as

well as for all the children across the country. And, the economic benefit will improve both public and nonpublic sectors. In our search for new methods of school financing, this type of legislation is necessary and appropriate. And, I am confident this search will continue to receive broad bipartisan support.

#### RETIREMENT LEGISLATION

### HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1972

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on July 27, it was my privilege to appear before the Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee holding hearings on retirement legislation.

In my remarks, I pointed out that the recent increase in social security benefits warrants a review of the benefits paid to annuitants under the Civil Service Retirement System.

On July 12, 1972, the Springfield, Va., Chapter of the National Association of Retired Federal Employees adopted a resolution seeking an increase in annuities to correspond to the social security adjustment.

Mr. Speaker, the social security increase was 20 percent, but the civil service retirees did not ask for a like amount. Rather, they asked for only 15 percent, being willing to accept the 4.8 percent August first cost-of-living increase as a part of the total. In my opinion, there is a very definite need to increase the annuities of low-income civil service retirees. The position of the Springfield Chapter of the National Association of Retired Federal Employees is commendably moderate.

Mr. Speaker, I insert in the RECORD the resolution in question.

The resolution follows:

RESOLUTION ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY BY  
SPRINGFIELD CHAPTER, No. 893

Whereas, the National Association of Retired Federal Employees has for several years sought relief for the hundreds of thousands of retirees and their survivors caught between sharply rising living costs and inadequate annuities, and

Whereas, latest figures available from the U.S. Civil Service Commission show that some 698,000—more than two-thirds of the 900,000 persons involved—are now receiving less than \$300 a month, and

Whereas, federal employees have made larger contributions toward their annuities than have those under the Social Security system and also have to pay income taxes on their annuities, while those drawing Social Security benefits do not, now therefore

Be it resolved that Springfield (Va.) Chapter, No. 893, NARFE, hereby calls for a 15% increase in annuities of less than \$500 a month (taking into consideration the 4.8% increase effective this month) in accord with the recognition of the economic situation by the Congress evidenced in the 20% across-the-board increase just granted Social Security recipients, and that copies of this request for immediate action be sent to the Virginia Federation of Chapters and the National Officers of NARFE for further action and to Senators Byrd and Spong and Representatives Broyhill and Scott asking for their early and serious consideration of this request.



GEN. "CHAPPIE" JAMES SPEAKS TO  
YOUNG AMERICANS

**HON. JACK F. KEMP**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1972

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, coming to Congress as I do from the very competitive world of professional football, I am keenly aware of what it is to develop within our young Americans an attitude of excellence and a commitment to be the best, whatever the circumstances or the handicaps. In many speeches before hundreds of young audiences, I have sought to stress the power of that kind of personal attitude and have attempted to convey the idea that limitations, the severest limitations placed on our performance as individuals, are self-imposed—doubt, fear, and skepticism.

The history of all professions—sports, business, government, whatever—are replete with instances of persons overcoming great handicaps to achieve success. In this era, in this country, one of the most difficult struggles being faced by some of our citizens is the struggle to overcome what should not be, but nevertheless remains, the handicap of race. The 14th amendment and scores of anti-discrimination laws have not eliminated the sad and very real fact that discrimination remains a handicap to success.

To all Americans, and black Americans particularly, I bring to your attention the remarks of Maj. Gen. Daniel James, Jr., USAF. In more eloquent terms than I, "Chappie" James describes the dedication, the perseverance, and the "never give up attitude" which brings success no matter the handicap. This personal attitude has brought to him the position of highest ranking black officer in the U.S. military.

I greatly admire his personal achievements and commend him on his promotion to major general in the USAF. His remarks give hope and encouragement to all Americans, particularly those black Americans who at times find themselves without hope; General James is a case-study in the power of a "never take no attitude."

The article follows:

[From the Wall Street Journal, July 25, 1972]

NOTABLE AND QUOTABLE

Air Force Brig. Gen. Daniel ("Chappie") James, deputy assistant secretary of public affairs, a noted fighter pilot and one of the highest-ranking black military officers, in remarks at the National Association of Secondary School Principals:

My young life was filled with orders, advice and encouragement.

I was told to eliminate one by one all the reasons some bigot might say I was not capable of standing beside him or deserving of equal opportunity. If he says you are dirty, make sure you are clean. If he says you steal, make sure you don't.

If he says you are dumb, make sure you learn. If he says you are scared, make sure you are brave, my son. And if there ever comes a time to fight for your country, don't you run away and hide.

And don't you ever, no matter what the provocation or the invitation, turn your back on your God or your country or that flag.

Remember, they said, you are not African. You are an American and this is your land. Many of those who will suggest you go back to Africa cannot trace their ancestors in this country as far back as you can trace yours.

This is your nation and don't you get so busy practicing your right to dissent that you forget your responsibility to contribute. If she has ills you hold her hand until she is well and then work for constructive change within the system.

Let your own contribution to the problems of your race be a by-product of your achievement in your chosen field. You will prosper in proportion to your contribution to the nation.

Remember that with the heritage of being an American goes the responsibility for developing that heritage and passing it on to your kids in better shape than you got it.

Don't stop to argue with the ignoramus on the street who calls you nigger. You don't have time. Press on. Perform. Perform. Excel. Excel. And when you drive back by in the limousine of success, that ignoramus will still be standing there on the corner wrapped in his hate.

The power of excellence is overwhelming. It is always in demand and nobody cares about its color.

THE DAILY IBERIAN—A NEWSPAPER  
THAT CARES

**HON. PATRICK T. CAFFERY**

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1972

Mr. CAFFERY. Mr. Speaker, at the top of the front page of each day's edition, the Daily Iberian in New Iberia, La., carries the motto, "Good communities are the result of citizens who care." This is a statement with which no man will find quarrel, but I believe it is appropriate to expand upon that by adding that a community's life is enriched and enlivened when it has the benefit of a newspaper that cares.

As a regular reader, I know that the Daily Iberian is a newspaper whose concern and affection for the area it serves is manifest daily in its superb chronicling of events and personalities in New Iberia and the entire Iberia Parish area.

Its publisher, M. A. "Red" Wolcott, long ago won my respect as well as the respect of his other readers and his colleagues, as a journalist of unimpeachable fairness and integrity.

He and his enterprising staff do indeed keep New Iberia apprised of national and international developments, but, more importantly, they have never lost sight of a newspaper's premier obligation to keep its readers abreast of developments and personalities in the immediate area. This is done not only through the Iberian, but also through the weekly Enterprise, which covers activities in Jeanerette, some 15 miles to the east.

The Daily Iberian news columns are objective, its editorial comment always fair and informed. Red Wolcott is not afraid to call things as he views them, but, because he is neither driven by malice nor encumbered by blind ideology, his career holds lessons for other, more heralded members of the journalism profession.

Too rarely, Mr. Speaker, do we stop for a moment to observe and appreciate those institutions in our own communities whose guiding principles are service to the people. The Daily Iberian is one such medium that has met this obligation well and is continuing to do so. Not merely because it is my hometown newspaper, I am proud to commend its achievements to the Members of this body.

TRIBUTE TO NICHOLAS  
COPERNICUS

**HON. JOSHUA EILBERG**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1972

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, February 14, 1973, marks the beginning of the 500th anniversary celebration of the birth of Nicholas Copernicus, the great Polish scientist and father of modern astronomy. The Copernican revolution, which placed the sun—rather than the earth—at the center of the then-known universe, provided the basic foundations for development of the knowledge that has finally enabled man to break the bonds which held him to this little spaceship, earth, and unravel the mysteries of the universe. Thus, in acknowledgment of the debt that we owe to Copernicus, and as a fitting tribute to him, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has named the astronomical satellite which it will launch from Cape Kennedy this month in his honor.

The Copernicus satellite will orbit for 1 year, collecting scientific data on ultraviolet and X-ray emissions which hold vital clues to the composition, density, and nature of the celestial bodies from which they originate. It will carry experiments designed by University College, London, as well as Princeton University, and the data collected will be shared by Polish and other scientists throughout the world, in an international exchange of good will and technical information.

Americans of Polish descent can take great pride in the Copernican heritage that laid the foundation for the science and technology of today. In the 500 years since Copernicus was born, man has taken many strides toward discovering the secrets of the universe, but it was Copernicus who pointed the way. Furthermore, he made and published his discoveries in an age when knowledge was bound by rigid dogma, and thus he symbolizes for us the Polish heritage of dedication to individual liberty and intellectual freedom. It was that same dedication to freedom that drew Pulaski and Kosciuszko to America to join our fight for independence.

Thus, I am pleased and honored to join my colleagues in paying tribute to Nicholas Copernicus, one of the greatest scientists and humanists of all times, and in hailing the U.S. contribution in honor of the worldwide celebration of the 500th year anniversary of his birth.

## A PROFESSIONAL VIEW OF DES

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1972

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, the debate over DES, the hormone used to induce faster growth in cattle, has aroused much heated controversy. Some of it is informed and based on scientific evidence; much of it unfortunately relies on distortion and scare tactics to marshal the weight of public opinion against this important economic aid to the beef industry and the consumer. When the smoke of battle clears—which may not be for months—those who advocate and those who oppose the ban recently imposed by the Food and Drug Administration on DES in cattle feed will still have to deal with the facts.

The cattle raisers' defense of DES deserves an open-minded hearing, and there could be no better forum for reasonable deliberations on this issue than the proceedings of this body. On Friday, August 11, the Beef Business Bulletin, a responsible spokesman for the industry, will publish the following editorial. It contains a concise and sensible summation of the principal arguments against a blanket ban on DES and for a rational reform of the law requiring it. This article should be read by anyone who wishes to understand the professional's view of the current controversy over DES.

## EDITORIAL FROM BEEF BUSINESS BULLETIN

The beef cattle industry is deeply disappointed with the decision of the Food and Drug Administration to ban the use of DES in cattle feeds effective January 1, 1973. This move is particularly hard to take because only two weeks ago authoritative representatives of FDA and others told the Senate Health Subcommittee there was no solid evidence that residues of any estrogen, such as DES in beef livers, is even remotely related to cancer in humans.

This FDA action is but another in the series deriving from the inflexible, although well-intended, requirements imposed by the Delaney Clause of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. This much-misunderstood clause defies reality and prevents the exercise of sound scientific judgment. It is dangerous because it demands black-or-white judgments which, as any competent scientist will affirm, simply cannot be made on the basis of the best available present knowledge.

Some "consumer advocates" have, of course, claimed that the Delaney Clause is a "model consumer protection law" in that, once a substance is shown to be carcinogenic in laboratory animals, that substance is forbidden; no further scientific inquiry is necessary because Congress has decreed a ban. There is a prevalent view among scientists, however, that there are no-effect levels of all biologically active materials, and that these levels should be considered in arriving at safety determinations.

The Delaney Clause was nobly intended to eliminate any possibility of substances used in foods, cosmetics, or animal feed additives triggering human cancer. But with ultrasensitive assay techniques already available, not to mention those on the drawing boards, residues are certain to be found where once we could find no trace of the suspect chemical. As these techniques are refined, minute traces of "carcinogens" will be found virtually

everywhere we look, bearing not the slightest relationship to the public health or safety. We all should remember that FDA has acknowledged publicly that the residue levels of DES found in beef livers, when they are found at all, are infinitesimal, comparable to two seconds in 32 years.

All of this underscores the need for additional data on no-effect levels, dose-response relationships, and benefit-risk ratios which can be used as a basis for bringing the outdated Delaney Clause into line with modern scientific judgment. Even the toughest of the truly qualified public health guardians agree that this short-sighted law is overdue for modification. Until it is altered, the use of all animal drugs and other agricultural chemicals will be in jeopardy, subjected to irrational attack and possible cancellation of use in utterly unjustified situations.

## A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR A 20-PERCENT INCREASE IN ANNUITIES PROVIDED UNDER THE CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1972

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, the Subcommittee on Retirement, Insurance, and Health Benefits met on July 27 to consider legislation that is urgently needed by a most important segment of our population—those retired Americans who dedicated their lives to the service of their Nation.

These Federal retirees, their dependents and their survivors, basically rely upon the annuity they receive each month from the Federal Government.

In too many cases that annuity is cruelly small.

Last year the subcommittee held a day of hearings on the problems confronting the Federal annuitant. That session was notable in that we of the subcommittee came away with the feeling that the basic structure of the Federal retirement system was sound, but needed some review.

Later, the subcommittee adopted one of the main proposals brought forth at the earlier hearing and amended the bill to increase the Government's contribution of employee health insurance to allow retirees who left the Government service prior to 1960 a chance to join the Federal program.

We met with the intention of hearing the various proposals to increase Federal annuities to keep pace with inflation and the cost of living—especially for those Federal annuitants whose income is very low.

The subcommittee heard testimony from representatives of the Civil Service Commission and public witnesses on the merits of such bills as H.R. 7805 which provides for a graduated increase in Federal annuities so that the lower-income group gains the greatest benefits.

We also heard testimony regarding H.R. 15973 and H.R. 15974 which also provide specific assistance to those lowest on the income scale.

During that hearing, Mr. Speaker, some very informative testimony was

presented by several Federal employee unions and associations. In particular, the testimony of Mr. Thomas G. Walters, president of the National Association of Retired Federal Employees, was of extreme value in spotlighting many of the financial problems facing the Federal retiree today. I include Mr. Walters' very excellent statement at that hearing in the RECORD at this point:

STATEMENT BY THOMAS G. WALTERS, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETIRED FEDERAL EMPLOYEES BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON RETIREMENT INSURANCE AND HEALTH BENEFITS, COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE ON LEGISLATION TO INCREASE CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITIES AND ESTABLISH A MINIMUM ANNUITY AMOUNT, JULY 27, 1972

Mr. Chairman and Members of this Subcommittee, I am Thomas G. Walters, President of the National Association of Retired Federal Employees (NARFE). This is our Association's 51st year of incorporation, and today we have a membership of some 160,000 Federal retirees and survivors, organized into some 1100 chapters throughout the fifty states, Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone and the Philippines.

Mr. Chairman and Subcommittee members, I am appearing here today, on behalf of NARFE's entire membership, to urge this Subcommittee and the full Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to act early and favorably on pending legislation to provide an increase in Civil Service annuities, and to establish a minimum annuity for all retirees of the Federal Government and their survivors. I cannot emphasize strongly enough the desperate need for immediate action on such legislation.

The Senate Special Committee on Aging, the 1971 White House Conference on Aging, and various other groups concerned with the aged and aging, have identified the Number One problem facing this country's retirees as "inadequate income". I know for a fact, from personal conversations and thousands of letters from our members, that "inadequate income" is certainly the major problem of most Federal retirees. This need for an annuity increase was, in fact, voted by the delegates at our 1970 National Convention as the "paramount" legislative aim in the 92nd Congress. So far in this Congress, more than twenty separate bills have been introduced by our friends in Congress to increase Civil Service annuities, on the basis of granting the highest percentage increase to those with the present lowest annuities. Many of these bills have been introduced by members of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, such as your bill, H.R. 7805, Mr. Chairman, which was co-sponsored by Mr. Hogan of this Subcommittee. We are deeply appreciative to each Member who has sponsored this legislation, but our problem now is to get a good measure out of this Committee and onto the floor of the House for a vote, so that we can get a measure on its way to the White House before the end of this 92nd Congress. In my opinion, we are today working on an emergency measure.

There has long been a dire need for this legislation, and the lack of a substantial increase in the past, has caused the financial situation of many retirees to continually worsen. However, I feel that the 20 percent increase recently enacted for Social Security recipients, has changed the status of the annuity increase from one of dire need to emergency.

Though much publicity is often given to the effect that Federal retirees receive good retirement benefits and are riding on a bandwagon in comparison to other retirees, statistics prove this is not the case. You must keep in mind, Mr. Chairman, that many of these annuitants retired a number of years ago when salaries were much lower and the re-



tirement computation formula much less liberal than it is today. The annuities these retirees receive from a career of Federal service is simply not enough to provide them with adequate living incomes in today's economy.

The latest available statistics show that some 266,000 retirees and survivors receive less than \$100 per month; more than 496,000 receive less than \$200 per month; and about 700,000 receive less than \$300 per month. These are from a total of approximately 960,000 survivors and annuitants on the Civil Service Retirement rolls. In quoting such statistics in the past, we have often been confronted with the argument that the majority of these low income annuitants were "short term" Federal workers, who actually only worked a few years of their careers in the Government service, and thus would not be entitled to a large annuity.

We have never agreed that this theory was fully correct, and about a year ago we polled our members to see just what the story was. We asked that our members notify us if they had more than 15 years of service and received a monthly annuity of less than \$350 per month. The staff of this Committee has already seen the volume of mail we received on this subject, and the Committee was earlier told of many of the individual cases involved. I think it is worth pointing out, however, that in the category of persons having more than 40 years of service, there were cases reported of incomes under \$300 per month. This, Mr. Chairman, I believe points out the inequity of forcing thousands of career Federal employees to live their retirement years on incomes which do not correspond to today's living costs.

Although Federal retirees do receive periodic cost-of-living increases, these increases have no equalizing value in helping low income annuitants meet day to day living costs, as a 4 percent increase on a \$100 per month annuity provides no substantial gain in buying power. What we need is a substantial increase, especially in these low annuities, so that future cost-of-living increases will have a more realistic base, thereby providing the financial relief intended. As one of our low income annuitants recently put it, they are forced to buy food at "caviar prices" on "salt pork" pensions. I don't know anyone, Mr. Chairman, who does not wish he had more money, but legislation to increase annuities is not just fulfilling a whimsical desire of retirees for additional money for "extras", it is fulfilling a case of *real need* to meet necessary costs for survival.

Effective September 1, Social Security recipients will have their monthly pensions increased by 20 percent. I certainly do not begrudge them this increase, for I know it was needed and deserved. On the other hand, I firmly believe, as I know you do Mr. Chairman, that the need for such an increase is just as great and equally as deserved by retirees of our own Government. Since 1960, Social Security benefits have increased 65 percent. During the same period of time, Civil Service annuities have increased by 42.7 percent, a difference of 22.3 percent less than Social Security.

