

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
DISTRICT OFFICE IN FARGO, N.
DAK., SELECTED AS REGION VIII
DISTRICT OFFICE OF THE YEAR

HON. QUENTIN N. BURDICK

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. President, I invite the attention of Senators to the selection of the Small Business Administration District Office in Fargo, N. Dak., as the Small Business Administration Region VIII District Office of the Year. This is truly an accomplishment of noteworthy proportion, as it represents an award actively sought by offices throughout six States. My sincerest congratulations to District Director E. Maine Shafer.

Also, I have the honor of reporting that a staff member of the same office, Mr. O. G. LoVette, was awarded the Region VIII Public Contact Award. In a communication with Mr. Shafer, SBA Regional Director Robert Sherwood cited Mr. LoVette for "his superior public image and endless community activities." I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the text of the news release announcing the selection of the North Dakota office for these honors.

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

DISTRICT OFFICE OF THE YEAR

The North Dakota District Office of the Small Business Administration has been selected as the District Office of the Year for Region VIII, comprising the states of Colorado, Utah, Montana, Wyoming, South Dakota and North Dakota. In a communication from the Office of Robert G. Sherwood, Regional Director, SBA, Denver, to E. Maine Shafer, District Director of the SBA in North Dakota, Mr. Sherwood wrote, "The Committee Members agreed that the Fargo Office achievements exceeded those of our other Districts. You are truly to be commended for your outstanding leadership in earning this recognition for yourself and your fellow workers."

In addition to the "outstanding office" award, Mr. Sherwood advised that Mr. O. G. LoVette was selected for the Region VIII Public Contact Award for his superior work in community development credit assistance which led the Region in accomplishment.

Both Mr. Shafer and Mr. LoVette have been invited to an Annual Awards Ceremony scheduled to be held at the Denver Regional Office August 18, 1972.

In receiving the Award Mr. Shafer announced that as of June 30, 1972, 1,400 loans were outstanding in North Dakota. In the Fiscal Year 1972, a 32% increase in all loans disbursed was achieved with a total of \$14,590,000 disbursed in 245 loans in 42 Counties. This compares with \$11,415,000 and 180 loans in Fiscal Year 1971 and \$6,800,000 and 146 loans in 1970. The over-all business loan delinquency rate was at an all time low of 2% while Disaster Loan delinquencies rose slightly from 2.3% to 2.8%.

In Mr. LoVette's Community Economic Development Division 24 North Dakota community projects were financed as compared with 13 in Fiscal Year 1971. This figure represents the highest accomplishment of any single-man office in the United States.

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SBA also provides Management Assistance to non-borrowers, conducts business seminars and training courses for veterans, commercial businessmen and businesswomen and provides counsel for existing SBA borrowers. Statistics in all these categories increased by nearly 50% in the past 2½ years.

"We are pleased with this Award since it stacks up against Salt Lake City, Denver, Billings, Great Falls and the prominent communities in Wyoming and South Dakota. While it's an office achievement, we're most aware of the strong leadership of Mr. Thomas S. Kleppe, a North Dakotan and the national SBA Administrator, who has given us absolutely superb support for our North Dakota projects and loan guarantees," said Shafer.

LEARNING FROM EACH OTHER

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I have spoken in this House many times about the brave editorialist who writes in Cleveland—Mr. Charles H. Loeb of the Call & Post. Today I would like to bring another one of his outstanding columns to the attention of my colleagues.

Mr. Loeb called his article of July 15 "My Thing About Jews." He shot down, one at a time, the myths that have pursued the Jewish nation since the beginning of history. It is almost unbelievable that whole peoples—whether Jewish, black, Polish, or Italian—are still being victimized by falsehoods that are perpetuated by what can be a narrowminded and insecure majority.

Charles Loeb feels that there is much that American minority groups could learn from one another. As he put it in his closing paragraph:

I've no time to drum up anti-Semitism, either here on my doorstep or around the world. I'm too busy trying to learn how Jews have managed to get it all together.

The complete article follows:

MY THING ABOUT JEWS

(By Charles H. Loeb)

Perhaps I'm old-fashioned, but I have a thing about Jews. It amounts to a special sympathy for Jews and their causes that I sometimes find difficult to explain to a growing number of my black friends who, of late, have developed their own thing about Pan-Africanism—a modern day effort to develop closer ties between American Blacks and their cousins (brothers?) of the African continent.

Of course I've run across a few "Merchant of Venice" types in my days; an almost inescapable experience for those of us who have not, either through opportunity or choice, moved away from the inner-city ghettos of America. But, having been generalized at all my life, I'm leery of lumping people of any race or religious group together in such a manner.

Avaricious cheating, conniving Jews are no more numerous in our midst—or our world—than are primitive, lazy, shiftless Negroes.

With the vast majority of the civilized people of the world, I recoiled with horror at the infamous Hitlerian genocide in Germany in which millions of innocent Jews were put to death by torture, starvation and the fiery

furnaces of internment camps. I also rejoiced when finally the State of Israel was established, for among my friends were many Cleveland Jews whose compassion for the black masses of America had been well-established.

Unfortunately, I have not been privileged to enjoy the acquaintance of many Arabs. Nor for that matter any intimate association with native Africans, my contacts being limited to brief sessions with visiting journalists and a handful of African students who have come to America to study in our universities or business executives here to scrutinize our economic system and advanced technology.

So, when the Egyptians jumped on little Israel without advance notice and wound up getting themselves a superquick shelacking, I found myself applauding on the sidelines . . . and I guess I'm still applauding.

Egypt's Sadat looks like a brother, but I have grave doubts that he spends much of his time worrying about what's happening to some 24 million Black Americans. He seems too busy licking his wounds and trying to persuade Africa's newly-independent nation's that Israel presents their greatest threat to their growth and prosperity.

The name of Julius Rosenwald does conjure up images of schools and health centers for Black Americans, that were instituted long before the U.S. Supreme Court finally decided that "separate and equal" was for the birds.

Even so, Black Americans will probably gloat over the election of a Black U.S. President before American Jews have that opportunity, if ever, such is the long and shadowy corridor of white Anglo-Saxon-Protestantism that rambles through racist America.

Finally, I constantly find myself admiring the way American Jews have learned to shrug off discrimination and prejudices, and have managed to live—and prosper—within the system through a combination of the only two ingredients that win respect from our political leaders—money and votes.

I've no time to drum up anti-Semitism, either here on my doorstep or around the world. I'm too busy trying to learn how Jews have managed to get it all together.

POLLUTION FROM SURFACE MINING

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, the practice of surface mining has been spreading throughout the country for well over a century and has now engulfed a total of 3.2 million acres of land. All States have land areas disturbed by strip mining and needing restorative measures. Of the total 3.2 million acres disturbed, some 2 million are still in serious need of conservation treatment. These remaining sore spots are subject to uncontrolled erosion, and pose serious problems in the form of mud slides, water pollution, and channel clogging, as well as being safety hazards in themselves. Over 90 percent of the strip mined land is in private ownership, and obviously the remaining problems are unsolved largely because private landowners are unable to handle the job by themselves.

Some erosion is inevitable on fresh strip mine spoil banks, as it is on any bare soil. The severity of the problem on strip mines comes mainly from steepness and instability of banks, texture of the spoil itself, and acids and minerals in the spoil.

On almost 80 percent of the surface-mined land, spoil texture is adequate for growing grasses and supplementing tree and shrub plantings. However, rock content on about three-fourths of those banks restricts the types of equipment that can be used.

Over half the surface-mined land have acid soils, and 20 percent contain acid strong enough to be a limiting factor in establishing plant cover.

On about 3,600 miles or about 10 percent of slopes left by contour and area stripping, massive slides are a problem and may cause even worse problems when they enter streams and block channels.

These problems facing the owners of strip mined land mean that even the simplest vegetative cover methods of treatment are difficult, if not so costly or complicated as to be out of the question. Without the needed restoration measures, strip mined land erodes at ever-increasing rates. Forty percent of the 2 million acres needing treatment have eroded enough to form rills and small gullies, and on 12 percent, gullies more than a foot deep have formed.

The annual load of sediment produced by erosion from these abandoned surface-mined areas is estimated to range up to 200 tons per acre. During a 4-year period in Kentucky, the average yearly sediment discharge was 27,000 tons per square mile from such areas, while it was only about 25 tons per square mile from forested areas. This sediment is being deposited on adjacent areas and in downstream channels and reservoirs. In addition, the acid draining from these mined areas is contaminating water in streams and reservoirs.

Of all sites surveyed, 23 percent showed intermittent pollution and 21 percent showed substantial pollution. Of the streams receiving direct runoff from surface-mined sites, 31 percent of those examined contained noticeable amounts of mineral precipitates. Water discoloration, suggesting physical and chemical pollution, was recorded in 37 percent of the streams. Of 14,000 miles of stream channels affected by surface mining, half have had their water carrying capacity reduced.

Despite the attention which Government has devoted toward rehabilitation of surface-mined lands, our efforts have proved sadly inadequate. Limited Federal assistance is being provided under existing authority, 28 States have laws requiring restoration of surface mines, and mining groups themselves have instituted restoration programs. However, each of these efforts is directed at only a part of the problem. Damages to adjacent lands, crops, water, fish, and wildlife, continue. The State laws do not deal with the problem of restoring surface mines which have already been abandoned, and governmental aid programs have helped in only the simplest problem areas—the critical problems remain.