Social Security has an established income floor, which under the new law is \$84.50 per month. I believe and firmly recommend that a minimum annuity level should exist for Civil Service annuitants in like manner to Social Security. I urge this Committee to favorably recommend passage of legislation such as H.R. 2187 by Mr. O'Konski and H.R. 4441 by Mr. Schwengel, establishing a monthly minimum annuity of \$100 per month for a single person and \$200 per month for a couple. Certainly, no Civil Service annuitant should receive less than the minimum granted Social Security recipients, and I do not believe anyone could, in good conscience, vote against such a measure. Any measure adopted along this line should provide that

minimum Civil Service annuities never fall below the minimum benefit of Social Security.

Another point in comparison with Social Security, which I should like to call to your attention for action is the percentage of survivor benefits. Most Civil Service survivors receive 55 percent of their spouses' annuities, while Social Security survivors presently receive 82½ percent of the retirees' benefits, and H.R. 1, now pending Senate action would increase this to 100 percent. In our opinion, Civil Service survivors should be accorded equal annuities to those received by their retiree spouses.

I realize as well as anyone, Mr. Chairman, that there is a cost factor involved here, but there is also the factor of human survival and dignity involved. These retirees and survivors are not asking for, and do not want, mere welfare handouts, but they did spend their working years in the service of the Federal Government—years ago when salaries were much lower and the working hours much longer. The sincere dedication and patriotism of the vast majority of these annuitants cannot be questioned, and they certainly should be able to spend their late years free from poverty. It is my opinion that these annuitants and survivors who are suffering the most financially had the least to do with today's inflation. In our rapidly changing society, it simply cannot be argued that these Senior Citizens are receiving what they were promised when they went to work for the Federal Government. When I went to work for the Government they told me that after so many years of service I would be able to retire on \$100 per month, which I thought would be a wonderful retirement income. I thank my lucky stars every day, that I don't have to exist on such a pitiful sum today, but there are thousands of retirees who are not so fortunate, and do have to eke out an existence on this type of income. It is on their behalf that I am pleading for a substantial annuity increase.

At this point, Chairman Waldie, I should like to go on record as being one hundred percent in favor of two bills you introduced last week to assist these low-income annuitants. H.R. 15973, would provide a monthly annuity for all retirees and survivors of \$84.50 per month, the same income floor which is now granted Social Security beneficiaries, providing that any increase in the Social Security minimum would automatically trigger a like increase in the Civil Service annuity floor. This bill would apply to more than 145,000 annuitants and survivors, who are presently receiving less than \$84.50 per month. Certainly no one can object to this measure for it only corrects a situation which is now putting Civil Service annuitants in an inequitable financial position with Social Security recipients.

The second bill which I am endorsing is H.R. 15974, which would provide a \$20 per month increase to most annuitants below the \$200 per month level, by granting a flat \$20 per month increase to those now receiving less than \$181 per month, and a proportionately lower increase for those in the \$181 to \$199 per month bracket, whatever figure would be necessary to bring them to a level of \$200 per month. It cannot be denied that any one receiving less than \$200 per month is in dire need of financial assistance, and though it is rather frightening to know, it is a fact that some 448,000 retirees and survivors today receive less than \$200 per month and would thus benefit from the provisions of H.R. 15974. I urge this Subcommittee and the full Committee to promptly give these two bills a favorable report.

I would hope, Mr. Chairman, that after these hearings have been concluded, the Subcommittee and its staff could come forth with a clean bill which would incorporate the provisions of H.R. 15973 and H.R. 15974, along with provision for an equitable gradu-

ated scale increase in annuities of more than \$200 per month, with the greatest increase being in the lower annuities and graduating to a smaller percentage increase in the present higher annuities. This could be accomplished along the lines of H. R. 7805.

I cannot stress strongly enough to this Subcommittee and the entire Congress the real and basic need of today's elderly retirees for a substantial increase in all annuities. NARFE will cooperate in any way, Mr. Chairman, to see equitable legislation enacted to provide these former Government employees financial relief. The need is there and the time for action is NOW!

There is no question but what our paramount aim is to secure an increase for all annuitants, but there are several other matters I would like to call to this Subcommittee's attention for early consideration. Of major concern to thousands of our members is the fact that a retiree is forced to take a percentage reduction in his annuity to provide survivor benefits, but if predeceased by the designated survivor, this reduction is still withheld and a new survivor cannot be named, unless the retiree remarries and a second spouse is available to receive the survivor benefits.

Though the provisions of the Second Spouse Act, allowing the naming of a second wife or husband as beneficiary, has benefitted thousands of survivors and potential survivors, it remains that many retirees do not remarry after the death of the designated survivor. That these annuitants should have to continue to pay a reduction for a benefit which will never be derived is, to my way of thinking, a gross inequity in the retirement law, and one which deserves immediate attention and correction by the Congress. Pending bills, such as H.R. 3617, H.R. 7805 and others, would correct this inequity. I trust that due consideration will be afforded this legislative need.

I should also like to point out a situation which has caused undue hardship to many survivors and will continue to do so until corrected. There were some retirees who did not elect a survivor annuity at the time of retirement because they did not feel they could exist on the annuities they would receive after the survivor reduction. Most of these persons are the older retirees who retired years ago when annuities were much lower and the percentage reduction for survivor benefits much larger than today's. I would like to suggest that this situation could be corrected equitably by giving them a second opportunity to designate a survivor, provided they make this election within a given period of time, such as January through December 1973, or such a time period.

I should also like to recommend that two limitation dates in the present Civil Service Retirement Laws be eliminated, so that we eliminate discriminating between various survivors because of the date they remarried, or the date they lost their spouses. The first date I should like to see eliminated from the law is July 18, 1966, contained in Sec. 205 of P.L. 91-93. Survivor annuitants who remarried after that date are allowed to continue their survivor annuities, but those who remarried before that date are penalized by the loss of their survivor annuity. I believe this is nothing more than plain and simple discrimination, and deserves to be corrected.

The second date which I should like to see eliminated is the January 8, 1971 date in the Second Spouse Law, P.L. 91-658. In order for a second spouse to receive survivor benefits under this law, the annuitant had to be living on the date of the bills enactment, namely January 8, 1971. Therefore, many second spouses whose retiree husbands had died before that date were left without any survivor benefits, despite the fact that their husbands had been paying the survivor reduction for years before their deaths. The

date of the husband's death does not change a survivor's need for retirement income, but these second spouse widows, whose husbands died before the Second Spouse Law was enacted, are now left without any annuity benefits. To my way of thinking, this limiting date should be eliminated from P.L. 91-658.

Mr. Chairman, I have on numerous occasions urged Congress to give equal tax treatment to Civil Service annuitants, who are presently taxed on their entire annuity income, while Social Security and Railroad Retirement benefits are exempt from Federal Income Tax. I know that this Subcommittee can not legislate on this particular issue, but I do urge the Members here today to use their influence with Members of the House Ways and Means Committee, urging them to give this correcting legislation due consideration. It is impossible for any of us to understand why our Government pensions are taxed by the Federal Government and others are not. We only ask for a fair hearing on this subject and consideration of our plight.

Mr. Chairman, the items which I have covered here today are some of the most glaring inequities in the Civil Service Retirement Law, which our Association believes should be corrected by the 92nd Congress. I am sure you realize that because of age, thousands of annuitants and survivors who are alive today, will not be here next year, so the need for correcting measures in retiree legislation are needed today, as tomorrow may be too late.

I thank this Committee for the beneficial legislation you have advocated and had enacted for us in the past, and I am hopeful that when the 92nd Congress is adjourned, there will be other laws to assist retirees on the statute books, especially a good law to increase Civil Service annuities, for this is certainly our foremost need at the present. I should be happy to work with Members of this Committee and your staff, in an attempt to work out equitable, just legislation which will benefit retirees and their survivors.

This hearing today has special meaning to me, as it is to advocate the enactment of annuity increase legislation for which we have worked so long; but it is also a rather nostalgic time for me, because after 34 years on Capitol Hill, working for better living and working conditions for Federal employees and retirees, this is probably my last official appearance before a Congressional Committee. I am pleased that this last hearing was before the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, because it is here that I have spent the most time testifying and receiving counsel from past and present Committee Members. There is no question but what working and financial conditions of Government employees and retirees have greatly improved over the past 34 years, and I like to think that I was somewhat instrumental in having some of these improvements brought about. My greatest hope, however, is for the future, and I hope to see the day when all annuitants and survivors can live their retirement years free from undue financial hardship. The legislation discussed here today would go a long way in making this hope a reality.

I thank all of you for the courteous treatment, words of wisdom and friendship which have been extended to me over the past 34 years. I shall always be personally thankful for the opportunities and experiences which have been mine in working with you and the members of your efficient staffs.

Mr. Chairman, I shall be pleased to attempt to answer any questions you or other Members of the Subcommittee may have.

I am hopeful that, as a result of that hearing, the Subcommittee will be able to meet and present a fair and equitable bill that will give Federal retirees an even break.

The Congress has not granted an actual increase in Federal annuities since 1961, although cost of living increases have been given. However, even those cost of living in-

creases have not really benefited the lower income retiree.

In approving the recent 20 percent increase in Social Security benefits, the President pointed the direction for Congress to act on behalf of the Federal annuitant.

In view of the President's action I am introducing a bill today to mandate similar action for civil service annuitants. Mr. Speaker, I believe that the same factors that justified the 20-percent increase in social security benefits apply to those Americans who dedicated their careers to serving the public and their government. It would be an outrage to exclude those persons from a deserved increase in benefits which is vitally necessary to meet the increased demands of our inflationary economy.

I expect favorable congressional action on this legislation Mr. Speaker, and I am hopeful of administration approval as well.

#### INDIANA DUNES PARK: A LEGACY OF LETHARGY

HON. ABNER J. MIKVA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Wednesday, August 9, 1972

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my colleagues in the House and the Senate in introducing legislation providing for a \$4.6 million increase in the authorization for development of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

After years of hard work by Senator Paul Douglas, Congress in 1966 authorized the development of the Nation's first major urban national park. Eight years later we are still hearing excuses from the National Park Service why the park has not been developed. After spending nearly \$28 million to purchase 50 miles of shoreline between Chicago and Michigan City, the public has only limited use of the park. Six years after creation of the park, there are still no lifeguards, no restrooms, and no tours of the historic dunes.

In fiscal year 1972, the National Park Service did not budget a single dollar for development of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

Under the 5-year plan established by the Department of the Interior, \$2.5 million was to be spent in fiscal year 1973 to build roads, parking, trails, picnic sites, and other facilities at the Dunes park. But when Congress received the budget request of the Park Service, it contained only \$1.2 million for this purpose. Fortunately the House Appropriations Committee responded to the pleas of Congressmen from the Great Lakes area, and increased the funds for development to \$2.3 million.

So far the administration's legacy of parks looks more like a legacy of lethargy.

In an effort to keep prodding, those of us who are interested in seeing the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore become a reality for the millions of residents in the Illinois-Indiana area met with Mr. George Hartzog, Director of the National Park Service, to discuss three

problem areas. First, we were concerned about the serious erosion of the natural dunes aggravated by the construction of a breakwater near Michigan City. Second, we sought a commitment for prompt official dedication of the new park. And third, we asked the administration to support legislation I have cosponsored to expand the park's borders to include areas omitted by the original authorizing legislation.

Mr. Hartzog was pessimistic about the likelihood of obtaining funds to protect the dunes from erosion. He further doubted that the administration would support expansion of the park. And on the third point, he said he hoped that formal dedication could take place next year.

The one positive note to emerge from the meeting was Mr. Hartzog's promise that the Park Service would support legislation increasing the authorization for funds to develop the park, so that development work could proceed more quickly. I am pleased to join with the junior Senator from Illinois, Senator STEVENSON, in introducing legislation to accomplish that purpose.

In addition, I am pleased to note that our prodding has paid off and that formal dedication of the park has now been scheduled for September 8.

I am hopeful that after 6 years of lethargy and bureaucratic delay, we are finally on the way to developing the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore to its full potential.

#### TRIBUTE TO MR. HOMER PHILLIPS

HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Wednesday, August 9, 1972

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, our governmental system works because of the untiring and unselfish efforts of loyal and dedicated men and women in each of our political parties. Such a Democratic leader was Mr. Homer Phillips of Macon, Mo., who died August 7, 1972.

He was a county official for 16 years, and a party leader all his life.

He will be sorely missed by his own community, Missouri, and the Nation. Some details of his career are set forth in the following article in the Macon Chronicle-Herald:

Mr. HOMER PHILLIPS

Mr. Phillips was born May 25, 1912, at Aullsville, the son of S. P. and Gabriella Harrison Phillips. He was married June 20, 1936 at Macon to Margaret Ayers, who survives.

Besides his wife of the home, Mr. Phillips is survived by: two sons, Larry of Edina and Scott of Macon; one sister, Mrs. Alleen Purdy of Washington, Mo.; and five grandchildren.

He had been preceded in death by his parents and a twin sister, Hazel, who died at birth.

Mr. Phillips owned and operated the Phillips Insurance Agency in Macon for some 15 years and also operated his farm southwest of Macon.

He served as Macon County Assessor from 1952 through 1968 and received the Distinguished Merit Award from Gov. John M. Dalton as one of five outstanding county assessors of the State of Missouri. He was



twice appointed as one of Gov. Warren Hearnes' Honorary Colonels.

Mr. Phillips served as chairman of the Macon County Democratic Committee for many years and was treasurer of the 9th Congressional District Democratic Committee. He was Hudson Township Special Road District Commissioner for a number of years.

Mr. Phillips was a member of the First Baptist Church here and of the Macon County Historical Society.

## RESULTS OF PUBLIC OPINION POLL OF OHIO'S 17TH DISTRICT

### HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1972

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, we have just completed tabulation of my 12th annual opinion poll of the residents of the 17th Congressional District of Ohio. I am indebted to my constituents for always making this survey such a success. The response was excellent and the sincere concern of many persons was again expressed by the hundreds of personal notes, letters, and marginal memos.

The questionnaire prompts many people who might not otherwise write to give me the benefit of their views on a wide range of subjects. From my standpoint, the additional letters are as valuable as the results of the questionnaire itself.

The opinion poll was sent to every registered voter in the district, or in the case of nonregistration counties to those who voted in the last election. The differ-

ence of opinion expressed on many of the questions reflects the fact that all political persuasions were represented.

Although opinion was fairly well divided on a number of questions, we found decisive unanimity of sentiment on several controversial issues. It is clear, for example, that feeling runs high against U.S. involvement in the internal problems of foreign countries. Four-fifths of those responding voted against a policy of providing arms, military advisers, troops or funds to assist foreign governments in putting down internal rebellions.

Another overwhelming "no" was recorded on the question of whether the Federal Government should legalize possession and use of marihuana in the home. More than 81 percent are against such legalization. Yet there is fairly strong sentiment in favor of reducing the severity of existing penalties for possession and use of marihuana for the first offense. Approximately 44 percent of those replying would approve of a lesser penalty, such as automatic probation, for first-time offenders.

Opposition to continuing to underwrite more than one-third of the costs of the United Nations was clearly indicated by the citizens of the 17th District. Nearly 79 percent favored reducing our contribution to a proportionate share based on our vote.

We also found strong opposition to granting unconditional amnesty—either now or after the fighting in Vietnam ends—to draft evaders and deserters. More than 90 percent believe amnesty should not be granted at all or that it should be conditioned on some alternate

service. The breakdown was 51.4 percent totally opposed to amnesty, 35.4 favoring conditional amnesty, 5.2 percent supporting unconditional amnesty now and 3 percent after the war is over.

The question of how to end the Vietnam war and secure the release of our prisoners is still of great concern to us all and the frustration and disillusionment is evident. Slightly more than half of those responding would agree to withdrawing our support from the South Vietnamese Government if this demand were the only way to terminate the war and get our prisoners back.

Numbered among the "split decisions" was the preferred course of action the United States should pursue if the North Korean Communists were to invade South Korea again, whether the United States should establish diplomatic relations with Cuba, and whether we should expand trade relations with Communist China and the U.S.S.R.

Interestingly enough, percentages may not always tell the full story. One person voting in favor of expanding trade with Communist Russia added "Send them Bibles."

I again tried to cover a broad range of domestic and foreign policy questions in this poll and to word the questions in a fair and impartial manner. As I have often said before, representing the people of the 17th District in the Congress is a two-way street. Having the benefit of their views on the issues covered by this opinion poll, as well as thousands of comments on a variety of other topics, works to our mutual advantage.