Experience with the existing programs has shown that mined areas and the associated spoil banks can be treated, but the cost is high. The cost of applying vegetative cover alone will vary from \$100 to over \$300 per acre, and total costs for complete restoration have run at \$600 per acre—\$360 for initial restoration, plus additional costs to develop the land for specialized uses.

Because of the high costs, individual landowners cannot be expected to do the entire reconstruction job by themselves. Many years will elapse before they can realize on-site benefits, and in some cases, structural measures, requiring large-scale engineering and construction are required.

However, effective off-site benefits, including sediment and pollution control warrant public action in reclaiming our wasted surface-mined lands. More than a fourth of the disturbed land can be reclaimed for recreational purposes, another third would support woodland planting, and another third is suited to range and pasture land. Other benefits would include reduced contamination of streams by mine acids, improved habitat for fish and wildlife, and a healthful and beautiful atmosphere for recreation.

The current watershed program, under Public Law 566, is one of the limited Federal programs intended to provide assistance in reclaiming surface-mined lands, and like the other aid programs, it can handle only the easiest problems. Lack of coordination between the Federal and local governments has plagued the program at every step of the way. The average project application faces a 3.7-year wait in the preconstruction stage alone, and many programs were forced to stop before completion because of local land rights and maintenance problems.

I have introduced a bill, H.R. 15596, which is designed to streamline our watershed program and solve the problems of erosion and related pollution from un-restored strip mines. Under the 15596 program, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to enter agreements of cooperation and assistance with State and local governments, and he may also enter into binding agreements for up to 10 years with private landowners. To insure that the new program's projects will be completed as planned, the Secretary may require in the agreements that the landowner shall: Cooperate in the installation and maintenance of needed works; install certain works according to the Secretary's specifications; and provide assurances of protection against damage from future surface mining.

I believe these and the other specifications in my bill will provide the needed direction for the watershed program to become a truly operative, responsive vehicle for the solution of surface mining problems as well as all other nonpoint source pollution problems. This program could replace the numerous other governmental structures which have proved so ineffective and wasteful in the past. Because of the technical and administrative expertise already present in the watershed program, this is by far the best place to concentrate governmental efforts. With only this small step, Government can break through the maze of

problems which have entangled those in the area of water resource control. It is my hope that we will have the imagination and aggressiveness to take it.

CONFIRMATION OF TENNESSEE CONSERVATION COMMISSIONER WILLIAM JENKINS TO TVA BOARD OF DIRECTORS IS URGED

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to recommend to the President the appointment of Commissioner William Jenkins of the Tennessee State Department of Conservation to the Board of Directors of Tennessee Valley Authority and was most gratified when the President announced the appointment of Commissioner Jenkins to this vital and important position of responsibility.

In addition, I have also been pleased to strongly urge and recommend the confirmation of this outstanding Tennessee leader and conservationist to Senator JENNINGS RANDOLPH, chairman of the Public Works Committee of the Senate.

Bill Jenkins is an able, competent, capable, and conscientious public servant and I know he will bring to the TVA Board a background of knowledge and experience that will be invaluable in directing and formulating TVA policies and programs.

Because of the interest of my colleagues and the American people in this most important matter, I place in the RECORD herewith a recent editorial from the Nashville Banner endorsing Commissioner Jenkins' appointment, together with a copy of my letter to Chairman JENNINGS RANDOLPH, urging Mr. Jenkins' confirmation.

The editorial and letter follow:

[From the Nashville Banner, July 26, 1972]

FOR TVA BOARD A CAPABLE NOMINEE

All things else being equal—essentially the basic qualifications of ability, character and dedication to the public interest—it is a circumstance on the plus side if a nominee for the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority is a resident of the vast region it serves.

Thus it is that Tennessee welcomes additionally the nomination of a Tennessean to that directorship. He is Conservation Commissioner William L. Jenkins, in that capacity a member of Governor Dunn's cabinet—accustomed to responsibility, including four terms in the General Assembly representing Hawkins County. In his last term he was Speaker of the House.

The nominee was a Republican candidate for Governor in 1970 and was selected for his new position by a Republican President.

But his record of service is its own non-political recommendation. For the regional agency—a power and flood control and economic factor throughout its vast area—should transcend political considerations. It is today an asset as seemingly native to the region as the river it constructively harnesses.

TVA Chairman Aubrey J. Wagner, born in Wisconsin, has given most of his adult life to service in and through the agency—

climbing rung by rung the ladder from initial status as an engineering aide. Donald O. McBride of Nebraska came to TVA from a lengthy Congressional connection as a special assistant to the late Senator Robert Kerr of Oklahoma, then of Senator Mike Monroney, also of Oklahoma. Frank E. Smith, whom Jenkins would succeed, is a former Congressman from Mississippi.

Commissioner Jenkins has been an able servant of his State, respected on both sides of the political aisle—and as head of the Conservation Department his work has related in big measure to a basic purpose of the TVA as such; conservation, intelligently planned and programmed, and linking Federal effort to the interest of the States.

Speedy confirmation by the Senate is anticipated—lead by strong backing on the part of Tennessee Senators Baker and Brock, who recommended him. The prospect of that prompt affirmative decision is gratifying.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., August 14, 1972.

Senator JENNINGS RANDOLPH,
Chairman, Public Works Committee, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN RANDOLPH: I want to take this means of strongly endorsing the appointment of Commissioner William Jenkins of the Tennessee State Department of Conservation to the Board of Directors of Tennessee Valley Authority, and I strongly urge and recommend his confirmation by your Committee to this important position.

Commissioner Jenkins has demonstrated outstanding leadership in conservation and resource development and in my view is an excellent choice to carry out the goals and objectives of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

He has served as a Representative in the Tennessee General Assembly for four terms and as Speaker of the House, and as Commissioner of Conservation of the State of Tennessee his work has related in large measure to the basic purposes and objectives of TVA.

He is currently serving on a number of conservation and economic development commissions and boards—including the Water Quality Board of Tennessee, the Conservation Commission of Tennessee and various water basin commissions, including the Ohio River Basin Commission.

Commissioner Jenkins has demonstrated his leadership ability as well as his competence and capability in the fields of conservation and economic development.

In addition, he would be the first Tennessean to be named to the TVA Board of Directors. He is a graduate of Tennessee Technological University, Cookeville, and received his law degree from the University of Tennessee College of Law, Knoxville.

I strongly urge and recommend confirmation of Bill Jenkins of Tennessee of the TVA Board of Directors.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely your friend,

JOE L. EVINS,
Member of Congress.

A TRIBUTE TO OPEN SPACE

HON. ALPHONZO BELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the fine work being done by Open Space, Inc., of Venice, Calif.

Open Space is a nonprofit, educational development corporation committed to

the advancement of primary and secondary school curricula based on environmental awareness and concern.

This project is designed to introduce environmental education as the unifying component of the daily school curriculum, as well as of play and other non-school activities.

Founded in 1970 by Executive Director Judy Seidenbaum, Open Space offers a number of varied programs which include consulting services for schools and school systems, formalized education for teachers and other adults through university extension classes for credit, and periodic workshops on environmental curricula.

The environmental workshops serve as an idea exchange center where public school teachers and community members can meet and discuss problems and possible solutions to them. The workshops also serve to train volunteer community or teacher's aides.

The program also encompasses such services as a teacher center for the development of environmental curricula, methods and materials, and the dissemination of information through the previously mentioned programs, as well as through conferences and a newsletter.

In view of the admirable goals and outstanding accomplishments of Open Space—and the obvious need for this kind of environmental education—I believe that both the organization and its founder, Mrs. Seidenbaum, deserve a great deal of credit.

RALPH NADER'S CONGRESS PROJECT

HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, I believe the following article by Rick Gotcher, Washington correspondent for the Moberly, Mo., Monitor-Index on "Ralph Nader's Congress Project" contains some valuable research by the reporter in finding out why this project has met with so much criticism:

OUR MAN IN WASHINGTON

(By Rick Gotcher)

WASHINGTON.—On Capitol Hill, the consensus about Ralph Nader's Congress Project questionnaire seems to be, "How can so little be accomplished from so much?"

Of nine congressional staffs queried, all agreed the 633-question self-critique is too general in scope for specific determinations to be made about the effectiveness of Congress—which is the intent of Nader's study, to be made public when completed.

Also, staff aides criticize the questions for being leading, repetitious and apparently written by people with little or no knowledge of the working legislative process.

Only one of the offices has completed the study; of the other eight, just one intends to answer some of the questions. Based on the man-hours spent by the office which did complete the questions, and the going rate for Washington professional help, the task cost taxpayers approximately \$1,750.

With 535 legislators in office, to have all the Nader questionnaires answered would, by simple arithmetic, expend some \$935,000 worth of legislative energy.

Even Nader's staff is having trouble justifying the worth of the bulky parcel. One Naderite said the questions were not written from a "psychologically sound point of view."

The same staffer admits because of the bad publicity given to the questionnaire, it has become a touchy subject with project volunteers. For this reason, those connected with the study are quick to point out that the overall evaluation of Congress, and congressmen, is mainly dependent on personal interviews and biographical and legislative research.

A study of the questionnaire shows most of the essay-type questions can be self-serving, or self-incriminating, depending on final interpretation.

Example: "Since becoming a member of Congress, what have been your three greatest accomplishments for your district?" The same question is repeated for the nation.

Example: "Do you have more confidence, or less confidence, in the ability of Congress to solve this country's problems than you had before you became a member of Congress?"

Nader has said the study is apolitical; he is not out to get any particular legislator. But the announced release date for part of the study, not including the questionnaire, has many congressmen wondering if they can trust Nader's objectivity at a time so close to the general election in November. The release date is not later than Oct. 1 and Nader's staff affirms about 490 reports will be ready.

A veteran Oklahoma press aid said he attended a Democratic Party study group session where Nader was asked if he could postpone any public disclosure until after the elections. Nader refused.

The group told Nader publishing just before the election was "intervening in the political election process." Nader countered by saying he is only interested in educating the public.

Capitol Hill pros are aware that a concise, definitive study of Congress is long overdue. For that reason, they would welcome the chance to contribute to any worthwhile effort. But the time limitations imposed by Nader's project has made most of them apathetic towards it.

One legislative aid noted, "I don't see how any of us could do our job if we took time to work on this thing. Besides, the amount of research it would take—unless a man had a phenomenal memory—is mind-boggling."

Another gripe is that everything Nader is asking has already been recorded, at one time or another. Said another legislative assistant, "Everybody who really cares in our district already knows where the congressman stands on issues. Anyway, I think it's a little presumptuous of Nader to consider himself representative of every voter."

But the main worry is that what comes out before November will place an added burden on incumbents who will be spotlighted by the Congress Project.

"The questions are esoteric and remote," complained one aid. He added there is an "element of subjective slanting" that could hurt those being studied.

"VANISHING" TAIWAN

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, in the eyes of liberals and conservatives alike the New York Times is accepted as one of the leading exponents of leftist liberalism in America. It is rare indeed that the New York Times carries criticism of Communists or of the United Nations.

Now it has happened. The Times has condemned the U.N. action in banning mention of Taiwan or of the Republic of China and calls it bowing to the demands of Communist China and "stooping to the Communist device of trying to rewrite history." This is a surprising but a welcome about face for the New York Times. The action of the U.N. must be said to reflect a nit-picking mentality.

The article follows:

[From the New York Times, Aug. 10, 1972]

"VANISHING" TAIWAN

The United Nation, which took a great leap forward toward recognizing reality last fall when it finally admitted the People's Republic of China, has retrogressed into absurdity again with its decision to ban all mention of Taiwan "in any form whatsoever."

Bowing to the demands of the Peking delegation, U.N. officials have decreed that there will be no text or tables dealing with Taiwan's population, trade, industry or any other data in future editions of the world organization's Statistical Yearbook. This is wholly inconsistent with past policy when figures for China (mainland) were included, as available, in the yearbook, although the Peking Government was not then a member of the U.N. The ruling ignores other precedents such as the listing of West Irian separately from Indonesia, and of Sarawak separately from Malaysia.

Whatever the future of Taiwan, now that its Government has been expelled from the U.N., the reality is that there remains a going, independent Government ruling over fourteen million people, a population larger than that of two-thirds of the U.N. membership.

An international statistical summary that ignores this living reality is diminished in its authority—and so is the agency that issues it. But the U.N. has not stopped with relegating Taiwan to the status of a non-country. U.N. authorities have even stooped to the Communist device of trying to rewrite history. At U.N. headquarters here a plaque identifying the Republic of China as donor has been removed from a green marble slab containing a quotation from Confucius.

Such petty manipulation cannot erase the substantial contributions of the Republic of China to a quarter-century of U.N. history. Nor will ignoring Taiwan erase the problem its future status poses for the Governments in Taipei and Peking and for the international community. To be effective, the United Nations must deal with things as they are, not as any member would prefer to see them.

CRATERING EXPERIMENTS IN THE TRUST TERRITORY

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, it has recently come to my attention that our scientists are engaged in a curious series of detonations called the "Pacific Cratering Experiment"—PACE—in the trust territory.

This project is being carried out on the tiny atolls of the far-away Pacific, out of sight of international scrutiny and shielded from inquiry by an inquisitive press.

These islands are administered by the United States under a "trust agreement" with the United Nations giving us virtually unlimited right to do what we

please with the land and the people. Eniwetok Atoll, site of the project, has been under Pentagon control since 1946, and between that year and 1958 when the voluntary nuclear test moratorium went into effect, more than 30 nuclear test explosions were conducted there including, in 1952, the first explosion anywhere in the world of a hydrogen bomb.

To enable us to subject the island to these tender mercies, the 136 native inhabitants of Eniwetok were summarily ordered from their homes in 1946 and moved to Ujelang Atoll, a rather barren and inhospitable island 150 miles to the southeast. Ever since, the natives have been pressing to return, and the U.S. military has promised to return it to control of the trust territory government by the end of 1973.

In the meantime, the Pentagon decided that new data was needed on the vulnerability of certain elements of our strategic defenses to nuclear attack. Since we were barred from setting off new nuclear blasts to test the "cratering" effect of nearby hits, it was decided to return to the old Eniwetok stamping grounds for some nonnuclear tests simulating the effects of a nuclear detonation. These blasts will range upward in size to 500 tons of high explosives.

Although the project was conceived long after adoption of the National Environmental Protection Act, the Department of Defense apparently felt it was not bound by the requirements of filing an environmental impact statement before proceeding. Instead, it went blithely ahead with the project, stopping to file a statement only as an afterthought in April 1972. This stated in essence that the events would hardly disturb the atoll at all.

Yet, the PACE project environmental statement notwithstanding, is certainly not in the proposal stages, or even in the initial stages. PACE has been going on for more than a year and there has been extensive bulldozing of one island since last fall. At least three high explosive charges have been set off and about 50 personnel are actively involved in the routine operations of the project.

It is curious that the Air Force Weapons Laboratory—AFWL—had actively begun the project prior to the issuance and comment by various agencies. Yet one comment solicited by the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife blasted the "unwarranted or biased agency conclusions" supporting the project and called the implied endorsement by reputable biological scientists a "reprehensible distortion."

The project will hardly have the salutary effect on the environment implied by the authors of the statement. I am being carried out at least by February of 1972, 2 months before the issuance of the statement. Let me describe the extent to which this aspect of PACE has progressed. An area of many acres has been cleared of vegetation and topsoil—"overburden" in Air Force officialese). This is on Aomon Island. High-explosive charges are placed somewhere in this huge hole, the bottom of which is just above brackish water "lens." One observer saw at least two craters about 30 feet in diameter.

According to the "environmental" statement, 21 blasts are planned including three "large" ones: one 100-ton blast and two 500-ton blasts. Most of the half-ton blasts will be on Aomon Island—Sally—but several will be on Eberiru and the outlying coral reef.

Destruction of the reef will be "permanent" at least for the next million years or so. Eberiru is a very small island and I hate to think of the effects a 500-ton TNT blast would have on it, not to mention the extensive site preparation needed beforehand.

Also, one 500-ton blast is planned for the Runit Island. This island has already been subjected to severe destruction by small megaton nuclear blasts and is just now beginning to make an ecological comeback. However, as a result of PACE's exploration for sites, some high-level plutonium contamination on Runit Island was uncovered and the island has been declared off limits to everyone by the AEC. No one seems to know the extent of this contamination and the future of Runit. Where, then, will the 500-ton Runit blast be made? There is no other island that seems able to absorb such a blast and site preparation without extensive and permanent destruction.

The situation at Eniwetok is appalling as the Air Force Weapons Laboratory gets in their licks before the Marshallese return. Land is precious on any atoll and Eniwetok cannot afford any more of these PACE projects. One cannot bulldoze all vegetation and 6 feet of topsoil in a pile, blow dozens of craters which pock mark the earth and "put all the soil back" and then expect everything to return to normal. Mother nature will eventually come to rule, but not for centuries. And all this for what? A careful reading of the impact statement makes it appear that one of the main purposes of PACE is to see how and where the debris falls after a TNT blast.

The National Environmental Protection Act—NEPA—clearly requires an agency to consider the comments and suggestions of other involved agencies before proceeding with such a project. The project thus seems in clear violation of the spirit as well as the letter of a statutory law. It is reasonable to assume that an agency which actively begins a project 1 year before the issuance of a statement for comment from other agencies has no intention of considering these comments before going ahead with the project. How can one truly consider comments on whether to begin a project after the project has begun?

The administrative judgment has been made to "return" Eniwetok to the Marshallese and we should do this without more indignity and further environmental depredation.

I call on these agencies involved to cancel this unwise and harmful project.

MAIL SERVICE POSTS GAINS

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the new U.S. Postal Service has been sub-

jected to steady criticism. Many people should keep in mind that a major readjustment such as Congress provided for in reorganizing mail delivery will take time to produce the needed results.

With tongue in cheek, Orv Lifka, editor of the *Suburban Life*, La Grange, Ill., discusses some of the many developments in the Postal Service in an article in the Thursday, August 10, edition. I believe the deft touch he shows in his comments is worthy of special attention by the Members.

The article follows:

MAIL SERVICE POSTS GAINS
(By Orv Lifka)

Not all U.S. Postal Service workers are rubber stamps. Guy Hartsook, San Bernardino, Calif., district manager, proved that last month when he decided that mail pickups and deliveries would not be made during smog alerts.