The results of the opinion poll follow:

#### 1972 PUBLIC OPINION POLL OF 17TH OHIO DISTRICT

	Percent	Yes	No	opinion		Percent	Yes	No	opinion
1. The United States has approximately 50,000 troops stationed in South Korea. If the North Korean Communists again invade South Korea as they did in 1950, based on our Vietnam experience, which of the following would more closely approximate your opinion as to our response. (Check only one.)					8. A Presidential blue ribbon defense panel reports that the Soviet Union is achieving military superiority over the United States. Should we (Check one):				
(a) Withdraw the troops and do not become involved.	25.8				(a) Maintain at least military equality with Russia?	47.7			
(b) Withdraw the troops but give tactical support to the South Koreans.	20.4				(b) Seek clear-cut military superiority over Russia?	32.1			
(c) Dispatch more troops to South Korea to fight the invaders but fight to win.	22.7				(c) Place reliance on negotiated agreements rather than military superiority?	20.6			0
(d) Use massive retaliatory air and sea striking power against the invaders but do not commit ground troops.	29.1			2.0	9. Which approach most closely approximates your opinion regarding the question of amnesty for draft evaders and deserters? (Check one)				
2. The prisoners of war issue is the main stumbling block in terminating our military role in South Vietnam. If the Communists do not yield and the last issue to be resolved is their demand that we withdraw our support from the South Vietnamese government, would you agree to this demand to terminate the war and get our prisoners back?	54.6	38	7.4		(a) Unconditional amnesty now	5.2			
3. Which assessment of the President's trip to Communist China most closely parallels your thinking? (Check only one):					(b) Unconditional amnesty after the fighting in Vietnam ends	3			
(a) It has helped relieve world tensions and will benefit the United States.	42.5				(c) Amnesty conditioned on some alternate service such as 2 years in peace corps, VISTA, etc.	35.4			
(b) In general it seems that we made most of the concessions and the Red Chinese made few if any.	23.2				(d) Amnesty should not be granted	51.4			5
(c) The United States gave away more than it got and undermined the future security of Taiwan.	26.7			7.6	10. Do you favor no-fault auto accident insurance whereby insurance companies would compensate policyholders regardless of who is at fault?	59.6	30.5	9.9	
4. As a general policy, do you believe the United States should provide arms, military advisers, troops, or funds to assist foreign governments to put down internal rebellions in foreign countries?	11.6	80.9	7.5		11. Do you believe the Federal Government should legalize possession and use of marihuana in the home?	13.3	81.5	5.2	
5. Do you favor the United States establishing diplomatic relations with:					12. Would you favor reducing the severity of existing penalties for possession and use of marihuana such as automatic probation for 1st offense?	44.2	53.5	2.3	
(a) Communist China	51.9	41.0	7.1		13. Do you favor a constitutional amendment to limit the President to one 6-year term?	26.0	68.4	5.6	
(b) Cuba	40.5	50.1	9.4		14. Should Federal and public employees have the right to strike?	34.1	58.3	7.6	
6. Do you favor expanding trade relations with:					15. Do you favor a national health insurance program to cover catastrophic or prolonged illnesses?	54.6	36.6	8.8	
(a) Communist China?	45.1	47.7	7.2		16. At present, 5.2 percent of your paycheck up to \$9,000 is deducted for social security. The employer pays an equal amount. To finance increased benefits, would you be willing to have deductions:				
(b) Soviet Russia?	42.9	46.7	10.4		(a) Increase up to 7 percent	23.6			
7. Total yearly costs of the United Nations run more than \$1,000,000,000 of which we pay about 36 percent. Should we reduce our contribution to a proportionate share based on our vote?	77.8	8.8	13.4		(b) Increase up to 10 percent	5.2			
					(c) No change	61.4			9.8
					17. If you had to rank the major causes of inflation today, in what order would they be? (Please rate 1, 2, 3, etc.)				
					(a) Excessive price increases (3)				
					(b) Excessive wage demands (2)				
					(c) Excessive business profits (4)				
					(d) Excessive government spending and deficits (1)				
					(e) Balance of trade deficits (5)				
					(f) Other (6)				

# AS ENERGY CRISIS GROWS BROADER

## HON. HALE BOGGS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Wednesday, August 9, 1972

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, for some time now we have been hearing about an impending "energy crisis." It is now painfully apparent that the energy crisis is upon us and not likely to improve or pass away easily.

A shortage of energy is a new and disturbing phenomenon for Americans. Our country has never faced a shortage of energy, the ultimate raw material of production. Now that the demand for energy is outdistancing supply, we are increasingly subjected to brownouts and blackouts, and shortages of natural gas and heating fuels.

The time may not be far off when Americans will find that the light switch is occasionally dead or that the corner filling station is periodically without gasoline.

To correct this situation will require imaginative and innovative policies designed to stimulate the production of clean, inexpensive energy.

The energy crisis was the subject of a timely and perceptive editorial which recently appeared in the Times-Picayune of New Orleans:

### AS ENERGY CRISIS GROWS BROADER

Talk about the nation's energy shortage remains to some persons just that—"talk." But not to those who, in other areas, have already experienced brownouts.

Later on this summer, some motorists are going to pull into service stations and find that "fill 'er up" won't fill 'er up. Gasoline shortages are due in some places, says Hollis M. Dole, assistant secretary of the interior.

Declaring there will be "trouble, trouble" across the whole energy field, he asserts, "There are unmistakable signs that even gasoline, which most people take for granted just as much as the air they breathe, may become in tight supply in certain sections of the country by late summer."

Rising demand for gasoline has brought four price boosts in recent months, he reports. East of the Rockies, consumption has increased 6 per cent; west of the Rockies, 10 per cent.

Appearing before a subcommittee of the House Public Works Committee, he urged concentration on finding oil and gas resources on the Atlantic coastal plain. He cited an estimate that the area's reserves might be as high as 19 billion barrels of oil and 46 trillion cubic feet of gas.

Another manifestation of the energy crisis cropped up this week at Pascagoula with announcement that a \$250 million refinery may be built to transform crude oil into synthetic natural gas and fuel oil.

Pennzoil Co., through its United Gas Pipe Line Co., would base its operation on foreign crude. The synthetic natural gas would go into the United Gas interstate system.

The Oil and Gas Journal estimates that synthetic natural gas plants projected, planned or under construction could produce 4.1 billion cubic feet a day. As in other areas of the energy problem, a chief question is government's position on pricing.

The energy crisis will bear down on the consumer in terms of scarcity and rising costs. To spare him as much pain as possible

calls for a fine-tuned coordination of governmental authority and private initiative.

## COLORADO SECOND DISTRICT 1972 OPINION POLL RESULTS

### HON. DONALD G. BROTZMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Wednesday, August 9, 1972

Mr. BROTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am today making public the results of the annual Colorado Second District opinion poll, and as is my custom I insert the gleanings of this questionnaire in today's edition of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

As is usually the case, this poll elicited an extremely high response, with more than 35,000 residents of the second district taking part. Those colleagues who have conducted similar polls will recognize the fact that the participation is perhaps the greatest of any project of this type in the United States.

I should explain, Mr. Speaker, that one of the reasons for this fine participation is the fact that I utilize a brief questionnaire on which respondents can register their opinions, in a very few minutes, simply by punching out small squares in "yes," "no," or "undecided" columns.

One bonus of this format is the fact that the questionnaires can be tabulated, rapidly and completely, by modern, computerized business equipment. Thus, the information I am about to present constitutes a completely current sampling of the attitudes and opinions of my constituents.

And because, historically, the residents of my district have accurately represented the attitudes of the citizens of this Nation as a whole, I think this data might well be studied with particular care.

Among the highlights of the sampling were the following:

A huge majority—81 percent—approved of further increased scientific and trade contacts with the Soviet Union. This certainly is a resounding vote of confidence for this Nation's current policy of rapprochement with the largest of the Communist bloc nations.

By a margin of 50.2 to 40.1 my constituents indicated support of the current U.S. strategy in Southeast Asia. The balance were undecided or listed no opinion.

And on the question of whether the current economic policies of the U.S. are working, 52.7 percent indicated that they do not believe so. However, this question also drew the largest "undecided" response of the poll, an unusually-high 21.6 percent.

Finally, I would like to point out that a proposal which I have recently made in this body—that an "Environmental Quality Corps" be formed to put our unemployed veterans and other young people to work upgrading our physical environment—received the highest "yes" response of the 10 questions, 82.5 percent. Ten percent answered "no," with 5.6 percent undecided and 1.9 percent not responding. Incidentally, this proposal was

the substance of H.R. 15537, which I introduced on June 15, 1972 and which 26 of my colleagues have subsequently introduced.

The complete results of the questionnaire tabulation are as follows:

### TABULATION OF COLORADO'S SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 1972 OPINION POLL

[Result in percent]

1. Do you favor further increases in U.S. diplomatic contact with Communist China?

Yes	81.0
No	11.6
Undecided	5.7
No Response	1.7

2. Do you favor increased scientific and trade contacts with the Soviet Union?

Yes	80.7
No	12.3
Undecided	5.3
No Response	1.7

3. Do you generally support the current U.S. strategy in Southeast Asia?

Yes	50.2
No	40.1
Undecided	7.7
No Response	2.0

4. Should the power of the President to commit U.S. troops to combat without prior consent of the Congress be reduced?

Yes	55.4
No	35.4
Undecided	7.2
No Response	2.0

5. Should some form of amnesty be granted now to those young Americans living abroad to avoid serving in the armed forces in Vietnam?

Yes	24.8
No	65.9
Undecided	7.4
No Response	1.8

6. Do you favor proposals for an all-volunteer military except in terms of grave national peril?

Yes	72.6
No	19.6
Undecided	6.0
No Response	1.8

7. Do you favor a federal program to make health insurance for catastrophic illnesses available to all citizens?

Yes	63.1
No	22.3
Undecided	12.4
No Response	2.2

8. Do you believe the Administration's current economic policies are working?

Yes	23.6
No	52.7
Undecided	21.6
No Response	2.1

9. Would you favor an Environmental Quality Corps to put unemployed youth and veterans to work improving the environment?

Yes	82.5
No	10.0
Undecided	5.6
No Response	1.9

10. Should the Indian Peaks area northwest of Boulder, Colorado, be accorded National Wilderness Area status?

Yes	78.2
No	5.2
Undecided	14.2
No Response	2.4

(Figures shown above may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.)



ARTHUR L. HODGES

**HON. JOHN W. WYDLER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1972

Mr. WYDLER. Mr. Speaker, Arthur Lewis Hodges recently passed away. He was a fine gentleman above all, but he was also managing editor of the Garden City News. Mr. Hodges had a distinguished career in Long Island journalism standing almost half a century. He came to Long Island from the Lexington Herald in his native Kentucky in 1925 to serve as city editor of a chain of weekly newspapers owned by the late Col. Lloyd C. Griscom and in 1926 joined the staff of the Nassau Daily Review, Long Island's first daily newspaper. There he remained for 26 years as Long Island started its enormous growth. During that time he served as city editor, associate editor, and finally editor. While there he was elected president of the New York State Society of Newspaper Editors, the youngest man to ever hold that position. After the Nassau Daily Review-Star was sold to the Newhouse organization to become merged in the Long Island Press, Mr. Hodges became editor of two South Shore weeklies, the Freeport Leader and the Tri-Town Leader of Lynbrook, remaining in his post for 6 years. He was editor of the Long Island Commercial Review in 1958 and 1959, one that was owned by Arthur Hug, Jr., now president of the Long Island Trust Co., and Mrs. Dora M. Whitmore, now in charge of the trust company's public relations. Since 1960, Mr. Hodges had been public relations director for the County Federal Savings and Loan Association of Rockville Centre. Mr. Hodges came to the Garden City News in 1968 as associate editor under Winchell A. Royce. On Mr. Royce's retirement in 1970, Mr. Hodges became managing editor. Intensely interested in local history, Mr. Hodges was a trustee of the Nassau Historical Society since 1936 and was president from 1960 to 1964. In collaboration with Preston R. Bassett, he wrote a book "The History of Rockville Centre," and many years earlier "The History of Long Island." Mr. Hodges was a director of the South Nassau Communities Hospital in Oceanside, of the Legal Aid Society of Long Island, and the Nassau County Historical Museum. He was a member of Grolier Club, the Dealine Club, and the Silurians. He was a man with a distinguished career in journalism and a distinguished life in his community. Upon his passing the Garden City News had an editorial concerning him which follows:

ARTHUR HODGES

He was already an accomplished newspaper man when he came from his native Kentucky 47 years ago to be City Editor of a group of North Shore weeklies. Through the following years he was to become the most widely known and respected figure in Long Island journalism, as Editor of the Nassau Daily Review-Star, of the Freeport Leader, the Long Island Commercial Review, and at the end Managing Editor of this newspaper.

A cultured man, he had far-reaching interests in other fields. Years ago he wrote a

history of Long Island, and in 1970, as Village Historian, he wrote in collaboration with Preston Bassett "The History of Rockville Centre". He was president for four years of the Nassau Historical Society, and a director for 36. He was a Trustee of the South Nassau Community Hospital, and of the Legal Aid Society, and of the Friends of Historic St. George's, Hempstead.

But we at the News will remember Arthur Hodges as much more than that. He was a man of patience as well as competence who would ride out the labor pains of producing a newspaper under stress with grace and optimism. He was a good companion, interesting and stimulating, universally liked and respected.

Newspaperman, scholar, gentleman—a fitting epitaph for Arthur Hodges; above all, Gentleman in the word's finest sense, a gentle man.

**SBA HEAD SUITS ENTHUSIASM TO JOB****HON. JOHN P. HAMMERSCHMIDT**

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1972

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I call attention to a recent column in the Arkansas Gazette concerning a former Member of the House of Representatives, Thomas S. Kleppe. The column deals with Tom Kleppe's activities as Administrator of the Small Business Administration.

Knowing of the great interest of the House in these matters, it is a great pleasure to enter for the RECORD the July 27 column of Leland DuVall written after Tom Kleppe visited Little Rock. The article follows:

**SBA HEAD SUITS ENTHUSIASM TO JOB**

(By Leland DuVall)

Under a different set of circumstances, Thomas S. Kleppe might have become an evangelist, the director of a success-motivation program or (in the days when athletics was more a matter of inspiration than skill) a football coach. He is none of these; he is the national administrator of the Small Business Administration.

Kleppe was at Little Rock Tuesday for an official visit to the office of the SBA and to meet bankers who, under the regulations of the agency, play a key role in government-sponsored credit. In a morning press conference, and later at a luncheon with bankers, Kleppe exhibited the enthusiasm and the inspirational attitude that would have made him successful as an evangelist or as a coach.

Kleppe employs his enthusiasm to support "small" business. While other observers of the commercial and industrial scene are worried over the threat that "big" business may swallow up the little companies, Kleppe is convinced that small business will survive and will continue to play an essential part in the nation's economy. He noted that 95 per cent of the companies in this country qualify as "small" businesses under the official definition of the SBA. (Incidentally, the SBA has the only legal and official definition of the term.) These companies account for 37 per cent of the Gross National Product and hire 44 per cent of the labor. (There was no effort to trace the trend line and determine whether "small" businesses are improving their position or losing ground to the corporate giants.)

Even the SBA definition of a "small" business is a little hazy. In general, it applies to (1) a manufacturing company with fewer than 500 employees or (2) a commercial business with annual sales of less than \$1 million

for a retailing firm or \$5 million for a wholesale company. These figures are subject to adjustments to cover special cases.

Having determined that a business qualifies for financing under its definition, the SBA is prepared to accept applications for loans or for loan guarantees. As a general rule, many of these companies are not prime candidates for loans from their friendly banks unless someone will assume a major part of the risk. The SBA, in effect, signs the notes of eligible companies (for up to 90 per cent of the face amount) so that the bank can make the loan.

"We are not in competition with banks," Kleppe said. "SBA tries to fill that niche which is not bankable without a guarantee. We take risks that banks won't touch because that's our job."

Kleppe's enthusiasm surfaced noticeable when he discussed the strategy of the SBA in making the loans attractive to banks. In this program, he said, private capital is brought into use through an agency of the federal government—a plan that has a special appeal to President Nixon. He rejected as "the negative view" a suggestion that the banks found the package attractive because there was a practically no risk involved in a profitable loan. His "positive" analysis was that the SBA had cut the red tape and removed the hindrances so that the banks could afford to consider an SBA-guaranteed loan. Under the old arrangement, he said, the amount of paperwork required for a guaranteed loan was so great that banks simply could not afford to handle too much of the business. Now the number of forms has been reduced and the time lag has been shortened so that the loans clear quickly.

Kleppe said that the SBA was "bogged down in red tape" when he became administrator; now, the paperwork has been reduced to one third of the former requirement. The time needed to process a loan application has been cut in half (more in some cases), and the improved service is being provided with a much smaller staff than was formerly on the payroll.

"Bankers simply cannot afford to pass up the opportunity to use our guarantee service," he said.

On the Arkansas scene, Kleppe predicted that 30,000 new job openings would be needed in the next three years. Labor Department figures indicated that almost 60,000 new jobs would be needed in the first five years of this decade but part of these have been provided.

"SBA cannot do the job alone," he said, "but it has the resources and the expertise to help Arkansas reach that goal—particularly through the economic development program."

He said the agency's local development program had helped create or save more than 2,000 Arkansas jobs and had supported a total investment of more than \$13 million. In the fiscal year that ended June 30, he said, the SBA had loaned \$9 million in the Little Rock area.

Nationally, the SBA apparently is in a period of rapid growth. Kleppe said the lending authority had been doubled in two years and was due for further expansion. He said losses on loans were running about 5 per cent while the "trouble rate" had declined in two years from 10.5 per cent to 8.6 per cent.

Kleppe's visit to the Little Rock office is part of a national tour that will take him to 40 offices throughout the country. He insisted, however, that there was no political significance in the fact that the tour is being made in a campaign year.

"We simply want all the people in the agency to be good public relations representatives of the SBA," he said. "President Nixon happens to believe that government should be brought as close as possible to the people and that is what I am trying to accomplish."

If this be politics, make the most of it.

## ABSTRACT QUOTAS

## HON. WENDELL WYATT

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1972

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Speaker, columnist John Chamberlain has very recently written a perceptive article on the subject of quotas for national political conventions. In view of the experience gained by the Democrats at their recent convention, and in view of the interest being expressed for some additional reform of rules for future Republican conventions, I think this column is of considerable interest to those of us who are interested in the problem. I commend the reading of this column to my colleagues of both parties:

## ABSTRACT QUOTAS

(By John Chamberlain)

I can't say that I believe in a single prescription for saving the nation that has appeared in the Village Voice, which is the "with it" organ of the New York Left.

Nevertheless, the voice is the vehicle of one leftist who knows how to read a crystal ball. He is Jack Newfield, who told us, long in advance, that a new wave of populism was in the making and that the "prophetic minority" on Vietnam would someday be forcing the issue of winding up a detested war.

Newfield went to the Democratic national convention as a member of the New York delegation. The Democrats, he says, "did not make room for the white ethnic working-man." The McGovern guidelines "created quotas for women, youth and blacks, but none for poor people, or senior citizens, or ethnic minorities—Irish, Italian, Polish." In his own New York delegation Newfield couldn't find 40 Irish or Italian Catholics out of 278 people. It so happens that the Italians outnumber the blacks by two to one in New York State.

In the name of inclusion, then, the McGovern rules have become the engine of a new exclusion.

The political error is bad enough; the Irish and the Italians who supported the Conservative party's Jim Buckley for the Senate in 1970 on the law-and-order issue will be that much more confirmed in their feeling that the Democratic party is no longer their party. But the deeper error is one of law. The idea of proportional representation by classes, ethnic groups, sex and age brackets runs head on into the constitutional guarantee that the privileges and immunities of the citizens shall be equal regardless of origins or economics. It is spelled out in the Fourteenth Amendment which the Supreme Court has invoked time after time in recent years: No person shall be denied "the equal protection of the laws."

A quota system that specifies people must be black, or under 25, or female in fixed proportions in order to stand for election as delegates in a primary denies the right of individuals to compete as individuals or to vote for whatever representatives they choose. What the quota does is to assign arbitrary classification to people, which is to deny their common humanity. It tells blacks that they must be represented by blacks, women by women, young people by young people. But the Constitution calls all people citizens. The citizen has a right to be represented by any agent he chooses to represent him or her, irrespective of class, age, sex or whatever.

Thirty years ago, when I was teaching a course in journalism at Columbia University,

my Jewish friends used to rib me on the subject of quotas that effectively kept the proportion of Jews in American colleges from going above 10 per cent. The Columbia School of Journalism insisted at the time that enrollees must represent a geographical mix. The argument was that kids from Grand Street in New York should get to know boys and girls from the plains of Oklahoma and mountains of Colorado. It was a plausible reason, but my Jewish friends questioned its sincerity. They insisted, quite justly, that this discriminated against their right to compete in the race to become journalists in accordance with standards of ability.

Quotas exclude even more than they include. Surely the courts, which have ruled time and again that the Fourteenth Amendment gives the cover of equal protection to every individual as an individual (one man, one vote), will have to take a hard look at the McGovern rules before we have another Jack Newfield complaining that the Irish, Italians and Poles couldn't make it to a national convention.

"SANDY" CAMPBELL, OUTSTANDING ERIE COUNTY ATHLETE, IS OLYMPIC BOUND

## HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1972

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, I was very proud and pleased to learn that Dwight G. "Sandy" Campbell of the village of East Aurora in my district has been selected as a member of the U.S. Olympic team in the kayak and canoeing competition.

Sandy, a 1967 graduate of Dartmouth and a member of the faculty of Hampshire College, Amherst, Mass., earned a further honor 2 weeks ago by finishing second in the U.S. Olympic whitewater slalom trials at Bloomington, Md.

The canoe-and-kayak squad will be leaving for Germany August 10 and will be the first full U.S. team to arrive on the Olympic scene. The course at Augsburg, Germany, will not be new to Sandy Campbell and most of the team. They financed themselves, paying their own air flight, hotel and food bills, last June for a week's practice at Augsburg and to compete in the world international championships in Czechoslovakia.

Sandy has described the Olympic course as the most demanding ever used for international competition, but he believes that the team's June experience will put most of them up in the standings.

Augsburg is an artificial course on the Eis Canal, converted through prestressed concrete walls and obstacles into a wild, rapid stream. There are tricky eddies, a boil and curl to the swift flowing water. The course is 800 meters and like a slalom course in skiing has some 30 gates and direction poles.

Sandy teaches canoeing and kayaking as part of the outdoor sports curriculum at Hampshire College, which is for high IQ students. He was a varsity swimmer at East Aurora High and learned canoeing as a boy in Algonquin Park. He acquired his interest in kayaking while at Dartmouth.

Sandy has made frequent trips to Europe and has competed in kayak and canoe racing in the world championships in Czechoslovakia, where he finished 23d and was the second American; and in England, France, Germany, Norway, Switzerland.

Thirteen were selected for the U.S. Olympic team, three in the kayak singles, three in canoe singles, two two-man canoe teams, and three women in kayak singles.

Sandy Campbell has been chosen as the No. 2 kayak racer. This honor is the culmination of many years of hard work and dedication and I know that it is richly deserved.

I will be meeting Sandy in my office tomorrow to present him with proclamations from the citizens of the county of Erie, N.Y., and his home village of East Aurora. We congratulate him on the great honor he has received. I am confident that Dwight G. "Sandy" Campbell will be an outstanding representative of the people of Erie County and of our Nation. Our thoughts and hopes will be with him as he competes in Germany this month.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the interest of my colleagues the proclamations from the county of Erie, N.Y., and the village of East Aurora:

## PROCLAMATION

Whereas, Dwight G. "Sandy" Campbell of the Village of East Aurora, New York, has been honored by being selected as a member of the 1972 United States Olympic Kayak-and-Canoe Squad, and

Whereas, this honor has been earned by many years of hard and diligent training on his part, and

Whereas, as a member of this esteemed group of athletes, he will represent all of the people of the United States of America and especially the people of the Village of East Aurora, New York, and

Whereas, as a member of the Olympic team, he will serve as a good-will ambassador and help promote understanding and friendship amongst the nations of the world.

Now, therefore, I Robert B. Kelly, Mayor of the Village of East Aurora, New York, do hereby call the attention of all of the people of our village to this great honor that has been bestowed upon Dwight G. "Sandy" Campbell and through him to the Village of East Aurora, and urge all of them to support our 1972 Olympic team, and on behalf of all of the people in the Village of East Aurora, I congratulate Dwight G. "Sandy" Campbell on his being honored by being selected as a member of the United States Olympic team and want him to know our thoughts and prayers will be with him as he competes in Germany this month.

## PROCLAMATION

Whereas, Dwight G. "Sandy" Campbell of East Aurora, Erie County, New York, has been honored by being selected as a member of the 1972 United States Olympic Kayak-and-Canoe Squad; and

Whereas, this honor has been earned by many years of hard and diligent training on his part; and

Whereas, as a member of this esteemed group of athletes, he will represent all of the people of the United States of America and especially the people of Erie County, New York; and

Whereas, as a member of the Olympic team, he will serve as a good-will ambassador and help promote better understanding and friendship amongst the nations of the world,



Now, therefore, I Edward V. Regan, County Executive of Erie County, New York, do hereby congratulate Dwight Campbell and acknowledge the great honor he has brought to Erie County, and urge Erie County citizens to support our 1972 Olympic team. Our thoughts and hopes will be with him as he competes in Germany this month.

## TREATMENT FOR CHILDHOOD AUTISM

### HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1972

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, childhood autism, like other mental illnesses, is a little understood disease. Only in the past decade have techniques been developed to treat autism.

During this past session, I have inserted into the RECORD several articles about childhood autism. Today, I would like to draw attention to an article which appeared in the Journal of Autism and Childhood Schizophrenia. Written by Robert Holter and Bertram A. Ruttenberg, "Initial Interventions in Psychotherapeutic Treatment of Autistic Children" describes nine children who were treated for autism. One of them is now an honor student in college.

The article follows:

#### INITIAL INTERVENTIONS IN PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC TREATMENT OF AUTISTIC CHILDREN<sup>1</sup>

(By F. Robert Holter<sup>2</sup> and Bertram A. Ruttenberg)

(NOTE.—General considerations (conceptual approach, anamnesis, and group observations), and individual aspects of initiating treatment are discussed in light of psychoanalytically oriented therapeutic experience. Brief clinical examples from case histories of nine children, diagnosed in accordance with Kanner's (early infantile autism) and Mahler's (primary and secondary autism) descriptions, and exposed to intensive outpatient treatment, both in a day-care center and in private practice, are presented to illustrate the approach. Suitable interventions are made by following the child's cues within a developmental frame of reference. Such interventions yield significant common experiences which are remembered rather than shut out, and can be utilized to establish widening dialogues, an interaction and, eventually, a relationship between the child and therapist.)

Although infantile autism was recognized as a separate clinical category and reported by Kanner in the early 1940's, the development of specific treatment techniques is relatively recent (Wenar & Ruttenberg, 1969). Since most treatment methods either focus on, or at least encompass the initiation of relationships between the child and the therapist (variously referred to as "establishing contact," "developing trust," "motivating," "engaging the child's interest," or "developing rapport"), the principles and techniques of initial approaches or interventions in psychotherapeutic treatment of autistic children merit discussion and a sharing of experience.

<sup>1</sup> This study was supported in part by National Institute of Mental Health Grant MH19483 (formerly, MH16419).

<sup>2</sup> Requests for reprints should be sent to Dr. F. Robert Holter, Development Center for Autistic Children, 120 North 48th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19139.

This paper reflects our work with autistic children in private practice and at the Developmental Center for Autistic Children since 1956. At the Center, most children are treated on a long-term, outpatient hospital basis, 5 days per week. Parental involvement is a part of the treatment process (Ruttenberg, 1971). Our diagnoses of primary or early infantile autism are based on descriptions by Kanner (1949). Secondary autism is diagnosed in accordance with Mahler's (1958) concept of regression to the use of autistic defenses when the symbiotic level of development cannot be achieved or maintained. Both primary and secondary autism are conceptualized as deviations from a normal development which progresses from an undifferentiated (Hartmann, 1958) or autistic (Mahler, 1958) phase. Our concepts are derived from long-term psychotherapeutic experience.

In order to illustrate the general considerations and individual aspects of our approach to initial therapeutic interventions, we selected 9 suitable examples from 45 case histories detailing relevant information about our young autistic patients. The four boys and five girls, six with primary autism, two with secondary and one with early infantile autism were exposed to our treatment for periods ranging from 1½ to 7 years as shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1.—DIAGNOSIS AND AGE OF SELECTED CHILDREN IN PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC TREATMENT

Name and diagnosis of autism	Age (years)	
	At commencement of treatment	At termination of treatment
Georgia, primary.....	5	1 7/8
Sam, early infantile.....	4	6 1/2
Larry, secondary.....	7	14
Robert, primary.....	7	8 1/2
Kay, primary.....	2 8	1 8 1/2
Eddie, secondary.....	4	7
Gretchen, primary.....	3	5
Mary, primary.....	4 1/2	8
May, primary.....	8 1/2	19 1/2

<sup>1</sup> Present age, treatment continues.

<sup>2</sup> With new therapist.

#### GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

##### Conceptual approach

Autism, whatever the cause of this disorder, leads to a disturbance in the child's ability to use his mother, first as a need-filling object and then as a human object which he can ultimately recognize as one that is not himself. If treatment is to produce a psychically viable human being it must address itself to this deficit. While a variety of treatment techniques may be of benefit at certain later stages, we believe that the initial task is to enhance the mother-child relationship. This can be accomplished by direct aid to the mother or by the child-therapist relationship—a temporary supplementation. After pediatric and neurological examinations we proceed to evaluate the child and his mother, separately and as a unit. We strive to determine the child's developmental level and assess the patterns of communication between mother and child. It is useful to think of the child in terms of his autonomous ego functions and capacity for object relationships. We believe that an important interrelationship appears to exist between these two capacities.

Psychotherapeutic treatment of autistic children is extraordinarily demanding. It calls for "looking and feeling in depth," an extensive knowledge of the first 3 years of human development, and also an ability to function empathetically at the borders of self and not self. The therapist must be intimately attuned to the feelings of the autistic child. He must develop an ability to recognize the child's needs and shift, momentarily, to meet such needs. An ability to distinguish between the rage of a primary

autistic child whose repetitive patterns have been interrupted and the anxiety or panic of a child who struggles to emerge from his autistic state can be of crucial significance. If the panic is not recognized the child can be driven to regressively reinforce his autistic defenses.

Georgia, a nonverbal girl, is an example. Treatment in a new setting was moderately successful. She had begun to give up some of her more autistic and self-destructive behavior, allow for more eye contact, enjoy rhythmic play, permit some body contact; and use her child-care worker in a part object manner. Lack of understanding of Georgia's signs which pointed to beginnings of a deviant symbiotic relationship caused the overzealous child-care worker to press too soon for excessive physical contact. The worker's failure to recognize the developing panic caused Georgia to regress markedly. In her overwhelmingly helpless state she began to scream, run aimlessly, rock and beat her head and thighs with her fists. The worker, pressing to regain the previous level of contact caused the child's regressive rejection of the previously accepted body contact and rhythmic play. Even after the sources of Georgia's panic were recognized, the autistic defenses considered, and the symbiotic needs properly gratified, many weeks were devoted to the reinstatement of the child's previous level of functioning. She has now recovered that level.

#### Anamnesis

Assessment of historical and developmental material, chiefly obtained from parents, is made to ascertain the child's highest level of object relationship and achievement of autonomous ego functions, as well as his current level of functioning in any of his relationships.

All mothers weigh the cues which they receive from their infants in a manner related to their own personalities and needs. We must, therefore, assess the mother's ability to read such cues. Of special significance are cues that the mother misinterprets, overresponds to, or repeatedly misses. Identifying the patterns of "cue weighing" is an important part of the initial appraisal of the mother-child unit. It helps us to detect the ways in which the mother can grasp, or fails to sense her child's capacities and needs.

Sam's parents detailed a history suggesting secondary autism and relating the onset of his autistic symptoms to a high fever at the age of two. During the course of a home visit we noted the above-average capacities of his 1½-year-old sister. The mother remarked that Sam had been even more capable at that age, and had received more love and attention than his sister. Our study of home movies reflecting this period of Sam's life, revealed a withdrawn, inactive boy, functioning at a subnormal level, handled stiffly and with detachment by his mother, who seemed depressed. These retrospective observations were supported by earlier films prompting us to change the diagnosis from secondary to early infantile autism.

#### Group observations

We evolve our more individual approaches to the autistic child from relevant information in his background, from observations of his interactions with parents, with other adults (including staff) and his behavior in a group of children.

Larry's secondary autism was first noted when he was hospitalized in his fourth year of life due to seclusiveness and delayed speech. These symptoms had developed at the age of two and one-half when a brother was born. He ignored his brother and all other children. Seclusiveness was also in evidence with respect to hospital personnel and parents. History and observations in the hospital milieu revealed keen interest in mechanical objects. Accordingly, at the initial phase of his treatment, the boy was allowed for months to go to the Center's basement

when he traced the plumbing pipes from one end of the building to the other. He received the therapist's undivided attention and no attempt was made to involve him with other people for a considerable period of time. Thus, a treatment dialogue was initiated, evolving into a treatment relationship which has made his marked recovery possible.

#### INDIVIDUAL ASPECTS

##### *Emotional availability*

We are keenly interested in the child's ability to give cues of relationship direction or preresponse behavior and believe that the therapist is the "instrument" for their measurement. Accordingly, bearing in mind all cues provided by background material and nonparticipant observations, the therapist makes himself emotionally available and follows the child's cues, frequently improvising and innovating on the spot. The therapist's undivided attention is invested in observing the child from a neutral position which facilitates detection of approach behavior or contact cues. We feel that the autistic child cannot remain unaware of a non-threatening adult who invests all of his emotional energy in observing that child. The therapist soon detects some contact cues or combination of approach and avoidance behavior which offer useful information and guidance for the next step.

Robert repeatedly threw himself on the floor and resisted or ignored all attempts to involve him in activities or a relationship. Repeated traumata including numerous hospitalizations for physical illness were a part of his life. The therapist consistently devoted periods of intense attention to the child. He noted one day that Robert had begun to prepare for his arrival and look in his direction when the therapist was not observing him. Soon the boy walked by and moved close enough to establish a fleeting body contact. In time, it was possible to initiate dialogues in which there was touching and expressions of pleasure and excitement prompted by the therapist's emotional and physical contact. A relationship had evolved causing Robert to give up his autistic withdrawal.

##### *Reading the cues*

Cues related to avoidance of contact, such as refusal to establish eye contact and retreat to a neutral position, are easier to read than those which indicate a desire for contact. When sequences or patterns of behavior of autistic children are studied, contact cues such as the struggle against a desire to look, furtive glances, circling, or tangential approaches (walking back and forth), and increases in motor activity when the therapist is within a given radius, tend to merge. We have found that a long timetable must be projected for observing responses of autistic children. The delay is usually quite long. It may cause the responses to be missed or not related to the cue. The therapist must observe substantially longer and in greater depth. He must also guard and protect his emotional investment from wavering lest the sequence be interrupted.

Kay exhibited 26 varieties of stereotyped movements. She was hyperactive and aimless in her wandering about the play-therapy room, approaching others only when she wanted something. Kay had been treated previously for some time, attaining only the part object level of a relationship. She remained fixed at this persistent need gratifying plateau. The new therapist, employing emotional availability, stood in the therapy room investing all of his attention in the girl for 30 to 40 minutes at a time. As she came nearer, he began to respond to one of her stereotyped movements, a rhythmic patting on the wall, by gently repeating "pat, pat, pat," in the cadence of her movement. Kay would run away and appear uninterested for 5 or 10 minutes. She began to return when the therapist continued to exhibit interest

and availability. His hands were offered, palms up, and Kay began to pat them furiously, giving up her patting on the wall. This was the beginning of a widening interaction that enabled Kay to achieve the stage of object relationship which Spitz (1959) calls libidinal object proper.

##### *Responses to cues*

Successful responses have to be flexible and in accord with the nature of the child's cues. Creative dialogues between therapist and child, often initiated by intuition, are highly individualistic. Observations and intuitive responses are objectively evaluated when the therapist proceeds to examine his own responses, reaches an understanding of the child's behavior, and a sequence of therapeutic steps. Responding to a reversal in vocalization provides an example.

Eddie, a hyperactive boy, bounced, rolled, and somersaulted, giving only fleeting attention or eye contact. Whenever the therapist caught Eddie's glance, he averted his gaze. Intuitively the therapist chose to echo the child's vocalizations, which at first resembled wild screeching. Gradually screams changed to an "ee-ah" sound which tended to increase as Eddie came closer to the therapist. One day, after Eddie's vocalizations were echoed in an exchange lasting several minutes, the child suddenly reversed the sequence of the sound, looked at the therapist, and laughed. The therapist responded with the reversed "ah-ee" and also laughed. Thereafter Eddie mixed his vocalizations and laughed as the therapist responded in similar fashion. Awareness of the child's minimal interest cues, of the opportunity for vocal contact, and alertness to the reversal of sounds enabled the therapist to join the child's world and commence a relationship. Eddie's contact was gradually extended to the rest of the staff and his vocal interchanges eventually evolved into communicative speech.

##### *Selective participation in the child's discharge phenomena*

Since autistic children tend to function largely on physiological and discharge levels of behavior, selective participation in feeding, vocalizations, motor activity, and in other outlets to discharge excitement and affect appear to be most difficult for them to ignore. Initially, patterns serving to discharge diffuse tension are carefully distinguished from those serving to discharge specific effects.

Gretchen, a large, hyperactive, whining, and frantically anxious girl, allowed no eye or body contact when she came to the Center. The child repeatedly used her fists to strike the side of her head and bruised her knuckles rubbing the edges of furniture or pounding on walls. When she whined and pressed herself against the wall, rocking and rubbing her body, the therapist joined in, proceeding to imitate the rocking and vocalization. Within 5 minutes, the whining stopped and Gretchen began to glance at the therapist and smile faintly. She put her thumb into her mouth and accepted brief eye and body contact. Gradually her aggression directed against herself became markedly reduced and her acceptance of human contact increased.

##### *Affect sharing*

Anger, rage, panic, quiescence or excitement are among the affective states of autistic children. *External affect sharing* is essential to helping the psychotic child to emerge from his state of withdrawal. Excitement deserves special mention because autistic children appear to develop a capacity for unrelated discharges of excitement with adeptness at isolating such discharges from apparent relationships. Prolonged participation in discharges of excitement should be generally avoided.