Fortunately for district residents, the order was issued while the air was clear, permitting delivery of a copy to Fred Huleen, Hartsook's superior, in San Francisco. Fred immediately put it through the nearest cancelling machine.

San Bernardino residents are breathing easier again, knowing that only an abundance of readable post cards will prevent the mail couriers from making their appointed rounds on schedule.

In his concern for his personnel's lungs and limbs Hartsook challenged the ghost of Benjamin Franklin. After Ben took charge of the colonies' postal system the only thing that traveled faster than the mail was neighborhood-gossip.

The tradition was dramatized by the Pony Express, composed of horse-powered hot rodders on whom the Indians declared open season.

Spokesmen for the tribes said later that they were interested only in checking the mail order catalogues for bargains. They also asked credit for expediting the mail service.

Trail dust settled over the Post Office Department several years ago. Saddled with antiquated equipment, the system was slowed from a gallop to a stroll. Customers didn't know whether they were putting letters in mail boxes or time capsules.

No stranger to rigor mortis, Congress recognized the symptoms. Members feared long delays in the news letters and seed packets they send free to their constituents.

Those representing rural areas complained that their chewing tobacco was all dried out on arrival. Because the invitations came late several missed top level briefings, more commonly known as cocktail parties in high rises.

Spurred like a Pony Express steed, they leaped to legislation creating the U.S. Postal Service. It wasn't matched by an instant surge to success but, like the chap who used insect spray on the computer, they are getting the bugs out of the system.

Patrons are reasonably assured that local letters will be delivered before the stamp prices rise. Officials are striving for 24 hour portage within a 300 mile radius, not quite the speed of Mercury but an improvement for mere mortals.

Three-star Hennessy has caught the eye of thousands of tavern patrons, but two stars mark the mail boxes recently pledged to owl service pickups. Night-working sorters will do more than separate money from fellow employees in the penny ante games.

Customers can help on a do it yourself basis, postmasters say. Post office mail slots lead to local and out of town bins, but many patrons are like children with paper planes, firing their offerings at the first target. As a result some letters go miles out of their way, giving their mailers more than their money's worth.

Smog alerts won't have any effect on mail deliveries. Service delays are more likely to

result from cloudy thinking, which isn't limited to personnel handling air mail.

GALLUP POLL SHOWS DEMOCRATS
FAVORED 53 TO 47 PERCENT

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, the August 6, 1972, report of the Gallup poll shows that the Democratic Party has the confidence of the public as the party most able to cope with today's problems by 53 to 47 percent.

Four years ago the GOP led 52 to 48 percent.

The loss of faith in the Republican Party is understandable when it is seen that in 4 years of power the Republicans have made a mess of the economy and are still far from settling the Vietnam war.

The Gallup report states:

Although Mr. Nixon's lead over his Democratic rival today is closely comparable to his lead over Sen. Hubert Humphrey in July, 1968—if the Wallace vote is taken into account—the present pattern of voter concerns is strikingly different from that recorded four years ago. In July 1968 the GOP held the edge 52 to 48 percent, as the party voters thought could better deal with the problem of greatest importance.

I am sure my colleagues will want to read the full report:

[From the Minneapolis Tribune,
Aug. 6, 1972]

DEMOCRATS FAVORED IN COPING WITH
KEY ISSUES

(By George Gallup)

PRINCETON, N.J.—The Democratic Party currently holds a marginal lead over the GOP, 53 to 47 percent, as the party voters believe can better handle the problem they consider to be most important.

Confidence in the Democratic Party's ability to cope with the problems voters deem most important may seem inconsistent with the fact that Sen. McGovern, the Democratic nominee, trails President Nixon by 19 points in the latest trial heat. Survey evidence in previous presidential election years suggests, however, that, at this early point in the campaign, many voters may be adopting a "wait-and-see" attitude regarding McGovern's stance on key issues. This is perhaps the principal reason why one Democrat in every three currently withholds support from McGovern.

The question as to which of the two major parties can better deal with whatever problem is uppermost in the mind of the voter has provided a sensitive barometer of voting behavior, particularly in surveys taken shortly before an election.

Although Mr. Nixon's lead over his Democratic rival today is closely comparable to his lead over Sen. Hubert Humphrey in July, 1968—if the Wallace vote is taken into account—the present pattern of voter concerns is strikingly different from that recorded four years ago. In July 1968 the GOP held the edge 52 to 48 percent, as the party voters thought could better deal with the problem of greatest importance.

In a mid-August survey in 1968, the GOP lead had stretched to 56 to 44 percent. The margin narrowed to 53 to 47 percent just before the election, anticipating the close division of the vote.

The Vietnam War and economic problems are running about even as the top concern of the American people at this time. Twenty-five percent name the war and 23 percent name the high cost of living.

In contrast, at a comparable point in the 1968 campaign, the Vietnam War was named by 52 percent of voters—twice the proportion who name the war today.

The following tables show the top four problems named today, compared with the top four in 1968:

[In percent]

July 1972:	
Vietnam war.....	25
High cost of living.....	23
Crime/lawlessness.....	10
Drug use and abuse.....	9
Others named.....	37
No opinion.....	2
	106

¹ Total exceeds 100 percent since some persons named more than one problem.

[In percent]

July 1968:	
Vietnam war.....	52
Crime/lawlessness.....	29
Race Relations.....	13
High cost of living.....	9
Others named.....	11
No opinion.....	1
	115

¹ Total exceeds 100 percent since some persons named more than one problem.

The latest findings are based on in-person interviews with 1,527 adults interviewed in more than 300 scientifically selected localities across the nation during the period July 14-16.

This question was asked first: "What do you think is the most important problem facing this country today?"

All persons who named a problem were then asked: "Which political party do you think can do a better job of handling the problem you have just mentioned—the Republican Party or the Democratic Party?"

Party Best Handle Top Problems?

[In percent]

July 1972:	
Democratic.....	34
Republican.....	28
No difference/no opinion.....	38
Total.....	100

[In percent]

July 1968:	
Democratic.....	27
Republican.....	31
No difference/no opinion.....	42
Total.....	100

When the views of those who said "no difference" and those who expressed no opinion are divided equally between the two parties the results are as follows:

[In percent]

July 1972:	
Democratic.....	53
Republican.....	47
Total.....	100

[In percent]

July 1968:	
Democratic.....	48
Republican.....	52
Total.....	100

NIXON WIDENS LEAD

HON. WILLIAM L. SPRINGER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, all of us who have been in politics never rely

entirely upon polls. We realize that the sands can shift quite rapidly. However, I think many of my colleagues will be interested in two recent polls. One of August 9 in the Pennsylvania Enquirer by Louis Harris which shows the President leading McGovern 57 percent to 34 percent—and leading in every region of the United States.

The second article of July 17 in the Washington Post shows that Nixon is ahead of McGovern on 15 of 16 key issues. I believe that both of these polls are significant at this point in history and my colleagues will want to recognize them.

The material follows:

NIXON WIDENS LEAD IN POLL FOLLOWING THE EAGLETON AFFAIR
(By Louis Harris)

In the aftermath of the Eagleton affair, Sen. George McGovern has slipped even further behind in his race against President Nixon and now trails by 23 points, 57-34 percent. Early in July, the Mr. Nixon lead over McGovern stood at 55-35 percent, 20 points ahead.

The latest trial heat was taken on Aug. 2 and 3, among a cross section of 1,630 likely voters interviewed in person. They were asked:

"In the election this November for President it will be between Richard Nixon for the Republicans and Sen. George McGovern for the Democrats. If you had to choose right now, whom would you vote for—Nixon the Republican or McGovern the Democrat?"

This latest poll reflected the full impact of the episode in which McGovern had to drop Sen. Thomas Eagleton as his running mate. The South Dakotan is now running more behind the President than at any time since last March, when McGovern was much less known. At that time Mr. Nixon led by 59 to 32.

This current poll was before the addition of Sargent Shriver to the Democratic ticket.

Of particular significance in this latest survey is that President Nixon leads by a substantial margin in every region of the country, is ahead of McGovern in the big cities, the under-30 vote, both men and women, union members, independent and Catholic voters. The union, Catholic and the big city votes have been traditional Democratic strongholds in national Presidential elections.

McGovern has dropped from his strongest showing back in May when he trailed by only 7 points, 41 percent to 48, chiefly among voters in the East, in the big cities, the suburbs, the 30-49 age group, those with incomes of \$15,000 and over, union members, independent voters and Catholics.

In addition, of course, President Nixon has scored heavily on his peace missions to Peking and Moscow, improvement in the economy and the public's belief that he inspires more confidence personally. The vote which would have gone to Gov. George Wallace on a third-party line now divides better than two-to-one for Mr. Nixon.

The irony of McGovern's showing over the last two months, including the period in which he was nominated by his party in Miami Beach, is that he has lost much ground among both the pivotal groups making up the old Democratic coalition and those which are forming up to constitute the new politics.

The Democratic nominee has slipped heavily among union members, big city voters and Catholics, who provided the margin of victory for Democrats from Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932 to John F. Kennedy in 1960.

The South Dakotan has also lost ground

heavily among the newer and most rapidly growing parts of the electorate: the better educated, suburban residents, younger voters, high income groups and, most of all, among the growing independent segment. In his drive to the nomination, these groups were the very backbone of McGovern support.