Mary's therapist could use her affectomotor discharges to increase excitement and its dis-

charge or to facilitate a relationship behavior. Beating activity rhythms on a drum would cause her to run back and forth and jump up and down in response to the rhythmic intensity. Participation devoid of other inputs would tend to yield no more than a discharge. However, eye contact, vocalization, and upturned palms offered for a patting routine prompted the child to move toward an everwidening involvement in affectomotor expressions directed at her therapist. The dialogue developed into a relationship in which Mary initiated holding and rocking.

##### *Inclusion in memory traces*

If the described interactions are successful, the autistic child should be able to include them in his shut-off memory so that a meaningful and revealing exchange with the therapist can be established.

May had a wide variety of stereotyped hand and facial movements. Her vocalizations were limited to primitive sounds. In order to encourage these vocalizations, her therapist took a small cardboard box which she liked to hold close to her face and used it as an echo chamber. May briefly used the box imitatively. The next day the child picked up the box, incorporated it in her bizarre hand movements, and indicated a desire that the therapist should make some sounds. The girl thus showed that she has remembered the shared experience and signaled her desire to repeat it. The therapist responded to that wish and gradually mobilized May's interest in using her mouth and voice. She is now making prespeech vocalizations in the context of seeking out physical and visual interactions with the therapist.

#### CONCLUSIONS

Our brief clinical sketches of nine autistic children merit a note on their progress. Three girls are still in treatment. Georgia's rage and panic reactions have disappeared. Kay continues to develop her psychotherapeutic relationship at the Center. May developed pre-speech vocalizations within 1 year. Two boys left us when their families moved to another area. Sam managed to develop a relationship with his child-care worker, while Robert proceeded to use intermittent verbal communications. Mary's treatment was discontinued after her therapist and child-care worker left the Center. She mourned the loss of both adults. Eddie was transferred to a residential center. At that time, he used communicative speech and had a capacity to form relationships. Gretchen reached symbiosis and plateaued. Larry, however, succeeded beyond expectations. At the age of 19, he completed his first semester in college after some years as an honor student in a public high school.

The nine children were exposed to psychotherapy and the initial interventions intended to commence and facilitate such treatment. Seven advanced to a degree, one regressed at a point of possible advancement and one reached the heights of possible recovery. Our initial therapeutic interventions were neither unique nor necessarily superior to other possible approaches. However, they were instrumental in moving us to the higher stages of more visible and more encouraging therapeutic progress.

We believe that suitable initial therapeutic interventions prompt significant common experiences which will be remembered rather than shut out by the autistic child. Such experiences can be effectively utilized to establish a widening dialogue between the child and therapist. The dialogue facilitates our understanding of the child's fixations and formulation of further approaches which can evolve into pre-relationship, and then into relationship behavior. Step by step, the fixation and defensive patterns can be identified and removed through a painstaking process of constant appraisal, formulation, devising of therapeutic interventions, and continued observation, reappraisal and reformulation.



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## DEATH, DISEASE, AND THE BLOOD MARKET—PART I

## HON. VICTOR V. VEYSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1972

Mr. VEYSEY. Mr. Speaker, an article in the *Evening Star*, July 16, 1972, contained an informative summary on what is wrong with our Nation's blood supply and some excellent examples of what we could do to improve it.

The article, entitled "Death, Disease and the Blood Market," is especially worthy of attention because it is the work of Miss Judith Randall; one of the most respected writers in medical journalism. The most recent recognitions of Miss Randall's expertise are the Albert Lasker Award for Medical Journalism, which was given to her in 1970; the Florence Claude Bernard Award of the National Society for Medical Research, given to her in 1971; and the Front Page and Bill Pryor Awards of the Washington-Baltimore Newspaper Guild, which were also given to her in 1971.

The first part of Miss Randall's article describes some of the tragedies that have resulted from the use of "bad blood." She explains the current effort in Congress to deal with this problem and then details the reasons why there are so few reliable statistics in the field.

I will be adding to this report a part II tomorrow.

From the *Evening Star*, Sunday, July 16, 1972:

DEATH, DISEASE AND THE BLOOD MARKET  
(By Judith Randall)

Late last summer, a middle-aged Long Island housewife checked into a local hospital for a complex operation which was carried out with apparent complete success. But 2½ weeks after she went home she had to be admitted to another hospital and within 10 days she was dead.

The culprit? Serum hepatitis, an infection of the liver acquired from the blood she had received during the surgery.

This medical tragedy was repeated about 3,500 times last year, and another 135,000 Americans who received transfused blood contracted serum hepatitis but did not die. Indeed, experts estimate conservatively that

of the 31 million patients who annually enter the nation's hospitals, about 22 million require blood transfusions, and about 10 percent of these develop the disease.

In 1963, the *Journal of the American Medical Association* reported that one out of every 150 transfusions given to people over 40—the age group most likely to need blood—caused the death, from serum hepatitis, of the recipient.

Since then the number of cases has been steadily climbing as population growth, the use of artificial kidneys and advances in heart surgery, cancer therapy and the treatment of other diseases such as hemophilia, have raised the nation's blood needs by about 10 percent a year.

Because some serum hepatitis is not reported to the government's Center for Disease Control in Atlanta and some goes unrecognized for what it is, scientists have reason to believe that there is from two to 10 times as much of the disease as the official figures suggest.

## LEGISLATION

This grim assessment has led to a bill, introduced in the House by Rep. Victor V. Veysey, R-Calif., and in the Senate by Charles Percy, R-Ill., that would put the nation's hodgepodge of blood banking arrangements under coordinated federal supervision. It also figured in President Nixon's decision last year to have a Department of Health, Education and Welfare task force look into the situation in depth.

The task force, headed by Dr. Ian Mitchell, a government physician, will make no recommendations until after a \$427,000 study being made for HEW by a management consulting firm is completed in early fall. Meanwhile, specifics and statistics in this field are hard to come by. Statistics are not even sure, for example, whether hepatitis acquired from transfusions and ordinary infectious hepatitis acquired by other kinds of person-to-person spread are caused by the same virus or how many viruses are involved. Indeed, no hepatitis virus has yet been isolated at all.

Nor is there any sure-fire test that detects the presence of hepatitis infection in blood. Since July 1 the so-called Australia antigen test, which picks up what is thought to be a footprint of the virus, has been required for all blood handled by blood banks that are subject to the interstate commerce law—about 80 percent of the total. But the test is only about 25 percent accurate and even a more sensitive version that has been developed by Abbott Laboratories and is now under study by the government promises to be no more than 50 percent reliable.

If, however, the scientific aspects of the situation are clouded one thing is crystal clear—that the crux of the hepatitis problem lies in the fragmented nature of blood banking and its complex and uneasy mixture of altruism and private enterprise.

Says Mitchell: "We have tended to pin our hopes on technology rather than on reorganizing the way we do things. Sooner or later we are going to have to pull our socks up and face this reality head on."

When most people think of blood they think first of the American National Red Cross, whose 59 regional blood centers do, in fact, collect about 40 percent of the estimated 8 million pints of this tissue now being transfused into the veins of Americans each year.

Another 40 percent is collected by the 1,500 members of the American Association of Blood Banks (AABB)—a trade association with both nonprofit and profit-making elements. In addition, however, there are an unknown number of independent, primarily commercial, shops that do not belong to either organization. While they may collect some whole blood they are primarily engaged in a procedure called plasma-pheresis.

This is a technique that enables blood collecting agencies to withdraw whole blood

from the donor and then return the red cells to him by intravenous injection, retaining the colorless plasma. The plasma is then sold to drug companies or other processors which separate it into its various components such as gamma globulin, serum albumin and the blood fractions that are routine life and death necessities for some 20,000 patients with one type or another of hemophilia.

No one has any real idea of how many firms make their living by this practice or how much blood they draw. What is known is that plasmapheresis is a mushrooming industry and a large part of the reason why blood-banking as a whole is at least a \$300 million-a-year business.

This tangled web of blood banking arrangements has had two major consequences. One is that although the AABB runs a clearing-house system in which many banks participate, about 20 percent of the whole blood collected in this country goes to waste because it is not used within the three weeks safety limit. The AABB system is only a partial system, and a true allocation network has yet to take shape. The result is an annual multi-million dollar loss.

## PURCHASED BLOOD

The other major consequence is that the United States is the only nation in this hemisphere that relies heavily on paid as well as volunteer donors. Dr. J. Carrott Allen, a Stanford University professor of surgery, regarded by many as the leading authority on the subject, estimates that 35 percent of the nation's blood is bought rather than given—a figure the government corroborates—and that 92 percent of the serum hepatitis is due to purchased blood.

While some "professional"—i.e. paid—donors are, he says, soldiers or college students in search of a little extra cash, more are skid-row derelicts or prisoners who have reason to conceal the fact that they may not be in the best of health or have had hepatitis or some other blood-borne disease such as malaria in the past. The mere fact that so many commercial collecting centers are in run-down inner city neighborhoods, he charges, is evidence that they wish to attract this type of person.

A donor of this kind typically gets \$5 to \$10 for a pint of blood, which is sold to blood banks for \$40 to \$50—more if it is blood of a type that is scarce. The Red Cross is not involved in this traffic and makes no charge for the blood it supplies, but other nonprofit banks—including some that belong to the AABB—often add a further mark-up charge. The result is that a great deal of blood banking is profitable on both the wholesale and retail levels.

To supplement its supply of plasma, the blood industry also draws on plasmapheresis firms in medically backward nations where the jobless poor often find their very tissues their only livelihood. A Florida businessman who owns such a company in Haiti and who plans to open branches elsewhere in Latin America is one of the many entrepreneurs who make a handsome profit in the bargain. So is a Louisville, Ky. doctor. His refrigerated trucks pick up foreign plasma in Miami and take it to destinations as far away as California.

Refrigeration, however, is no guarantee of safety because the hepatitis virus or viruses—no one is sure which—can only be reliably destroyed by heat. While some blood fractions can be thus sterilized and are, other fractions would be destroyed by high temperatures. In any case, the U.S. government rarely if ever inspects these foreign operations, leaving it up to the U.S. drug companies that process the plasma to be sure—to the extent of their abilities and conscience—that the raw material they use is infection-free.

Washingtonians probably have less cause to worry than many Americans since virtually all the blood used for transfusions in

the greater metropolitan area is given voluntarily and collected by the Red Cross. However, should they find themselves in an out-of-town hospital and in need of a transfusion, they will get whatever is in the refrigerator, and it may be purchased blood. Similarly plasma fractions administered by local hospitals may have been made from material obtained from paid donors.

Dr. Allen, a self-confessed zealot on this subject, brings impressive evidence to his claim that blood that is paid for tends to be high-risk blood. The data, to be published this summer by the Commonwealth Fund, a foundation in New York City, is based on 11,627 scientific reports that Allen collected over a period of 18 years and had analyzed by professional statisticians.

"If a national voluntary blood program is enacted," he said in a recent interview, "It will certainly save more lives than I could have saved had I spent 24 hours a day all these years performing an operation nobody else could perform."

Nor is Allen alone in this view. In Veysey's office are 11 different reports from scientific journals in the last two years that compare the rates of hepatitis between patients receiving purchased and volunteer blood. The studies were made by testing a total of more than 250,000 pints of blood for the presence of Australia antigen and following the progress of the patients into whom they were transfused.

Despite the fact that the test misses more contaminated blood than it turns up, these studies demonstrate that the risk of serum hepatitis is 11 to 70 times greater, depending on the experience of the hospital in question, when a transfusion is not obtained from a volunteer source.

The author of one of the studies—Dr. David J. Gocke of the Columbia-Presbyterian Hospital in New York—recently concluded that "one might anticipate a greater decline in post-transfusion hepatitis by transfusing only volunteer blood than by (the present practice of) screening donors for Au (Australia antigen)."

In fact, the AABP is planning to phase out paid donors by 1975, and some of its members have already taken steps in that direction. On paper there seems to be no reason why its members and the Red Cross regional centers could not in tandem expand their operations to meet the country's entire needs and so drive the "commercials" out of business.

But one reason the AABP was organized after World War II was to fight the encroachment of the Red Cross on hospital blood banks, and the two groups have a long history of mutual suspicion and competition. Their philosophical differences continue to run deep, making prospects for their joining forces dim.

In an April speech, for instance, George M. Elsey, president of the Red Cross said that his organization will "willingly accept any responsibility the Congress and the executive entrust to it . . . that will provide safe, high quality blood, components and derivatives to anyone in the United States who may need them, regardless of previous donations or ability to replace."

The AABP, on the other hand, sees blood banking in a different light. Its members, like all blood banks—including those of the Red Cross—charge a processing fee that covers the costs of overhead, salaries, and the laboratory tests that type blood and match the donor and the recipient. But unlike the Red Cross and in addition, they also require a \$25 deposit for each pint transfused. It is returned only if the pint is replaced.

#### AABP OPPOSITION

Furthermore, some of the largest and most affluent AABP members have long counted primarily on paid donors and these members have been well represented among the association's officers. This may help to explain

why the AABP opposes such measures as labeling blood as either purchased or volunteer. In fact, the AABP also opposes the creation of a single nationwide voluntary blood donation system on the grounds that it would be "monolithic" and would "stifle research."

At issue, too, is whether volunteer donors would or could supply enough blood to meet the nation's needs. The commercial blood bankers, for example, say that purchased blood is a necessary evil and better than no blood at all.

Others with long experience, both in government and the nonprofit end of the business, say that no matter what the scheme to encourage giving, it only works during the heat of a publicity campaign. Furthermore, they argue, even a country like Canada, which relies entirely on volunteers for transfusion purposes, imports some blood components and blood derivatives for the treatment of various disorders and for diagnostic tests.

The other side of the coin is that there would be more than enough blood to go around for all Americans if only 5 percent of the population gave a pint once each year. Leo Perlis, director of community relations for the 14-million member AFL-CIO and, together with Dr. Allen, the most persistent advocate of a wholly volunteer system scoffs at the idea that the public wouldn't respond if it understood what is involved.

"Blood is a living tissue that strikes right at the heart of human values," says Perlis. "We have never really tried a volunteer system. We could always phase it out if it didn't work."

Perlis believes that the Red Cross could do the job alone if it took the task more seriously. Allen would prefer a national commission, comparable to the Atomic Energy Commission, which would set and enforce standards and award contracts for carrying out services. Perhaps, he suggests, a postcard could be sent to everyone from 19 to 23 years old on his birthday. He points out that if even half of these young people responded to the appeal for a donation, there would then be enough blood for all.

Meanwhile, the regulations that do apply to blood-banking do not come to grips with the donor issue and might best be described as largely laissez-faire.

For example, the Division of Biologic Standards, a part of the National Institutes of Health, has had much the same power to license and inspect blood banks as the Food and Drug Administration has to license and inspect the manufacturers of drugs. But the law that gives the federal government this authority applies only to banks engaged in interstate commerce and has not, in the view of DBS officials, allowed it to tell even these banks that they must use volunteer blood or label blood as purchased or volunteer.

On July 1 DBS was transferred to the Food and Drug Administration and rechristened the Bureau of Biologics. Dr. Harry M. Meyer, director of the new bureau, is giving the blood problem a high priority and is confident that changes are possible even without the passage of further legislation by Congress.

However, by no means all of his colleagues agree. Dr. John N. Ashmore, chief of the bureau's blood and blood products laboratory, long a key regulatory official, thinks that many of the suggestions made by the would-be reformers are, to put it kindly, naive.

"The present law only gives us the power to inspect and to insist that certain standards involving cleanliness and the like are met," he says. "As for labeling blood, the blood bank that did this might just as well hang out a shingle saying 'going out of business' and then there wouldn't be enough blood to go around."

Critics of the past performance of DBS scoff at this assessment and say FDA can take steps the old agency balked at taking if it is so inclined. They point out that when

DBS became convinced four years ago that pooling the plasma of many donors increased the risk of hepatitis they ended the practice by simply forbidding blood banks in their jurisdiction from continuing it. Because these blood banks handle 85 percent of the blood used for transfusions, the others also complied lest they become involved in liability suits in the federal courts.

Says Kenneth Hagerty, a staff aide to Rep. Veysey, one of many congressional champions of an entirely voluntary system: "The trouble with DBS was that it tended to see the problems that beset the industry it regulated as looming larger than the public interest. There is nothing in the law that says federal agencies must insist on volunteer blood, but there is nothing that says they can't either."

Whatever the merits of this argument, it is indisputable that blood bankers and DBS rarely quarreled openly. In its 17 years of operation, the agency forced compliance with its standards through court action just four times. No other disciplinary legal measures have been taken with regard to blood since the federal statute governing "the purity potency and safety" of biologic products became law in 1902. Whether this pattern will change now that FDA holds the reins remains to be seen.

#### CONGRESSMAN REID MOVES TO HALT SKYJACKERS

#### HON. HERMAN BADILLO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1972

Mr. BADILLO. Mr. Speaker, we are all deeply concerned over the increasing number of skyjackings and the unending reign of terror which is being perpetrated against airlines and airline passengers. Last week's Delta Airlines skyjacking to Algeria brings to 28 the number of such incidents so far this year. Clearly these demented acts demand the strongest possible measures by the United States and the community of nations.

One of the major problems contributing to the rising trend of air piracy is the refusal of certain nations either to extradite accused skyjackers or to prosecute them in their courts. In a forceful attempt to plug this serious gap, our distinguished colleague from New York (Mr. REID) has recently introduced legislation which would close all American airports to any foreign airline which operates in any country refusing to prosecute or extradite skyjackers. The skyjacking crisis demands prompt and effective action by all nations and Mr. REID's legislation represents a very important development in this area. I am pleased to be a cosponsor of this long-overdue measure.

The August 6 Sunday News devoted its lead editorial to supporting Congressman REID's bill. I commend this editorial to our colleagues' attention and insert it herewith for inclusion in the RECORD: [From the New York Sunday News, Aug. 6, 1972]

#### NO PLACE TO HIDE

Rep. Ogden Reid (D-N.Y.) has sponsored a sweeping measure that could seal off the



ratholes into which skyjacks now scuttle after pulling their crimes.

The bill would ban from U.S. airports the commercial craft of those nations that either (1) give refuge to air pirates, or (2) provide service to nations that refuse to punish skyjacks or return them to the countries where their crimes were committed.