These latter groups tend to agree most with McGovern stands on cuts in defense spending, Vietnam, easing penalties for use of marijuana, amnesty for those who left the country to avoid the draft and stiff tax reform directed against the rich and corporations.

McGOVERN WAY BACK IN EVERY REGION

(In percent)

	Nixon	McGovern	Not sure
Nationwide	57	34	9
By region:			
East	58	33	9
Midwest	53	36	11
South	68	26	6
West	55	39	6
By size of residence:			
Cities	50	42	8
Suburbs	57	33	10
Towns	62	31	7
Rural	62	28	10
By age:			
18 to 29	53	43	4
30 to 49	58	34	8
50 and over	59	28	13
By income:			
Under \$5,000	52	39	9
\$5,000 to \$9,999	55	35	10
\$10,000 to \$14,999	58	31	11
\$15,000 and over	65	30	5
Union members	49	40	11
By party:			
Republican	87	10	3
Democratic	38	53	9
Independent	60	25	15
By religion:			
White Protestant	68	24	8
Catholic	55	23	12

THE HARRIS SURVEY: NIXON AHEAD OF RIVAL ON 15 OF 16 KEY ISSUES

(By Louis Harris)

At the outset of the campaign for the White House, President Nixon holds a wide lead on the issues over his Democratic opponent, Sen. George McGovern. In a special test pitting the two men head-to-head, the American people told the Harris Survey they tended to agree with Mr. Nixon on 15 out of 16 key issues.

However, in two areas, cuts in defense spending and tax reform aimed at corporations and higher income brackets, Sen. McGovern draws close to even with Mr. Nixon or finishes ahead. It must be added that one of the singular marks of 1972 has been that voters appear to be unusually prone to respond to pointed issues—taxes, welfare and busing—rather than the more traditional broad economic and foreign policy questions.

Here are some of the key issue areas in which President Nixon now holds a substantial lead:

By 52 per cent to 33 per cent, a majority feels it finds itself "personally in agreement" more with Mr. Nixon than Sen. McGovern on the key question of "ending U.S. involvement in Vietnam."

By 47 per cent to 24 per cent, most Americans say they feel more in agreement with President Nixon than Sen. McGovern on the question of "checking rises in the cost of living."

By 49 per cent to 23 per cent, voters believe their own position is closer to President Nixon's on "busing children to school to achieve racial balance."

By 35 per cent to 34 per cent, a slim plurality feels itself more in agreement with Sen. McGovern than Mr. Nixon on "putting in tax reform to make higher income people and corporations pay higher taxes."

By 38 per cent to 37 per cent, another 1 per cent plurality holds the view that President Nixon rather than the South Dakota

senator more nearly represents their views on "cutting down on defense spending."

On the eve of the Democratic convention, from July 1-6, the Harris Survey polled a cross-section of 1901 households across the nation and asked this question:

Now let me ask you whom you feel you personally would more agree with on the question of (read list) . . . President Nixon or Senator McGovern?

(In percent)

	Nixon	McGovern	Not sure
Ending U.S. involvement in Vietnam	52	33	15
Busing children to achieve racial balance	49	23	28
Checking rises in cost of living	47	24	29
Reducing crime, restoring law and order	47	23	30
Curbing drug abuse	46	22	32
Keeping taxes and spending under control	44	29	27
Finding solution to welfare problem	43	28	29
Curbing air and water pollution	42	25	33
Helping the poor	40	32	20
Giving amnesty to those who left country to avoid draft	40	25	36
What penalties to hand out for use of marijuana	38	23	39
Cutting down on defense spending	38	37	25
Giving aid to parochial and private schools	37	20	43
Covering everyone with national health insurance	35	26	39
Tax reform to make higher income people and corporations pay more taxes	34	35	31
Allowing legalized abortions	32	21	47

A DEDICATED SERVANT

HON. BILL CHAPPELL, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. CHAPPELL. Mr. Speaker, we all have been deeply saddened by the death of Emanuel Ridgell, who dedicated nearly 40 years of his life to the House of Representatives.

Joining the Architect's staff when he was 20 years old, Manny Ridgell worked his way through the ranks to become House Buildings Superintendent, a position which he filled with dignity and effectiveness.

I recall a most pleasant couple of hours several months ago when Manny and George White, Architect of the Capitol, visited in my office. I was almost spellbound listening to Manny recall the history of the House Office Buildings as he witnessed it through the years. He recalled the construction of the Longworth Building, the many months of planning that went into the Rayburn Building, and his personal campaign to secure proper lighting in the various offices. He was almost a walking history book, and his depth of feeling and involvement with his job emanated from his person.

In these troubled times when values and job dedication often seem to be in a flux, it is reassuring to have dedicated individuals like Manny Ridgell as part of the congressional family. His death leaves a void, but his deeds leave us with inspiration to press forward with a renewed spirit to follow his example of loyalty and excellence.

EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE AND THE
"FLYABLE" SMART BOMB

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, modularity—the ability to use many different sensor/guidance systems on various free-fall, glide, or self-propelled munitions on a freely interchangeable basis—is the center of present Air Force research and development efforts in the armament field. Boosted by the recent, rapid growth in sensor technology, ranging from heat-seeking infrared—IR—to laser designators, electro-optics, and solid-State radar, modularity shows the promise of revolutionary advance in the accuracy of weapons delivery, coupled with the ability to stand off at great distances from heavily defended targets. This important program which is under development at Eglin Air Force Base in Florida is discussed in detail by Mr. Edgar Ulsamer, senior editor of the informative and important Air Force magazine in the August 1972 issue of that magazine. I submit it for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

THE "FLYABLE" SMART BOMB—ADDING
ANOTHER DIMENSION TO AIRPOWER

(By Edgar Ulsamer)

That elementary tool of aerial warfare—the bomb—in its progress from the unguided, free-fall or "dumb" bomb to the guided or "smart" bomb, is taking another important step forward.

The latest advance, now under development by the Air Force Systems Command's Armament Development and Test Center (ADTC) at Eglin AFB, Fla., is a guided glide bomb. Its design is simple, its reliability high, its cost low, and its effectiveness enormous. By adding clip-on wings and aerodynamic controls, a conventional bomb can be transformed into a "flyable" standoff weapon when released by a high-flying aircraft, according to Col. E. M. Munyon, ADTC's Director of Development Plans.

Research indicates that bomb designs of improved aerodynamic efficiency could attain greater range. Range could be extended even further by using a solid-propellant charge at the expense of warhead weights.

A highly significant feature of the guided glide bomb is the fact that it can accommodate "all guidance systems in the inventory of the Air Force," Col. B. K. Pattin, Commander of the Air Force Armament Laboratory at ADTC told Air Force Magazine. As a result, it can be given day, night or all-weather capabilities, depending on the type of seeker "module" employed. In addition, Colonel Munyon said, the glide bomb can be equipped with a TV data link that displays on a screen in the cockpit of the launching aircraft exactly what the nose camera of the weapon sees; the pilot then guides the bomb to the target by remote control.

Under certain conditions, it may be preferable to provide the bomb with automatic guidance to the target using electro-optical (EO) techniques similar to those already in use on the Maverick air-to-ground missile. The EO system locks on and centers its aim on the optical contrast presented by the target.

Either configuration, Colonel Munyon believes, can be produced and fielded "for less than \$50,000." Given the high accuracy and lethality of guided glide bombs, this is quite a bargain. "The glide bomb," he said, "is one

of the greatest things that has happened [to the effectiveness of air strikes] in a long time. The big, dumb bomb has gotten smart, has grown wings, and can stand off, with the pilot flying it all the way to a bull's-eye much like an RPV [remotely piloted vehicle]. Meanwhile, the pilot and his aircraft remain safely outside the terminal defense perimeter.

"One tactical mission for which the glide bomb seems eminently qualified is antishipping, because it is evident that we can fly a 2,000-pound bomb right down the stack of a hostile naval vessel from a standoff position."

ADTC'S MODULAR WEAPONS CONCEPT

The idea of meeting many different mission requirements through modularity rather than a large number of individual, single-purpose or "unitary" munitions, each of which can perform only a single task, is not confined to the glide bomb. ADTC is also engaged in a project known as the Modular Weapons Concept. The key modules, according to Colonel Partin, are the warheads, fuzing, seekers, and the aerodynamic components, which may or may not carry a propulsion system.

The project is currently in advance development. This includes some feasibility demonstrations at the systems as well as the component level. Initial results are promising and indicate that modularity will provide unprecedented flexibility. A plausible "modular family," Colonel Partin believes, might consist of five seeker modules, five warhead modules, and two aerodynamic configurations, all freely interchangeable, to provide a total of fifty different strike capabilities.

It is likely that such combinations could be developed, produced, and supported at a cost lower than what the Air Force would pay for the capability of comparable "unitary" systems.

"The present proliferation of unitary weapons does not provide the needed strike flexibility. To get the needed night and all-weather capability by traditional means would further aggravate munition proliferation." In addition, Colonel Partin said, the present approach shortchanges the tactical forces in "operational deficiencies and limitations—and there are many—and often keeps us from applying new technologies. This is so because an advance in a given area, such as guidance, has meant that a completely new weapon would be developed and produced." Under the modular approach, of course, only a new guidance module is needed.

Many present shortcomings in munitions stem from the fact "that we have not had the flexibility of guidance and warhead options, and it is impossible [because of economics and logistics] to get the needed operational flexibility from independent unitary weapons. There is no universal nonnuclear warhead. Some warheads are highly effective against some kind of targets but not against others. At the same time, the warhead that is effective against a specific type of target must be coupled with a specific guidance system, because guidance systems directly relate to target detection, recognition, and acquisition as well as the accuracy of weapons delivery. Often these two [warhead and guidance system] don't match," Colonel Partin stressed. The modular system will make practical a wider range of target acquisition means coupled with the most effective warhead and the most appropriate method of weapons delivery for a given application.

The idea of modularity of munitions design is not new, and its benefits have been understood for some time, but technological limitations have restricted past efforts to narrow standardization programs. Recent advances in seekers offer new capabilities that make modularity attractive and potentially cost-effective.

In addition to the pervasive effect of guidance on weapons effectiveness, another factor causes the Air Force to concentrate major initial efforts on guidance modules. It appears practical to establish a standardized link, a so-called "permissive interface" between the seeker module and the weapon itself. The proper design of these "interfaces" constitutes the most critical element of the Air Force's modular weapons program, according to Colonel Partin.

By way of example, he cited recent efforts to mate a standard Air Force-developed guidance kit with a standard USAF inventory item, the Rockeye cluster warhead developed by the US Navy. The Air Force had to perform nineteen different modification tasks, all costly and time-consuming, to make the two components compatible. "If we had standard modules, we could have screwed the guidance kit right into the warhead," Colonel Partin pointed out.

No binding decision has been made as yet on where final assembly of modular weapons should take place. The tentative preference is to assemble "all-up rounds" at the depot level but give the field commander the option to assemble some weapons to achieve increased flexibility. Colonel Partin said. The latter option yields an automatic fringe benefit. If one module type, such as the guidance package, goes bad in the field, it will be quite easy to replace it on the spot. The alternative would be to ship the entire weapon back to the depot.

One of the most challenging tasks of the modular weapons program, according to Colonel Munyon, is to create a new family of warheads that can serve as "dumb bombs, smart bombs, or warheads for missiles." Air Force studies are trying to determine whether this is possible.

HARD STRUCTURES MUNITIONS (HSM)

A current ADTC program of critical importance to the modular weapons concept, and which is likely to be combined with it, is the Hard Structures Munitions Program. Scheduled to reach engineering development status in the near future, HSM is basically a new warhead technology that can be expected to give the Air Force "the capability to attack very hard targets, an option we don't have at present with conventional weapons," according to Colonel Partin.

He explained the problem in terms of simple physics: "To release energy into a hard target, you have to get the warhead inside. This is quite difficult. Point two is, of course, the requirement to provide the warhead with the greatest specified energy content possible, which is released following penetration.

"In the past, we have gotten around the problem by building weapons big enough to take care of any target. During World War II, for instance, we developed a 25,000-pound bomb. But this sort of free-fall weapon is neither operationally effective nor economical. We must be able to do the job against hard targets through precision attack. There is every indication that our HSM program will enable us to do just that," Colonel Partin said.

SUPersonic DELIVERY

The HSM program and the modular weapons effort are tangible evidence of the Air Force's recognition that its strike effectiveness is largely dependent on how good the available munitions are. "We believe that there is a vast potential for radical improvements of our strike effectiveness or, expressed in another way, 'dollar-cost-per-target-destroyed,' through relatively small investments in armament R&D," Colonel Partin emphasized.

Several efforts are under way at ADTC to explore this potential. One involves improved aerodynamics for cluster weapons, i.e., containers that are opened at a certain point in their trajectory and discharge large numbers of individual bomblets. At present, this pro-

ess, Colonel Partin pointed out, is not accurate enough. It appears feasible to double the effectiveness of such weapons through improved system design, he said. The degree of error involved in the separation of weapons is greatly affected by delivery speed—the higher the speed, the greater the aerodynamic "perturbation" and the lower the accuracy of the bomb, Colonel Partin pointed out. However effective, some modes of attack are rather independent of delivery speed.

Some deficiencies in the delivery of free-falling, unguided munitions cannot be completely corrected by redesigning the ordnance, but require improvements in the design of the carrier aircraft as well as the ordnance carriage (pods). Irregularities in the airflow around an aircraft can have marked effect on accuracy. Minor irregularities in the manufacturing of free-fall weapons also can seriously impair accuracy at high speed.

These considerations become basic as the Air Force moves toward supersonic delivery of weapons to improve survivability of aircraft and crews in sophisticated air-defense environments. While some air tacticians still consider supersonic delivery a controversial subject, there is little cause to question the benefits derived if accuracy can be attained. New guidance options and novel delivery techniques "show definite promise that we can shift to supersonic weapons carriage and delivery. We are already delivering some munitions supersonically. This won't be true for all missions, but in many instances we should be able to do this without degrading accuracy," Colonel Partin said.

FUEL AIR MUNITIONS

Under study since the early 1950s, a technique to boost the effectiveness of conventional munitions is now moving toward general operational use due to R&D and tests conducted at ADTC. Known as Fuel Air Munitions, this approach can increase the effectiveness of non-nuclear warheads. For example, these munitions can cope with targets no other warheads can because, as Colonel Partin explained, "they can look around corners, something that fragmentation weapons can't do." The basic principle underlying Fuel Air Munitions is that they create a cloud of fuel mixed with air around the target. The mixture is detonated rather than burned. The result is similar to what happens when a propane tank truck accidentally explodes. Whole city blocks are leveled. Some mine explosions have the same kind of effect.

To date, the main problem of Fuel Air Munitions has been "their inherent gross-limitation in delivery tactics. Because they must be retarded—in terms of speed—by a drogue chute, these munitions give a very slow closing rate with the target. We are now working on a warhead that can be delivered at high speed and that can impact on the target equally rapidly and with good accuracy. The effort fits in well with our Modular Weapons Program," Colonel Partin told *Air Force Magazine*.

Fuel Air Munitions are highly effective against all blast-sensitive targets, but less effective against hard structures. (Two Fuel Air Munitions—CBU-55, developed by the US Navy, and BLU-76, developed by the Air Force—are currently in the inventory and have been used in Southeast Asia, but suffer from these problems of slow impact speed and limited accuracy.)

NEW MISSILES

Evidence garnered from recent hostilities in the Middle East and in Vietnam boils down "to serviceability and survivability, culminating in the ability to stay outside the enemy's air defenses and yet hit his targets precisely and effectively," according to Colonel Munyon. One key element is the missile. But because stand-off distances and the need for accuracy both keep increasing, future tactical air-to-ground missiles will require midcourse

guidance and direct tie-ins with reconnaissance operations.

What's needed is "a common grid—used by the recce as well as the strike force—so the missile can navigate to the target location that has been reported by reconnaissance. This becomes more and more important as we have to cope with more and more mobile targets, including many which will be hardened. Such targets require a high order of accuracy, something that on the basis of our present studies can only be obtained through mid-course guidance, in concert with near real-time coordination with recce," Colonel Munyon said.

A number of new missile systems have potential in the years ahead, according to Colonel Munyon. These include aircraft intercept missiles, SAM intercept missile, an advanced tactical standoff missile, and a memory-aided anti-radiation missile. The latter is meant to cope with the enemy's intermittent use of his surface-to-air (SAM) missile site radars to guide a SAM after it has been launched or to track a target prior to launch.

A multimode seeker, Colonel Munyon explained, is another long-term objective of ADTC research and seeks to equip one missile with two or more seekers to increase its flexibility and effectiveness. "We might couple, for instance, radar and infrared guidance. The missile would use radar for target acquisition from great distances and then, when it gets close, shift to IR," he said.

In its missile work, as in all its other R&D programs, ADTC, the "business end of the Air Force," places a premium on broad flexibility of its products in order to increase the effectiveness and scope of tactical airpower in the years ahead.

CONGRESSMAN DANIELS HAILS WEST HUDSON KIWANIANS ON HALF CENTURY OF SERVICE

HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of all Members of this House that one of the most effective and most useful organizations in West Hudson County, N.J., is observing its 50th anniversary on August 16, 1972. The Kiwanis Club of West Hudson has long done yeoman work in the area of civic concern and I would like to add my congratulations to the Kiwanians of West Hudson.

Mr. Speaker, the Kiwanis International was founded on January 21, 1915, and now includes over 4,000 clubs and a membership of over a quarter million business and professional men in the United States and Canada.

The present official name of the organization and the present constitution and bylaws were adopted in 1924, 2 years after the establishment of the West Hudson Club. Thus West Hudson is one of the pioneer clubs of both the State of New Jersey and the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, the West Hudson Kiwanians have made so many contributions to the betterment of life in their community that there is neither time nor space to list them all. Suffice it to say that West Hudson is infinitely better for the time and effort that these dedi-

cated men have put forth on so many occasions.

As the West Hudson Kiwanians begin their second half century of service, I wish them every success ad multos annos.

THE TIME HAS COME TO INCREASE HOME HEATING OIL IMPORTS TO AVERT A SERIOUS SHORTAGE THIS WINTER

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, beginning some months ago, the entire New England House delegation urged the Oil Policy Committee to raise the level of imports of No. 2 home heating oil from the present level of 45,000 to 100,000 barrels per day. We did so on the basis of clear evidence that there is a serious risk of a shortage this coming winter.