It is the latter provision that cuts to the heart of the matter and, in our opinion, would most effectively deter international skyjacking.

Algeria and Cuba, to name just two havens favored by aerial outlaws, can afford to thumb their noses at Uncle Sam when he demands the return of skyjacks. They have no air traffic with the U.S. that could be harmed by purely American sanctions.

But both nations are served by free world and Communist airlines. Under the Reid bill, outfits like Aeroflot, Air France, Alitalia and British Overseas Airways would lose U.S. landing privileges if they failed to quarantine the protectors of skyjacks.

Such drastic reprisals would provoke a storm of laments and curses from the international aviation community. So be it.

It is American planes that are the most frequent target of skyjacks, and American citizens whose lives are most often imperiled by these outrageous crimes.

We urge Congress to approve the Reid bill without delay. It's time we stopped begging other countries to cooperate in squashing air piracy and started twisting a few arms.

## COST OVERRUN ON SRAM MISSILE

### HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1972

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, the Boeing Aircraft Corp. is suffering more than \$300 million in contract cost overruns in the development and production of the SRAM air-to-surface missile.

More than 600 changes in the design of this missile are the principal cause of a 50-percent cost overrun. If the Air Force had designed a decent missile to begin with, these problems would not occur.

As my colleagues may know, the SRAM is a nuclear-tipped missile designed to be carried by B-52 Stratofortresses, the F-111B bomber, and the proposed B-1 bomber in order to neutralize enemy ground defenses when the bombers approach enemy territory to attack.

Boeing and the Air Force have concluded three separate contracts—one for research and development and two production contracts. The cost of producing 465 SRAM missiles under the 1972 contract with Boeing recently has jumped an additional \$31 million. More changes in design and inflation have caused these new cost overruns.

Despite the fact that the Air Force has concluded these three separate contracts for more than 500 missiles, only 85 of the missiles have actually been delivered to the Air Force.

Mr. Speaker, I believe this cost overrun is a reflection of the poor planning, inadequate technical information, and the military's consistent underestimation of the cost of all new weapon systems.

## BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT NO. 5

### HON. GEORGE H. MAHON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1972

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting, for the information of Members, their staff, and others who may be interested, a few excerpts from the most recent "budget scorekeeping" report for the session, prepared by the staff of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures.

The report reflects the impact of congressional actions on the President's budget requests through August 4.

The report contains considerable information for those who have need for details, and a copy has been sent to all Members.

The excerpts I am including—that is, the text "highlights" and the main scorekeeping table of the report—are more or less self-explanatory.

I would add that these scorekeeping reports, now in their fifth year, are the most comprehensive current source of information on what is happening legislatively to the President's budgetary recommendations. They are authoritative, being carefully prepared by an experienced staff dedicated to complete objectivity, reporting the facts as best they can be ascertained. Some estimating is necessary, especially in respect to legislative actions affecting outlays—expenditures.

The following material is excerpted from the "1973 Budget Scorekeeping Report, No. 5," as of August 4, 1972:

#### EXCERPTS FROM 1973 BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT NO. 5

##### HIGHLIGHTS

##### Fiscal 1973 scorekeeping to date

The impact of congressional action to date, August 4, 1972, on the President's fiscal year 1973 requests for budget authority, budget outlays and budget receipts, and the projected unified budget deficit, as shown in this report, may be summarized as follows:

(In million of dollars)

	House	Senate	Enacted
Budget authority increase:			
Appropriation bills.....	+479	+3, 68	+2, 092
Legislative bills.....	+15, 365	+6, 30	-585
Total, budget authority increase.....	+15, 844	+9, 996	+1, 508
Outlay increase:			
Appropriation bills.....	+270	+2, 100	+1, 063
Legislative bills.....	+5, 126	+4, 276	+3, 228
Total, outlay increase.....	+5, 395	+6, 376	+4, 292
Revenue decrease (increases deficit).....	-59	-1, 585	-1, 602
Deficit increase.....	+5, 454	+7, 961	+5, 894

In terms of completed congressional action to date, major scorekeeping actions affecting the President's budget requests include:

Black lung benefits—increase of \$969 million in budget authority and outlays;

Social security benefits—increase of \$2.1 billion in outlays due to enactment of a 20% benefit increase instead of a 5% increase as requested;

Social security taxes—decrease of \$1.6 billion in revenue due to delay in effective date of proposed wage base increase.

Labor-HEW appropriations (pending conference report)—increase of \$1,762 million in budget authority and approximately \$725 million in outlays.

Ten regular 1973 appropriation bills have been considered to date. Action is shown in this report for seven appropriation bills at the completed stage reflecting a net outlay increase of \$973 million, mainly due to the increase in the Labor-HEW bill. For the remaining three pending appropriation bills, House action indicates a net outlay decrease of \$169 million and Senate action indicates a net outlay increase of \$52 million.

Also pending are several legislative bills containing "backdoor" or mandatory spending authorizations. One major bill, the multi-billion dollar Water Pollution Control Act, is in conference. House action on general revenue sharing legislation reflects the shift of retroactive fiscal 1972 costs into fiscal 1973 due to delay. Other significant pending legislative measures relate to federal employee health benefits, veterans benefits, railroad retirement and disaster relief. These and other actions are shown in scorekeeping table No. 1, p. 6.

##### Fiscal year 1973 budget deficit

The following is an analysis of the budget deficit for fiscal year 1973, reflecting budget revisions, amendments and congressional action to date, August 4, 1972:

[In millions]

	Deficit estimate
Original deficit estimate, January 1972 .....	\$25, 472
Budget revisions, as of June 5, 1972:	
Net outlay increase due to certain congressional actions, mainly black lung benefits.....	+895
Shift of fiscal 1972 revenue sharing request into fiscal 1973, assuming enactment of retroactive provisions of pending legislation .....	+2, 250
Net outlay changes, including interest .....	+583
Revenue revisions.....	-2, 200

Revised deficit estimate, as of June 5.....

27, 000

Amendments to the 1973 budget estimates, as transmitted to date:

Additional outlays for Vietnam war .....	+1, 200
Disaster-relief outlays incident to Hurricane Agnes, etc.....	+900
Additional outlays for drug abuse programs .....	+100

Deficit estimate, as revised and amended.....

29, 200

Congressional action to date (in addition to amounts included in the June 5 budget revisions):

Social Security:	
Payments, 20% increase.....	+2, 100
Revenue loss (due to delay in effective date) .....	+1, 600
Estimated outlay increase in the Labor-HEW appropriation bill.....	+725
All other outlay changes, net.....	+574

Deficit estimate, as revised and amended, and adjusted by Congressional action to date.....

34, 199

This fiscal 1973 deficit estimate of \$34.2 billion is on the unified budget and reflects a federal funds deficit of \$41.3 billion and a trust fund surplus of \$7.1 billion.

##### Fiscal year 1972

Final figures for fiscal year 1972 recently announced indicate that actual outlays were \$231.6 billion and receipts were \$208.6 billion, and the unified budget deficit for fiscal year 1972 was \$23 billion (reflecting a federal funds deficit of \$28.9 billion and a trust fund surplus of \$5.9 billion).

TABLE NO. 1.—ESTIMATED EFFECT OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTIONS DURING THE 2D SESSION OF THE 92D CONGRESS ON INDIVIDUAL BILLS AFFECTING BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS (EXPENDITURES) (AS OF AUG. 4, 1972)

[In thousands of dollars]

Items acted upon	Congressional actions on budget authority (changes from the budget)			Congressional actions on budget outlays (changes from the budget)		
	House	Senate	Enacted	House	Senate	Enacted
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>FISCAL YEAR 1973</b>						
<b>Appropriation bills (changes from the 1973 budget):</b>						
1972 Foreign assistance and related agencies (Public Law 92-242)				1-105,000	1-105,000	-105,000
Legislative branch (Public Law 92-342)	-6,022	-4,625	-5,560	-5,500	-4,300	-5,200
Second Supplemental, 1972 (Public Law 92-306)				-100,000	+550,000	+95,000
State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary and related agencies (H.R. 14989)	-100,884	+116,391	(†)	-74,000	+42,000	(†)
Housing and Urban Development, Space, Science and related agencies (H.R. 15093)	-454,695	+325,187	†-132,232	-3,500	+94,000	†+61,000
Transportation and related agencies (H.R. 15097)	-117,567	-2,187	(†)	-75,000	-39,000	(†)
District of Columbia (Public Law 92-344)	-11,000	-29,600	-26,913	-11,000	-29,600	-26,913
Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare and related agencies (H.R. 15417)	+1,275,856	+2,578,297	†+1,762,286	+530,000	+1,150,000	†+725,000
Interior and related agencies (H.R. 15418)	+9,218	+23,769	†+21,781	-7,100	+14,800	†+5,900
Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government (Public Law 92-351)	-9,458	-9,417	†-8,776	-37,000	-37,000	-36,500
Public Works and Atomic Energy (H.R. 15586)	-51,331	+82,638	(†)	-20,000	+49,000	(†)
Agriculture and Environmental and Consumer Protection (H.R. 15690)	-55,179	+608,866	†+481,842	†+78,000	†+315,000	†+250,000
Supplemental, 1972, disaster relief (Public Law 92-337)				+100,000	+100,000	+100,000
Subtotal, appropriation bills	+478,938	+3,689,319	+2,092,428	+269,900	+2,099,900	+1,063,287
<b>Legislative bills with "backdoor" spending authorizations (changes from the 1973 budget):</b>						
Higher education—student loans (borrowing authority) (Public Law 92-318)	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	NA	NA	NA
Housing Act of 1972 (contract authority) (S. 3248)	-50,000	-50,000	-50,000		NA	
Highway emergency relief (Public Law 92-361)		†+840,000				
Airport and airways development (contract authority) (S. 3755)	†+2,800,000			†+2,550,000		
General revenue sharing (H.R. 14370)		†+29,000			†+29,000	
State bond subsidy (permanent) (S. 3215)	†+11,000,000	+3,000,000	(†)	+550,000	+150,000	(†)
Water pollution control (contract authority) (S. 2770, H.R. 11896)		+2,000,000			NA	
Freight car loan guarantee (borrowing authority) (S. 1729)						
Subtotal, "backdoor"	+13,750,000	+6,119,000	-50,000	+3,100,000	+179,000	
<b>Legislative bills with mandatory spending authorizations (change from the 1973 budget):</b>						
Wage board pay (H.R. 9092)	†+30,000	†+30,000	†+30,000	†+30,000	†+30,000	†+30,000
Full District of Columbia Congressional representation (H.J. Res. 253)	†+960			†+960		
Federal employee health insurance (H.R. 12202)	+267,900	+39,600	(†)	+267,900	+39,600	(†)
Council on International Economic Policy (S. 3726)	-1,341			-1,316		
School lunch (H.R. 14896)				+90,000		
Equalization of military retired pay (H.R. 15495)		+6,000			+6,000	
National Guard retirement (S. 855)		+7,900			+7,900	
Additional military travel allowance (H.R. 3542)	+2,414			+2,414		
POW and MIA leave (H.R. 14911)	+13,400			+13,400		
National Foundation for Higher Education (Public Law 92-318)	†+90,000		-90,000	†+27,000		-27,000
Black lung benefits (Public Law 92-303)	†+968,712	+968,712	+968,712	†+968,712	+968,712	+968,712
Social security tax and benefit amendments (Public Law 92-336)		†+1,600,000	†+1,600,000		+2,100,000	+2,100,000
Revenue sharing, HUD (S. 3248)		-490,000			-490,000	
Air traffic controller retirement (Public Law 92-297)	†+31,500	+31,500	+31,500	†+31,500	+31,500	+31,500
Early retirement—customs inspectors (H.R. 440)	+3,200			+3,200		
Handgun control (S. 2507)		†+10,000			†+10,000	
Veterans advance educational allowance (H.R. 12828, S. 2161)	+128,700	†+692,000		+124,700	†+900,900	
Veterans medical care (H.R. 10880)	(+29,658)	+150,850	(†)	(+29,658)	+150,850	(†)
Veterans nursing home care (H.R. 460)	(+6,900)			(+6,900)		
Veterans paraplegic housing (Public Law 92-341)	+3,500	+5,000	+3,500	+3,500	+5,000	+3,500
Veterans national cemeteries (H.R. 12674)	+39,600			+39,600		
Veterans compensation increase (Public Law 92-328)	+114,900	+169,000	+114,900	+114,900	+169,000	+114,900
Civil Service retirement—firemen (S. 916)	+6,700	+6,330	†+6,700	+6,700	+6,330	†+6,700
Disaster relief, SBA (H.R. 15692)	+94,772	+159,952	(†)	+94,772	+159,952	(†)
Minority enterprises (S. 3337)		+883			+883	
Railroad Retirement—20 percent increase (H.R. 15927)				†+261,600		
Subtotal, "mandatory"	+1,614,917	+187,727	-534,688	+2,025,542	+4,096,627	+3,228,312
Subtotal, legislative bills <sup>4</sup>	+15,364,917	+6,306,727	-584,688	+5,125,542	+4,275,627	+3,228,312
Total, fiscal year 1973	+15,843,855	+9,996,046	+1,507,740	+5,395,442	+6,375,527	+4,291,599
<b>FISCAL YEAR 1972</b>						
<b>Appropriation bills (changes from the revised 1972 budget):</b>						
Foreign assistance and related agencies, 1972 (Public Law 92-242)	1-353,230	1-353,230	-353,230	1-50,000	1-50,000	-50,000
Second Supplemental, 1972 (Public Law 92-306)	-820,808	+197,574	-518,245	-365,000	-230,000	-265,000
Supplemental, 1972, disaster relief (H.J. Res. 1238)	+100,000	+100,000	†+100,000			
<b>Legislative bills (changes from the revised 1972 budget):</b>						
Black lung benefits (Public Law 92-303)	†+5,000	†+5,000	+5,000	†+5,000	†+5,000	+5,000
Emergency school assistance (Public Law 92-318)			-500,000			-80,665
National Foundation for Higher Education (Public Law 92-318)	-3,000		-3,000	-1,000		-1,000
National Institute of Education (Public Law 92-318)			-3,000			-2,500
Housing Act of 1972 (contract authority) (S. 3248)		+15,000			NA	
AMTRAK (borrowing authority) (Public Law 92-316)	+100,000	+250,000	+150,000	NA	NA	NA
<b>Legislative inaction on proposals included in the 1972 budget (see tables 4 and 5 for details):</b>						
General revenue sharing	-2,500,000	-2,500,000	-2,500,000	-2,250,000	-2,250,000	-2,250,000
Other	-117,011	-371,111	-208,017	-52,483	-210,583	-210,583
Total, fiscal year 1972	-3,589,049	-2,656,767	-3,830,492	-2,713,483	-2,735,583	+2,854,748

<sup>1</sup> Enacted figure used for comparability.<sup>2</sup> Excludes estimated outlay increase of \$655,000,000 for certain water pollution reimbursements contingent upon enactment of pending water pollution control legislation (S. 2770 and H.R. 11896) now in conference.<sup>3</sup> Due to delayed action, includes effect of shift into fiscal 1973 of \$2,500,000,000 in authority and \$2,200,000,000 in outlays, together with increases of \$150,000,000 in authority and outlays for both fiscal years 1972 and 1973.<sup>4</sup> Consists of \$5,000,000,000 provided for fiscal 1973 and advance availability of \$6,000,000,000 provided for fiscal 1974. Action on Administration request of \$2,000,000,000 in direct appropriations for similar programs may result in some offset.<sup>5</sup> Decrease in budget authority for social security reflects less than anticipated tax revenues for trust fund.<sup>6</sup> Excludes actions taken in 1st Session of 92d Congress, shown in parentheses above.<sup>7</sup> Subject to or in conference.

NA—Not available.

†Committee action.

††Pending signature.



RABBI MEYER, M. ABRAMOWITZ

**HON. PAUL FINDLEY**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1972

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, one of Springfield, Ill., most outstanding citizens, and a leader of the Jewish community, is Rabbi Meyer M. Abramowitz. As the Representative of Springfield, it has been a distinct pleasure indeed for me to introduce Rabbi Abramowitz to the Members of the House of Representatives. He is one of a select group of guest ministers in the country to be invited to open a session of the House with prayer this year. The message he brought us is fresh, alive, and relevant to the times in which we live.

Rabbi Abramowitz is from Temple B'rith Sholom in Springfield. He was educated at Columbia University—B.S., 1943, the Jewish Theological Seminary of America—B.J.P., 1943, and was ordained at the Hebrew Union College—Jewish Institute of Religion—1946, MARL, HUC—JIR, 1969, and doctor of divinity, HUC—JIR, 1971.

Rabbi Abramowitz served as cantor, director of religious education and rabbi at the Jewish Center of Forest Hills West, Long Island—1940-48, as rabbi of Temple Beth Israel, Sharon, Pa.—1948-56, as rabbi of Temple Judea, Reseda, Calif.—1956-57, and since 1957 as spiritual leader of Temple B'rith Sholom, Springfield, Ill. Life tenure was bestowed upon him by members of Temple B'rith Sholom on December 1, 1967.

A participant in civic and communal organizations, he has been actively engaged in community affairs and has been an officer and member of such organizations as the United Fund—chairman, professional division, United World Federalists—vice president, Springfield Chapter, United Negro College Fund—chairman, Sharon, Pa., executive board of the Alumni Association of Hebrew Union College—Jewish Institute of Religion, and president of the Inter-faith Clergy Fellowship of the Springfield area. For 5 years he was chairman of the Fair Employment Practices Commission of Sharon, Pa.

He has served as a public member of the Springfield Labor-Management Commission, as vice chairman of the Human Relations Commission of Springfield, Ill., as a member of the Board of Mental Health Commissioners, State of Illinois—appointed by Governor Kerner in February 1968, and vice chairman of the Sangamon County Ministerial Fellowship. He has served on the executive boards of the Springfield Mental Health Association, the Illinois Heart Association, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Senior Citizen's Center of Sangamon County, the Consumer's Credit Counseling Service, the Central Conference of American Rabbis, and the Springfield Jewish Federation. He is a member of the religious faculty, Lincoln Academy of Illinois, and a chaplain at the Jacksonville State Hospital, the Illinois

School for the Deaf, and the Illinois Sight Saving and Braille School.