There is much clearer evidence today that the threat of a serious shortage is very real. As I indicated in a letter I sent to Chairman George Lincoln of the Oil Policy Committee last week, a copy of which is appended to this statement, the time has come to take the action necessary to avert this shortage. The New England heating season begins in late September. Plans must be made now to secure needed supplies. I urge all my colleagues in the northeast to join me in getting this message across loud and clear.

The letter referred to follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Washington, D.C., August 10, 1972.

HON. GEORGE A. LINCOLN,
Chairman, Oil Policy Committee, Executive
Office of the President, Washington, D.C.

DEAR GENERAL LINCOLN: I am writing to express my grave concern over the continuing delay in reaching a decision on the request of the New England Congressional Delegation for an increase in No. 2 fuel oil imports. As you know, several months ago the Delegation urgently requested that the level of imports under the current program for independent deepwater terminal operators on the east coast (District I) be raised from 45,000 to 100,000 barrels per day.

No action has been taken and the time is growing short.

As you are undoubtedly aware, the New England heating season begins in late September. We must have a decision before that date so that our fuel oil dealers and importers can plan effectively and intelligently for the delivery of oil during the coldest months of winter—January through March.

I am deeply worried about home heating oil supplies in the coming winter. Unless the Federal Government acts soon to raise the level of imports, we could well experience a shortage in New England. Several recent developments underscore my concern:

The current shortage of gasoline which indicates that domestic refining capacity may not be sufficient to meet demand for both gasoline and distillate oil.

The lower than normal build-up of stocks of No. 2 fuel oil. East coast stocks are more than 25 percent below last year. If this lag continues much longer, it may be impossible to build up stocks to a safe level before the onset of cold weather.

The sharply increasing demand for No. 2 fuel oil for both heating and non-heating purposes.

The current attempt by the major oil companies to convince the Price Commission that without a price increase in No. 2 fuel oil there will be a shortage of the product next winter.

Incidentally, I am pleased by the action of Chairman Grayson and the Commission in firmly maintaining the position that no such requests will be entertained without public hearings. The unwillingness of the majors to undergo this process of publicly defending their position, I suggest, exposes this transparent scare tactic for what it is. At the same time, I believe it is incumbent on the Oil Policy Committee to acknowledge that an increase in No. 2 fuel oil imports into District I is the only way to assure the adequacy of supplies.

More than 55 percent of the nation's No. 2 fuel oil is consumed in New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; nearly 70 percent on the east coast. The supply crisis will obviously be felt most acutely in the Northeastern states. That is why for the past several months we in New England have been asking for a substantial increase in the level of No. 2 fuel imports to assure that no homes, hospitals, apartments or schools grow cold.

If the Oil Policy Committee delays much further on our request, there will be severe repercussions next January and February, during the depths of winter. Unfortunately, by then it will be too late.

We trust that, as in the past, the Oil Policy Committee will act promptly and effectively to head off the supply crisis which is building.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

SILVIO O. CONTE,
Member of Congress.

ANN SWITZER, LEADER IN SOCIAL SERVICES, RETIRES

HON. ROBERT N. GIAIMO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. GIAIMO. Mr. Speaker, the name Ann Switzer has been synonymous with concern for retarded children for the 10 years in the State of Connecticut. Announcement of her pending retirement this December will leave a large gap in Connecticut and in the hearts of retarded children and their parents throughout that State.

As executive director of the Connecticut Association for Retarded Children, Inc., during these 10 years, Miss Switzer has presided over the development of an effective organization, the growth of numerous State and federally supported programs for retarded children, and the provision of more effective services by this voluntary agency to the children who are in such need of care.

My own experience in finding appropriations for programs in rehabilitation and developmental disabilities has brought me into contact with many people in those fields, and all think highly of the work Ann Switzer has done in my own State.

The kind of dedication Ann Switzer has given to retarded children, however, is only the latest chapter in a life given to service to others. From 1953 to 1958, for example, she served as associate director of the Connecticut Tuberculosis and

Health Association. Her previous work had included service in the National Cancer Institute in Washington, D.C., and with the Department of Public Health at Yale School of Medicine.

I was glad to learn, Mr. Speaker, that even in retirement Ann Switzer will be maintaining an active schedule of consulting both on Federal and on Connecticut State programs aimed at helping retarded children. If ever two people gave of themselves generously and without thought of personal gain to a cause, those would be Ann Switzer and her late sister, Mary, former administrator of the social and rehabilitation service.

I salute Ann Switzer and the work she has accomplished in the Connecticut Association for Retarded Children, and wish her many additional productive years in carrying out her life work "in retirement."

A MOVING PRAYER GIVEN BY RABBI SWIRSKY AT DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, on July 12, at 6:25 a.m., those weary delegates and spectators still in their seats at the Democratic National Convention were treated to a moving and patriotic benediction delivered by Dr. Shmaryahu T. Swirsky, rabbi of the Beth Jacob Congregation and professor of oriental history at Miami-Dade Junior College. Dr. Swirsky, the only rabbi who is a full-time professor at the community college, was also the only rabbi to appear at the Democratic National Convention. His prayer has received nothing but praise by those people who were able to hear it, and I now insert it in the RECORD for the benefit of my colleagues and for all who read this RECORD:

PRAYER BY RABBI DR. SHMARYAHU T. SWIRSKY

God of the measureless infinity, creator of man and his conscience, unto Thee we lift our voices and hearts in a fervent prayer for peace and unity and concord.

We are met here, Americans of every faith and creed, as representatives to the stirring Democratic National Convention to strengthen our ramparts in the face of divisiveness and establish amity and harmony among our people.

The Democratic Party, through platform and commitment, is dedicated to turn every ghetto sigh into a psalm of hope, to transform the futility of despair into a rainbow of assurance, to transmute the folly of alienation into a rhapsody of solicitude, to translate the fatal fires of enmity into torches of love.

The Democratic National Convention is met to re-dedicate each of us to the greatest idea in the world, namely, America! It is an idea, an enkindling idea, an historic, revolutionary idea. Men have spoken of the American dream. It is a dream. It is a vision of something new and spiritually majestic. It has a meaning. It is more than land, resources and population. Those who founded this republic spoke of self-evident truths, fundamental ideas touching freedom, equality and the sanctity of the human personality.

America is Bunker Hill and Valley Forge and the Bill of Rights. America is Gettysburg, Second Inaugural and Atlantic Charter. America is the covered wagon, the pioneering spirit and triumphant confidence in unending human progress. America is the human deal, the square deal and the sharing of the things which we have with those in need. America is tolerance and goodwill and cooperation between men of all races and creeds.

For these we labor and bleed and live—for dedication to country, for the dignity of man, for the glory of God. Amen.

TEAMSTERS PENSION FUND AND ORGANIZED CRIME

HON. SAM STEIGER

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. STEIGER of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, the July issue of *Overdrive* contained an article in two parts, entitled "Central States Pension Fund." The first of two parts, "Bankroll for the Mafia," follows:

CENTRAL STATES PENSION FUND—
BANKROLL FOR THE MAFIA
(By Jim Drinkhall)

When confronted with the facts, the average Teamsters Union member will admit that the officials of his Union have lied to him, failed to represent him, and have stolen heartily from the Union treasury. But even after admitting this, he has fallen back on one final justification for supporting the Teamsters Union: the Pension Fund. "Yes," he will say, "they haven't given me much, and they've made a personal fortune with Union money, but that doesn't bother me; I'm still going to get my pension."

Ask a Teamster if he knows someone who is receiving a pension. Chances are, he won't know anyone. But ask him if he knows someone who applied for his pension and was refused. The chances here are that he knows one, if not many, who are in that category.

In 1962—ten years ago—Murray Latimer, a consultant to the Western States Pension Fund, estimated that only 32% of all workers covered under the Central States, Southeast and Southwest Areas Pension Fund would ever receive a pension; 8% would receive a small lump-sum in disability payment; and 60%, many with long years of Teamsters service would get absolutely nothing at all. To all those hopefuls who are sweating and bleeding, dreaming of that day when their toil will have earned them that pension, 32% sounds both dismal and frightening. But that was 10 years ago. What can we say of Latimer's predictions today?

ONLY 9 PERCENT RECEIVING PENSIONS

The last available figures on the number of eligible members covered under the Central States Pension Fund (1970) show 366,340 on whose behalf employers are paying \$13 per week into the Fund. The number of workers receiving pensions (no matter how small) is 34,731. Latimer's predictions of only 32% receiving pensions, therefore, is wrong; only 9% are currently receiving pensions! Included in this total, of course, are those workers who have been receiving pensions for 15 years. There are no statistics available to show how many workers were due to receive pensions in 1970, and how many actually did.

Truckers may be curious, to say the least, as to how it is that so few members ever receive any kind of pension. Simple mathematics may heighten their interest even more: in 1972, employer contributions to the Central States Pension Fund will bring in \$250 million. Next year, it will be very close to

\$270 million. Right now, \$5 million per week is flowing into the Fund's bank account. So the question the membership justifiably asks is: just where the hell is the money going?