Mr. Speaker, Rabbi Abramowitz has lectured at many universities and colleges representing the Jewish Chautauqua Society. He has received the Distinguished Service Medal from the Jewish Veterans of the U.S.A. in recognition of his religious leadership in interfaith activities, an award from the American Jewish Tercentenary Committee, the radio station WTAX Civic Salute, and a Community Service Award from the United Community Services.

Rabbi Abramowitz was born in Rochester, N.Y., on September 22, 1918, and married the former Doris Rosenberg on November 25, 1943. Their three children are Ann Lois Ballon, Ira Michael, and Joel Hillel.

**TENNESSEANS COMMEND CONGRESSMAN ED JONES**

**HON. CHARLES H. GRIFFIN**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1972

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker, all of us take pride in the achievements and success of our colleagues in the House. Quite often, many of us feel that our special efforts and our complete dedication do not receive the attention and recognition which, immodestly, we feel that we might deserve.

I am delighted to report an exception by the people of the Seventh Congressional District of the great State of Tennessee. Their Congressman, Ed JONES, has distinguished himself in many ways. He is personable, popular, resourceful, and fully committed to improving the life of Americans, giving special emphasis to rural Americans who lack many of the opportunities of their city cousins.

In a short period of time, Ed JONES has manifested those qualities of leadership which will make him a prominent name in history.

It was a real pleasure for me to note that the Tennessee Association of Conservation Districts adopted a resolution commending Congressman Ed JONES. While Members of the House are fully familiar with the outstanding work of a great Tennessean, nevertheless, I feel it appropriate to include with my remarks a copy of this resolution. It follows:

**RESOLUTION COMMENDING CONGRESSMAN ED JONES**

Whereas, the progress of soil conservation districts is contingent upon the technical assistance made available by the Soil Conservation Service, and

Whereas, the Soil Conservation Service is dependent upon the availability of funds appropriated annually by the U.S. Congress, and

Whereas, the distinguished Congressman from the Seventh Congressional District, the Honorable Ed Jones, serves on the House Agriculture Committee and has supported all proposals that would improve agriculture and co-sponsored the Rural Development Bill now pending in congress, and

Whereas, Congressman Jones personally has appeared before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations each year and presented a statement in support of appropriations for the Soil Conservation Service, and

Whereas, Congressman Jones has devoted his lifetime to the betterment of agriculture in Tennessee and particularly in his native West Tennessee.

Be it resolved, that the West Tennessee Division of the Tennessee Association of Conservation Districts hereby expresses its sincere gratitude to Congressman Ed Jones for his untiring efforts in working for the conservation of our soil and water resources. Especially, do we appreciate his efforts in the Rural Development Program, some parts of which affect the Small Watershed Program, and to his effective support of Soil Conservation Service appropriations.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to Congressman Jones as a means to inform him of our appreciation and support.

This action taken this first day of August 1972 at the West Tennessee meeting of soil conservation districts and watershed directors held at Lambuth College, Jackson, Tennessee.

**AWARD PRESENTED TO NARF****HON. GEORGE P. MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1972

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, on May 5, 1972, the Naval Air Rework Facility, Alameda, Calif., was presented the highest award in the Department of the Navy's zero defects program—the Sustained Craftsmanship Award. I am very proud that this installation is part of the Eighth Congressional District which I represent. On May 11, 1972, before members of the American Society of Performance Improvement in Washington, D.C., Adm. Isaac C. Kidd, Jr., Chief of Naval Materiel, stressed the need for top craftsmanship within governmental and industrial support facilities to provide the fleet with the dependable equipment it needs and all too often does not get. During his remarks he commended the personnel of NARF Alameda as follows:

Within the Naval Material Command we have just presented our first Sustained Craftsmanship award to the Naval Air Rework Facility at Alameda. This is the highest level of recognition available under the Navy's Zero Defects program, and it is the first time that such an award has been granted to an entire field activity. They should be very proud—I'm proud to have such performance within the Naval Material Command, and I hope this accomplishment implies a trend for the future.

At this time, I would like to share with my colleagues the following statement which describes the award presented to NARF:

On 5 May 1972, the Naval Air Rework Facility, Alameda, was presented the highest award in the Department of the Navy's Zero Defects program: The Zero Defects sustained craftsmanship award. The Zero Defects program began at the Naval Air Rework Facility on 6 February 1968. Since its inception, the primary focus of this program has been to motivate every employee of the facility to take a personal interest in his job and do it

right the first time. Although the concept of Zero Defects as practiced at the Naval Air Rework Facility may be stated very simply, it becomes very complex in its applications, and sustenance for a large group of people.

The Zero Defects program at NARF Alameda is dedicated to a re-emphasis of pride in performance and pride in product. It is pointed directly toward each individual employee, no one can be excluded, because quality of the end product is everyone's business. Success of the Z.D. program must begin with its acceptance by each employee at NARF.

All employees are constantly reminded of the aims of the zero defects program. This is done through monthly management briefs, posters, newspaper articles and person to person visits.

Sustenance of a vital zero defects program is one of the most difficult challenges any facility must accept. The Naval Air Rework Facility has developed various means of publicity and other ideas to assure program highlights are promulgated throughout the organization.

The zero defects program's steering and awards committee includes representatives of all service departments and production divisions. These members provide a program tailored to the needs of the organization they represent. NARF Alameda also participates in the northern California Chapter of the American Society for Performance Improvement. This assures up to date information to the facility on new innovations from member organization. It also provides an excellent opportunity to publicize the facility's efforts to continue the production of quality products.

That the Naval Air Rework Facility has been successful in sustaining the level of interest in its Z.D. Program is evidenced by its receipt of the following awards from the Department of the Navy:

1969, Participation Award.

1969, Achievement Award.

1970, Craftsmanship Award.

1972, Sustained Craftsmanship Award.

NARF Alameda is very proud of the fact that it is the first and to date, only facility within the Department of the Navy to win the coveted sustained Craftsmanship Award. To earn the Gold Star in the sustained Craftsmanship Award Flag was an "all hands" effort; Captain W. L. Hinkle, the former commanding officer of the facility, gave outstanding support and participation to the Z.D. program; Cdr. Keith Nelson, the present commanding officer of NARF, continues the precedence set by Captain Hinkle and actively participates in the Z.D. program. This support and participation is active in nearly all of the departments, divisions, etc. of NARF.

Enclosed are clippings, letters, and other publicity pursuant to the zero defects activities at this facility.

#### FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY

### HON. BILL FRENZEL

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1972

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, today I voted against two important appropriation conference reports, Agriculture, and Health, Education, and Labor. The agriculture appropriation was about \$1½ billion over budget—about 4 percent—and that HEW appropriation was nearly \$1.8 billion over the budget request.

Both bills contain needed funding for needed programs. My negative votes were

not intended as criticism of specific programs although there are a few I do not favor. Rather, my votes were a protest against the congressional propensity to spend over and above a budget already \$25 billion in the red.

The awful truth, about which few people dare to speak, is that such spending can lead only to increased taxes or to bankruptcy.

There is no magic in the budget request figures. They can be exceeded where necessary. But they should be exceeded with great caution, especially in a huge deficit year. Excess spending of \$1.8½ billion is hard to defend under any circumstances.

We need the services, to be sure. But we also must impose on ourselves some internal discipline. If we accept the President's proposal to impose a \$250 billion total spending limit, we could then force ourselves to make the hard priority decisions of how to allocate that total amount.

#### QUALIFIED CANDIDATES WILL BECOME HARDER TO FIND

### HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1972

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, a very sober, penetrating analysis of the Eagleton affair and its relationship to the problems that many public officials hold was carried in an editorial in the Star-Sentinel newspapers of Thursday, August 3, by its editor, Paul Coffman.

In my judgment, this is not only a very timely commentary, but well worth serious consideration by readers of the RECORD:

THE WAY IT LOOKS TO ME: QUALIFIED CANDIDATES WILL BECOME HARDER TO FIND

(By Paul D. Coffman)

I very seldom comment on national politics unless it concerns our local representatives or senators, but every once in a while something happens on the national level that makes me realize that politicians at all levels of government face a close scrutiny of their personal, as well as public life at all times.

The recent controversy over the health of Senator Eagleton and his eventually being forced to resign his nomination for the Vice Presidency of the United States brings out the fact that any politician must be of the highest moral caliber, enjoy good health to the nth degree and be as honest as the day is long, otherwise he will find himself investigated by every watch dog organization in existence and will come under the scrutiny of the press to the extent that his private life will be an open book with all of the pages flung open to every event that has transpired in his lifetime.

I am a strong believer that anyone who accepts a political office should be thoroughly honest, should have the welfare of his community as one of his uppermost concerns and should be willing to give unstintingly of his time in the performance of his elected duties, but I still think what he does with his private life is his own affair and should not be made a public record.

With the divisiveness that exists in all sectors of our land, most politicians (no matter how honest they might be) find that

they cannot satisfy all of the people all of the time and as a result are condemned for a number of existing conditions over which they have little or no control.

From my experiences in the past, I have found it very difficult to get well qualified candidates to subject themselves to the scrutiny of the voters during a political campaign simply because they feel that no matter how unblemished their public and private lives might be, they are still going to find themselves facing unfounded rumors that are taken as the "gospel truth" by many members of the community.

It is too bad that candidates cannot be taken at their face value when seeking public office and elected as a result of their approach to the issues rather than being subjected to a personality assassination.

Unless we see a change in the attitude of the public and the press in their treatment of candidates, we are going to find the quality of our elected officials to continue to deteriorate simply because qualified individuals will not subject themselves to such an encounter.

#### A MEMO ON DIKES

### HON. JACKSON E. BETTS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1972

Mr. BETTS. Mr. Speaker, there is nothing quite so contemptible as a person who has taken advantage of our free society and who has materially advanced as a result of the capitalist system and then turns right around to aid its enemies. Recently, two notable American citizens, "alleged actress" Jane Fonda, and former "ace" crime fighter, Ramsey Clark, fell into this category completely. They also fell into an age-old propaganda trap sprung by the masters of propaganda, the North Vietnamese Communists. Acting as stewards for the government of North Vietnam, Fonda and Clark have informed the world that it is U.S. policy to deliberately bomb the dike system in North Vietnam. Nothing could be further from the truth, but it is often difficult for the American people to get the other side of a story, especially if it is pro-America. Therefore, I commend the following article on the North Vietnam dike controversy to my colleagues and the Nation in the hope that those who accept the babbling of apologists for America without examining both sides of the question will at least pause to reflect.

The article follows:

#### A MEMO ON DIKES

(By William Randolph Hearst, Jr.)

SAN FRANCISCO.—Today's column consists of a memo to me from Bill McCullam, our chief editorial writer in New York City, in which he enlarges at my request on an eye-opening editorial he wrote and sent to our papers.

The editorial appears in today's papers—and I think you will be as interested as I was in reading this incisive run-down on the important and controversial question it discussed—is the United States deliberately bombing the dikes of North Vietnam?

This question has made a lot of news recently, and it's going to make a lot more for reasons which will become clear. So, being more or less on vacation, I am happy to be



able to knock off my own writing this week in favor of what follows—and here 'tis:

Dear Bill: As stated in my editorial, it was less than six weeks ago that Hanoi launched what I called one of its most diabolic and successful propaganda offensives. It is most important to understand the timing of the campaign, and how carefully it has been orchestrated.

Having seen them first hand, you know that those primitive dikes are nothing like those in Holland. Instead they are a 2500-mile-long maze of interconnected earthen levees, hundreds of years old, whose prime function is to control the annual floodwaters of the Red River Delta.

In 1954 literally millions of the 15 million peasants living in the Delta died by drowning or famine when the dikes failed. Last year, with the dikes in disrepair because of war-caused manpower shortages, a similar tragedy struck.

This year the dikes are in worse shape than they have ever been, largely because normal erosion and collapses have gone unattended. Manpower for repairs is in far shorter supply than ever. And meanwhile the floodwater season of September is as imminent as the potential mass disaster that season involves.

With this factual background, and under this looming threat of nature, the North Vietnamese in late June began their latest propaganda offensive—pushing charges that the U.S. is deliberately bombing their system of dikes and dams.

Xuan Thuy, Hanoi's chief negotiator at the Paris talks, was one of the first to make the charge. He alleged that the U.S. is "purposefully creating disaster for millions of people during the coming flood season." He still was repeating the charges in Paris last Thursday.

Simultaneous with the launching of their allegations the North Vietnamese Communists began conducting guided tours of the labyrinthian dike system. The Swedish ambassador to Hanoi and various correspondents of European newspapers there were escorted to selected areas where damage had clearly or presumably been caused by bombs.

In no time at all the haters of America, and those here at home seemingly willing to act as Communist agents, began echoing the enemy claim—that the U.S. was engaged in a calculated and monstrous crime against millions of helpless people.

At the same time Hanoi's invitations continued. Actress Jane Fonda, the far left activist who seems to be testing the limits of free speech, went and returned to vast television coverage with a movie showing damaged dikes which she claimed showed how they "are being bombed on purpose."

Right now, at Hanoi's invitation, former U.S. Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark is in North Vietnam to study alleged dike bombing as a member of the Swedish-Russian hatchet group called "The International Commission of Inquiry into U.S. Crimes in Indochina." Its early and predictable report undoubtedly will make headlines in much of our own press.

A major propaganda coup for the enemy came when Kurt Waldheim, who succeeded U Thant as Secretary-General of the United Nations, returned from a trip to Moscow and said that on the basis of what he had heard from "unofficial sources" the bombing of dikes was deplorable and should be stopped.

As noted in my editorial, this was too much for President Nixon. He said, appropriately: "I note with interest that the Secretary-General, like his predecessor, (has) seized upon enemy-inspired propaganda."

And that's exactly what it is. Mr. Nixon and others of our top officials freely admit that some American bomb damage inevitably has been done to the dikes near military roads and targets. But, as he said, if we were deliberately bombing the dike system

it would by this time be in a stage of complete ruin.

What the enemy doesn't admit, meanwhile, is that a good portion of the military damage to the dikes unquestionably has been caused by the fallback of its own SAM missiles.

As many as 500 of these big surface-to-air missiles have been fired at American planes in a single 48-hour period—mostly missing. When these missiles return to earth, often near or on dikes and dams, they can and do create very considerable craters.

The whole point, Bill, is that the enemy is faced with a looming mass tragedy in the coming flood season and is seeking—all too successfully—to blame us in advance for the disaster they fear.

Millions of people around the world, thanks to the Jane Fondas, the Kurt Waldheims and others now being indoctrinated and soon to be heard from, already are either convinced or suspect that we are indeed bombing the dikes deliberately.

It is really astonishing how effectively a lie can be spread when the Communist transmission belt works overtime. In this case you would think that official denials would be unnecessary. Common sense should convince anybody that a mass, sustained aerial attack on Hanoi's dike system would be verified at once and without any question whether it had happened.

There has been no such attack—and now there never will be, even though it was deliberate bombing of dikes which led directly to halt of enemy hostiles in the Korean war. President Nixon has said, in answer to the enemy charges, that such bombing "is not our policy now, and will not be in the future."

What I tried to show in my brief editorial was that Hanoi thus not only has shifted blame for a possible mass tragedy from its own shoulders to ours—it also actually has defended its dike system from any truly deliberate attack, using propaganda alone.

I repeat what I said in my editorial—any way you look at it, the latest Hanoi propaganda offensive is a masterpiece of successful duplicity.

Signed—Bill McMullam.

#### SET THE RECORD STRAIGHT

#### HON. JOHN E. HUNT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1972

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, as a matter of public record, it appears necessary to point out that the Congressional Quarterly is not, repeat not, an official publication of the Congress or any other governmental body.

Some publicity has been generated in my district concerning the official travel of all the Members of Congress and there is an inference of impropriety as a result of my not responding to a questionnaire issued by the Congressional Quarterly. To begin with, I do not subscribe to the publication nor do I have any moral or legal obligation to devote my time to responding to this or any other questionnaire. As we in the Congress receive hundreds of questionnaires during the course of the year, it is plainly evident that if I were to respond to them diligently and responsibly, it would be at the expense of other congressional matters that are of considerably more importance to my constituents.

So far as my travels are concerned for official committee business, there are absolutely no secrets and the particulars can be found in the April 20, 1972 issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the only official record of the Congress, on page 13689.

THOMAS E. HAMILTON: GREAT FRIEND OF SENIOR CITIZENS

#### HON. EDWARD J. PATTEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1972

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, today I want to commend a truly great public official—a man who has a deep interest in people, and a special love for senior citizens—Thomas E. Hamilton, of Edison, N.J., executive director of the Middlesex County Office on Aging.

I have known thousands of public officials in my career, but I have never known a man who is as fervent and dedicated in his work as Tom Hamilton. Somehow, the adjectives generally used in trying to describe a tremendous person are not adequate in his case—outstanding, distinguished, great—Tom Hamilton is all of these, but much more.

The respect, the admiration, and even the love that senior citizens have for him reveal the kind of executive director and man Tom Hamilton is. But, above all, he is a leader, a man of remarkable competence, a man of action, and a man of compassion.

Except for Freeholder Director George Otowski, I do not think there is a public official in Middlesex County who writes to me or phones me more than Tom. This is because he is really concerned about the problems and needs of senior citizens, because he cares 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Whether their problems involve the outrageous rent increases they are often forced to pay, physical or mental problems, or insufficient food, Tom Hamilton is there, working and fighting for the rights of senior citizens and always hoping for the day when they will finally enjoy the security and peace they have earned.

Tom is a man of many achievements. Besides being the father of eight children, he graduated from Seton Hall University, majoring in philosophy and later obtaining a master's degree in economics from that university. He is articulate, energetic, and warm—and almost impossible to keep up with because his concern about human problems always keeps him busy.

He is often invited to attend seminars and institutes and lecture and talk on the social aspects of aging. In Middlesex County the educational field has become involved in the aging problem, where he devotes much of his speaking and lecture time.

Tom is also active in a senior citizens preventive and health care maintenance program conducted at Roosevelt Hospital, Edison, since September 1970. As a result of this program, over 70 percent of the senior citizens who have taken part, had continued treatment for diseases and

illness because of the medical tests they received.

Besides being executive director of the Middlesex County Office on Aging, which requires planning and coordination of various aging programs, he is also a member of the advisory committee of the aging education project conducted by the Adult Continuing Education Center at Montclair State College. In addition, he was one of the organizers of the New Jersey Gerontological Society and serves as a trustee.

Mr. Speaker, Cicero wrote that a person "may grow old in body, but never in mind." Despite his many talents, Tom Hamilton cannot keep the bodies of his beloved senior citizens young, but he has kept them young in spirit. He is an inspiration to not only senior citizens, but to all who have the privilege and honor of knowing him. I am proud that he is one of my constituents, but even prouder that Tom Hamilton is my friend.

#### TRIBUTE TO PAUL REPPETO

**HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1972

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, in these times of controversy, conflicting interests, polarization of opinion, and mutual suspicion, it is refreshing to note that these tendencies of modern man are sometimes overcome by the actions and influence of a single, strong personality.

One example was that shown at the death of John Paul Vann. The concept of "hawk" and "dove" was laid aside as everyone paid tribute to a man of unusual courage and dedication to his own convictions.

Likewise, in my own district of western Washington—America's great forest area—the myth that the great Northwest logger was automatically a despoiler without regard for nature or his environment—was laid to rest with the recent passing of one of our well-known, modern-day loggers, Paul Reppeto.

Paul Reppeto belied that image and probably here, in one individual, speaks the heart of the average logger and his love and respect for nature, his environment, and the great outdoors in which he operates. Paul exemplified this appreciation for these God-given surroundings and truly tells in his own words that a logger is not a creature bent on senseless destruction, but rather a man doing a job that must be done, a job that is an integral part of the economy of a nation that must house its people, and a giant contributor to the economic base that permits these same people to live and with self-respect. Loggers, like Paul Reppeto, stay in their rugged work because they love the woods and the closeness to nature that their jobs bring.

The unique relationship between woodsman and wilderness is inescapable for a man who lives his life in the timber-vaulted cathedral of our great forests. It is a bond that thrives on mutual respect and mutual sustenance.

Perhaps a diamond in the rough, Paul Reppeto was capable of expressing the thoughts of one who spends his lifetime in the wilds of timber country. He wrote with reflection inspired by a lifetime among the living monuments to God's majesty, distilling into words the innermost feelings of his fellow loggers.

It is an honor today to submit for the Record a few brief samples of the poetry of Paul Reppeto, a treetopper. Following is a brief passage written by his granddaughter, who gives some insight into the character of this woodsman. Both the poetry and Mrs. Ina Greer's thoughts appeared in the May 1971 issue of Loggers World:

#### SAMPLES OF POETRY OF PAUL REPPETO

A little more tired at the end of the day,  
A little less anxious to have my way,  
A little less care for bonds or gold,  
A little more zeal for the days of old;  
A little less ready to judge or blame,  
A little more care for a brother's name.

A little more love for the friends of youth,  
A little more zeal for established truth,  
A little more charity in my views,  
A little less thirst for the daily news;  
And soon I'll be folding my tent away,  
And passing in silence the end of day.

A little more ready to sit and dream,  
A little more real the things unseen,  
A little nearer to those ahead,  
With visions of those long-lived and dead;  
And soon I'll be going where all must go—  
To the place the living can never know.

Blessed too is the thought that amid the  
gay cheer,  
Some kind voice would murmur;  
"I wish he were here!"

You may break, you may shatter the vase  
if you will—  
But the scent of the roses will cling round  
it still.

I will return in ways you'll understand,  
No trilling lark, no Wordsworth & affodel  
A woodpecker will light at four a.m.  
And start his maddening racket on your window sill—

And when you've waked and heard  
I'll laugh to hear you mutter  
"Damn that bird."

I haven't time to linger long, or loiter on  
the way.

I'll always live my life as though I only had  
today.

Just borrowed time that God lent me, Yet  
can I question why?

This lovely life is just a road, and I'm just  
passing by.

Perhaps I'll stop to share a smile, or dream  
a dream or two,

To pluck a rose along the way, and send  
my love to you.

Just doing all each day will hold, and living  
it with zest.

Loving, laughing, working too, but always  
just my best!

#### ABOUT PAUL REPPETO

(By Ina Greer)

"Timmberr," echoed over the hill tops  
as the "High Climber" made the last cut  
in the top of a majestic fir. Loggers scattered  
to safety as the top fell, leaving the climber  
aloft and alone to watch the top descend.  
Everytime a top comes down the "High Climber"  
plays with death; for if it splits or goes the  
wrong way, he falls too or is left dangling by  
his belt on the snag. The mortality rate is high  
among this unique group of men who thrill at  
the view from the top. It takes a man who loves  
this job to continue in it—a keen man to live  
past 50 unharmed. Paul Reppeto belongs to

this unique group of men. I see a different  
side of him . . . to me, he is Grandfather.

All 5 of his granddaughters, of which I  
am one, love to watch him climb, as we  
all say "fast as a tallest monkey." He loves  
to perform for us because he knows that the  
thrill of watching is almost as great as climbing  
yourself. You breathlessly await each  
upward motion of the big belt and hope  
the spurs will sink deep enough to hold, yet  
not deep enough to cause a stumble. Looking  
up and watching the fir sway in the wind  
makes your stomach churn! I used to wish  
I could look away but feared that if I did  
he would fall or I might miss the call from  
the top. You see, when Grandpa climbs for  
fun, he reaches the top and crows "Helm the  
Lee" as he looks over the horizon. My sisters  
and I would take up the cry, spurred on by  
the echoes. We must have sounded like a  
bunch of squirrels! While Grandpa came  
down, we would speculate on his reaching the  
ground standing up and do a lot of laughing  
and giggling while hunting wild berries,  
cones, flowers and other forest treasures.

Whenever Grandpa arrived for a tansy pull  
or thistle cutting expedition, we could count  
on his bringing us goodies in his pack sack.  
Usually it was cheese, hardtack and fruit.  
Once though, the pack was empty, but our  
faces beamed as he took off his tin hat and  
revealed a bat perched atop that bald head.  
Another time a large gash from a spliced  
cable brought a more sober expression.

I would like to have met our Great-Grand-  
father, a Doctor in the Port Townsend area,  
because Grandpa speaks often of his compas-  
sion and courage. He taught Grandpa these  
qualities early in life and also passed along  
the Reppeto philosophy; aid the underdog,  
especially if a good fight is in the making.  
Also he taught that hard work is worthwhile  
and can be as full of fun as you make it.  
Grandpa taught us to be thankful for being  
lucky enough to have parents who love us  
and a dairy farm nestled in the Bolstfort  
Valley to roam in. He did not use the tactics  
of the "outcuss, outyell, outdrink" logger to  
teach those around him. Rather the method  
of bringing just the right quotation to his  
tongue to make the offender feel ½ inch  
tall, then let the offender figure out how  
wrong he is.

Yes, making whistles and windmills, hik-  
ing through the woods looking for deer sign  
and scanning the skies for birds. Learning to  
respect nature who will be kind and provide  
for us if we only listen to it, learn from it  
and protect it, was a way of life for me when  
I followed Grandpa around. He loved each  
of us in a special way in each age that we  
grew through. I am often reminded of his  
witty sayings and stories as I walk with my  
children. Looking back, I see how his love of  
good books and his optimism left a mark on  
our family. I pray I can leave as good a heri-  
tage to my grandchildren but for now, I am  
thankful that God allowed me to be the  
Granddaughter of Paul Reppeto.

With Love,

INA.

August 1971.

#### MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN—HOW LONG?

**HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE**

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 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 sadis-  
tically practicing spiritual and mental



genocide on over 1,757 American prisoners of war and their families.

How long?

# **RUSSIA DOES NOT OWE ITS LEND-LEASE DEBT!**

**HON. JEROME R. WALDIE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1972

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker President Nixon says that he will not back down from insuring that Russia pay its lend-lease debt. But, what debt is it? As Mr. Robert Kahn, a business consultant and columnist has so accurately stated, the Russians—the soldiers and the civilians alike—gave their lives during the Second World War, and they gave their land.

We supplied money in our combined effort to defeat the Nazi enemies on the eastern front. The money, the materials, and the men were directed for a particular moment in our history. The Russians and the Americans alike had a common objective to be obtained by the dollars and the manpower, namely, the defeat of the Nazis. The goal was fulfilled; the contributions of both nations paid for that goal. The defeat of Germany on the Russian front immeasurably contributed to the defeat of Germany by the United States and our allies on the western front. Why need we retain lists of dollars that were spent 25 years ago, and dollars which paid for themselves by helping to win the war? Mr. Kahn cites as the best example of Russia paying for its part, D-Day, 1944.

I request permission to enter Mr. Kahn's article from the Lafayette Sun, July 14, 1972, his article "Russia Does Not Owe Its Lend-Lease Debt!"

[From the Lafayette Sun, July 14, 1972]

**RUSSIA DOES NOT OWE THEIR LEND-LEASE DEBT!**

(By Bob Kahn)

The above heading ought to let some of my readers say a few things about that leftist (pink? Commy? traitor?) Bob Kahn. But hear me out and perhaps you will agree with me. You see, I spent two years in Iran, in sun temperatures that exceeded 170 degrees (that is not a misprint—170 degrees) every afternoon during the summer. And despite those temperatures, we delivered to the Russians thousands of combat aircraft—P-40 Warhawks, P-39 Aircobras, A-20 and A-26 Douglas Bombers and B-25 Billy Mitchell Bombers (for those not familiar with those names, ask anyone over 50). And other guys in the Persian Gulf Command were delivering tens of thousands of Studebaker and GMC 6x6 trucks, while trainload after trainload of supplies ran from Bandar Shahpur and Khorramshahr on the Persian Gulf to Bandar-e Shah on the Caspian Sea.

It is reported that one of the snags in the US-USSR negotiations is the amount that Russia should pay of the balance still carried on Lend-Lease from World War II. Reports indicate that Nixon ("I won't be the first American President to forgive a Lend-Lease debt") wants about \$500 million more than the Russians propose paying—and about four percent more interest (his Wall Street instinct).

Aside from the fact that \$500 million (which, after all, is only a half billion dol-

lars) is of little significance to a government that projects \$25 billion deficits (who would even suggest changing the figure to \$24½ billion?), there is the sound moral argument that the debt has already been paid.

How has it been paid? With the lives and blood of Russians—and the reduced deaths and casualties to Americans. In this day when we open fire in a plane full of people over a matter of \$800,000, and say that we are sorry that a Canadian got killed, it may easily be that we (a) place a much lower value on the life of Americans or (b) just a much lower value on the life of non-Americans. In any case, the USSR lost about 7,500,000 people from all causes during World War II while our deaths were about 410,000.

Most of those planes we delivered did not last but the war—and when they went down, after bringing down their share of Germans, they had a Red Star instead of a White Star painted on the outside and the pilot was a Russian and not an American. When their forward bases were bombed and strafed by the Luftwaffe, the ground crews had Commissars instead of absentee ballots. And when the tanks and trucks were lost—the crews were Cossacks and Ukrainians and Azerbaijanians instead of Okies and Texans and Utes.

The dollars that we talk about today are just numbers. But to those of us who delivered the materials, it was mainly equipment just like we were sending to our guys to use—and die in. They were willing to accept it—and use it—and die in it—against the same guys we were fighting. We may have had different reasons for fighting—but we were fighting the same enemy.

And what did we get for our money?

In 1944 we fought our way back into France. D-Day, June 6, 1944. The young people have seen "The Longest Day"; but there are thousands of older ones who lived through it. We thought we took heavy casualties that day—and the days that followed. There are many American families who still visit graves on June 6th and 7th and 8th—and remember our losses.

This happened despite the 1,400 bombers who tried to clear the way (by dropping less poundage than is being dropped daily on isolated villages in Viet Nam). This happened despite the greatest naval armada ever assembled. This happened despite the tremendous air superiority that we established.

But Americans do not know—or if they knew, have forgotten—that D-Day came in 1944 instead of 1945 or 1946, and the losses came in thousands instead of tens of thousands, because the Russians, with our Lend-Lease tanks, our Lend-Lease trucks were engaging the bulk of the German Army on the Eastern Front.

France and the Lowlands were defended by 25 divisions and the Coastal Defense Commands. There were 125 German divisions facing Russia. There were about 40 German divisions in reserve—but closer to the Eastern front.

In my book, Russia repaid their Lend-Lease debt on June 6, 1944.

## **KIDNAPING LEGISLATION**

**HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1972

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation authorizing the Attorney General to offer a reward in the amount of a ransom demand for information leading to conviction of a kidnaper who kills the victim.

Obviously, the purpose of this legislation is to give overwhelming incentive to any kidnaper to think twice—or as many times as the dollars he or she demands—before killing a helpless victim.

In naming the amount of ransom, the kidnaper would be naming the reward on his or her head if the victim should die. Friends of kidnapers could get mighty unfriendly with such reward available—despite so-called honor among thieves.

## **SPECIAL AID FOR THE UNEMPLOYED OF ERIE COUNTY**

**HON. JACK F. KEMP**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1972

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, the Congress recently passed legislation, which I voted for, to provide for a 6-month extension of the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1971. This legislation has since been signed into law, but before an unemployed worker is eligible, the unemployment rate must be 6.5 percent before the State qualified for Federal funds. Therefore, New York State, which has an unemployment rate of 5.95 percent, does not qualify and the unemployed in New York are not eligible for extended benefits. While it is good to see that figure moving down, unemployment in Erie County has gone up to 8.2 percent which is unacceptable to me and I cannot sit by and watch the unemployed in my district go without compensation.

Today I am introducing legislation that will help correct this situation by taking into account pockets of severe unemployment in States that have otherwise lost their emergency compensation benefits. Under the provisions of this bill, even though a State's overall statistics might cause a loss of Federal unemployment benefits, that State will continue to receive extended and emergency benefits so long as even just one county remains above the acceptable unemployment limits.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to have the text of my bill printed at this point in the Record.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. 16282

A bill to provide that the determination of a State "off" indicator for purposes of the emergency and extended unemployment compensation benefit programs shall be made on the basis of whether the unemployment rate in each county in that State has fallen below the level prescribed for that State "off" indicator

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 202(c) (3) (B) (ii) of the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1971 (Public Law 92-224) is amended by striking out "is less than 6.5 per centum" and inserting in lieu thereof "in each county in such State is less than 6.5 per centum".

(b) Section 203(e) (2) of the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-373) is amended by striking out "was not satisfied" and inserting

in lieu thereof "was not satisfied with respect to each county in such State".

SEC. 2. (a) The amendments made by the first section of this Act shall apply only with respect to unemployment compensation for weeks beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) For purposes of subsection (a), the benefit period under the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970 and the benefit period under the Emer-

gency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1971 in any State for which such a period existed at any time before the date of the enactment of this Act shall be deemed to have been in existence for the most recent week beginning on or before such date of enactment and shall not be deemed to have terminated by reason of a State "off" indicator or "emergency off" indicator unless it would have terminated for a week beginning after such date of enactment pursuant to a

State "off" indicator or "emergency off" indicator determined by taking into account the applicable amendment made by the first section of this Act.

(c) For purposes of the amendments made by the first section of this Act, in any State where, for part or all of its geographic area, the next unit of local government below the State is a city or other unit, such unit shall be treated as a county with respect to that portion of the State's geographic area.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Thursday, August 10, 1972

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Harold Burlingame, Bliss Baptist Church, Bliss, N.Y., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, with whom all things are possible, look down with favor upon us as we seek to keep alive the spirit of loyalty that has made our free Nation a bulwark of democracy.

O Lord, may the persistence of our leadership help others to know that "The weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty before God."

Our Father, as we continue to maintain our freedom, help us not to be discouraged by difficult tasks. Encourage us, as we experience anew the therapy of "the Master Physician."

Grant that our President, our Speaker, and all our dedicated leaders will never surrender their talents or seek deliverance from their God-given responsibilities.

In Christ's name we pray. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Geisler, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

On August 7, 1972:

H.R. 736. An act to designate certain lands in the Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuge in Florida as wilderness; and

H.R. 8708. An act to extend the authority of agency heads to draw checks in favor of financial organizations to other classes of recurring payments, and for other purposes.

On August 8, 1972:

H.R. 15951. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Army to undertake a national program of inspection of dams.

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arington, one of its clerks, announced

that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 831. An act for the relief of the village of River Forest, Ill.;

H.R. 2127. An act for the relief of the estate of Charles Zonars, deceased; and

H.R. 11632. An act for the relief of Vincent J. Sindone.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 10676. An act for the relief of Lester L. Stiteler; and

H.R. 15474. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide assistance for programs for the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of, and research in, Cooley's anemia.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H.R. 15580) entitled "An act to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958 to increase salaries, and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. EAGLETON, Mr. INOUYE, and Mr. MATHIAS to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 2854. An act to amend title 28, United States Code, relating to annuities of widows of Supreme Court Justices.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 15690) entitled "An act making appropriations for agriculture-environmental and consumer protection programs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 30, 35, 36, 48 to the foregoing bill.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5065) entitled "An act to amend the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968."

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 82. An act for the relief of Mrs. Wanda Martens;

S. 633. An act for the relief of James E. Fry, Jr., and Margaret E. Fry;

S. 655. An act for the relief of certain postal employees at the Elmhurst, Ill., Post Office;

S. 884. An act for the relief of Comdr. Howard A. Weltner, U.S. Naval Reserve;

S. 2507. An act to apply the same standards to prohibit the sale of domestically produced Saturday night special handguns as have been applied to foreign-made Saturday night special handguns since adoption of the Gun Control Act of 1968; and

S. 2516. An act 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.

The message also announced that Mr. TAFT was appointed to replace Senator PACKWOOD as a conferee on H.R. 15692, to liberalize SBA loan programs in order to assist victims of disasters which occurred between January 1, 1971, and June 30, 1972.

### AN IMPORTANT STEP FORWARD IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

(Mr. LEGGETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, it is most gratifying to hear that the Democratic National Committee yesterday took another major step along the road of reform politics by adopting a wise and well-thought-out resolution that had been submitted by former Massachusetts Gov. Endicott Peabody.

The resolution calls for establishing a special commission on the method of selection of the Democratic nominee for Vice President. The commission will hold hearings and make studies and submit its report by January 1, 1974. That report, with any revisions made by the DNC, will become part of the temporary procedural rules of the 1976 Democratic National Convention.

It is particularly appropriate that the DNC action resulted from a recommendation by Governor Peabody, who truly made a pioneering effort this year. As you know, he was himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Vice