OVERDRIVE has addressed itself to that question over the last several years, but especially within the past year. During the last several months, OVERDRIVE has conducted an intensive investigation (which is still continuing) into the Central States Pension Fund and its operation. This full-scale probe has involved countless hours, thousands of dollars, and has included trips to virtually every state in the union, Puerto Rico and Canada. The results?

MANIPULATING THE FUND

The conclusion we have come to is that the Central States Pension Fund was conceived for, and has been operated by the officials of the Teamsters Union and representatives of the regulated trucking industry (through the employer trustees who supposedly assist in the administration of the Fund) recklessly, and at the expense of the members of the Teamsters Union. In the process, the Fund has become the bankroll of the Mafia, and others in the twilight zone of organized crime. Either consciously, through moral bankruptcy or stupidity, those responsible for the protection of the welfare of the membership have manipulated the Fund for everyone's benefit (assuming there was a profit in it for them) except those for whom the Fund was created: the membership.

Before going into the details which led to these conclusions, some comments are in order which apply to this article, the one which follows on Central States loans in Michigan, as well as those future articles on Fund loans.

NO RECORDS AVAILABLE

The first problem in attempting to discover what the Fund has done is that there are no records readily available. The Fund, as many readers know, makes no disclosure to the membership. The only public source on the Fund's finances is the annual report it is supposed to file with the Department of Labor. The value of this document is minimal for three reasons. First, what information it contains is considerably outdated (for example, the financial statement for 1970 was filed in July, 1971); Second, the figures it contains are extremely vague and almost meaningless, unless one can attempt to verify it against original records; Third, the information the law requires to be disclosed is so meager that the most expert accountant could not tell how the fund is really being administered. The figures presented are so much within the uncontrolled discretion of the fund accountants, and the accounting system so crude, as to defy the most talented financial analyst to learn the real goings-on. Fortunately, Overdrive has been able to check the facts to some degree.

Through a variety of sources, we have been able to obtain some of the internal records of the Central States Pension Fund. What these have indicated is that the Fund's Labor Department reports are misleading at best; fraudulent at worst. The Department of Labor, it should be noted, never attempts to verify what is contained in these reports; it merely files them.

Although it would naturally be assumed that the records of the Pension Fund would be kept in their office in Chicago, we discovered that this was not true. Some are kept there, but others are kept in the Fund's bank, American National in Chicago, and still other documents are scattered in lawyers' offices here and there.

Adding to the confusion is the incredibly sloppy method by which the Fund refers to loans. At times, a borrower is referred to by his corporation, other times by the name of the project the money is to be used for, and in still other instances by the person's

name. Misspelling of these names is a common occurrence throughout these documents.

PUBLIC RECORDS SHED LITTLE LIGHT

In theory, the Fund is supposed to keep transcripts of the trustees' meetings at which loans are discussed and approved. From what we have seen on these, they shed little on what happened. What appears to have been frequently done is that the decision to approve a loan was made ahead of time, so that the transcript of the meeting only shows the formal decision, without any discussion. When there was any significant discussion during a meeting, the trustees simply went "off the record," meaning that their discussion was not recorded. It has also been learned that multi-million dollar loans were actually approved by phone conversations. And it has also been discovered that the recordings of these conversations have been ordered destroyed.

From reviewing numerous documents of trustees' meetings, it appears that most trustees know little about the decisions which are being made; particularly if the loan is going sour. In fact, several of the employer trustees actually have no idea as to what loans are bad, nor do they have any knowledge as to the total of defaulted loans.

TRUSTEES MERELY "YES" MEN

Hoffa, until he went to prison, ruled the Board of Trustees with an iron hand, and any decisions made on loans and loan procedures were at his instigation, or, at the very least, approved by him. The only person that anyone can ever remember opposing Hoffa was the late Ben Miller, former director of labor relations for the American Trucking Associations. Miller was so unyielding toward Hoffa's arbitrary policies during the formation of the Pension Fund in 1955 that Hoffa refused to ever speak with Miller again, or even be in the same room with him. Miller's opposition was the only serious one ever made, and after several years, the employer trustees became merely "yes" men, approving whatever Hoffa wanted. While Hoffa was in prison, they continued to follow his orders, passed on through Allen Dorfman, the convicted swindler who is the next most powerful influence over the Fund.

There have been numerous estimates about how much money the Central States Pension Fund should have. Most of these figures, however, have been based upon information which the Fund itself has wanted to supply. The amounts vary, but they fall within the \$600-\$800 million range. Inside information obtained by Overdrive, though, places the actual amount of money that has gone into the Fund at approximately \$1.4 billion!

In records filed with the Department of Labor, the Fund claims that it has \$671 million invested in real estate. That figure is in sharp contrast to the \$820 million in real estate loans and mortgages cited on internal records of the Fund.

The \$671 million just referred to is listed as "assets" on the Pension Fund records. But the real records of the Fund show quite a different picture.

THIRTY PERCENT OF FUND LOANS DELINQUENT

Fully 30% of the loans made by the Fund are delinquent. This, however, isn't shown on the Department of Labor reports. The entire amount due—whether it is hopelessly behind in payments or not—is listed as "assets." In a number of cases, a company goes bankrupt, yet the "balance due" for that loan is carried on the books as an "asset." Beverly Ridge Estates in Los Angeles is an example. A total of \$11,880,325 was loaned on that property. In early 1969, Beverly Ridge filed bankruptcy, having hardly paid anything back on the loan. Even after bankruptcy was filed, an additional \$310,000 was poured into

Beverly Ridge. Today, four men connected with Beverly Ridge are under indictment on various fraud charges, and the Fund carries the \$13,216,922 due on the loan as simply a "loan balance."

Beverly Ridge is not an isolated case. King's Castle, a gambling casino near Lake Tahoe, Nevada, borrowed \$9,700,000 from the Pension Fund in 1969. Within two years, it was bankrupt. Yet, the total amount due from King's Castle—now \$10,251,000—is carried on the Fund's books as "balance due," including \$419,000 in interest.

An outfit called Investors Service, Inc., received two Fund loans in December, 1970. One was for \$1,500,000; the other for \$650,000. Today, the original amounts are still due. From the information obtained, we have been able to determine that the arrangements with Investors was that they only repay interest on the loan for an unspecified period (this is a typical Fund repayment method). However, they were even delinquent with that. And, the interest is so low that it would be unprofitable for any lender: on the \$1.5 million, the interest is 4.5%; on the \$650,000, it is 2.7%.

1962—BORROW \$1.5 MILLION—1972—OWE \$1.5 MILLION

The Seville Hotel in Miami Beach is an even more flagrant example of this practice. According to Fund records, the Seville borrowed \$1,500,000 in September, 1962. Yet now—more than 10 years later—the original amount is still due. Not one penny has been paid on the principal!

What effect does the trustees' actions in making various loans have on the average member of the Teamsters Union? For those truckers who have never operated a pension fund, a few words are in order.

First, one should never forget that the benefits which are supposed to be paid belong rightfully to the members. Instead of wage increases, the leaders of the IBT bargained for pension benefits. It must be determined whether the employer contributions (now \$13 per week; \$14 next year), plus income, will be sufficient to meet pension obligations. This is done by the use of an actuary. An actuary is a person who calculates whether, if people live out their normal span, and, if the Fund earns a certain income, there will be a certain amount of money on hand when it is needed to pay pensions. These are big "ifs," called assumptions, and they are basic to the success of the plan. Because if the assumptions are too optimistic, there will not be enough money on hand to pay the pension.

ANOTHER DORFMAN CRONY AT THE FUND

The actuary for the Fund is A.M. Kunis & Company. They have been the actuaries for the Fund since it began. Max Kunis was first appointed by Hoffa in 1955, his main qualification being that he worked for Allen Dorfman's Union Casualty Insurance Agency.

In Kunis' latest actuarial report for the Fund, he "assumes" that the Fund will earn money at the rate of 4.5% per year. Considering that the annual inflation rate often exceeds this figure, one might suppose that the hard-working fund Trustees might manage to have the investments they've made stay even with inflation, at least. To explain what we mean by this: if you collected 4.5% income on funds you invested during the year when money inflated 4.5%, you would stay exactly even, making nothing and losing nothing.

There should be a standard of comparison. How much income should the shrewd, very-well-paid executives of the Fund be able to earn on these investments? Well, some of the better mutual fund managers were able, during the 1950s, to earn the rate of as much as 50% per year by investing in listed stocks. Since the 1950s, some have consistently earned 30%.

How did the Trustees of the Fund do with your money? We don't know—yet—the full details, because the information they release is insufficient. But, taking just what they admit, it looks pretty dismal.

HOW TO DROP \$12 MILLION!

Looking at their latest annual report filed with the Department of Labor, we note that your Trustees dropped almost \$12 million of your money in unsuccessful investments, in the following manner:

Loss on the sale of U.S. Bonds—\$203,000.
Loss on the sale of preferred stock—\$482,000.

Loss on the sale of real estate investments—\$7,280,000.

Loss on the sale of common stocks—\$154,000.

Loss on the sale of other bonds—\$3,650,000.

Also, because the Fund investments are "carried at cost" (examples are Beverly Ridge and King's Castle, mentioned above), losses never have to be shown because they never have been "realized" by a sale.

But to get back to the "ifs" upon which the entire validity of the plan rests. Your Trustees started the year, they say, with almost \$718 million of your money. Now, perhaps everyone would be happy if the income ran to 5% per year (dismal though this performance should be considered in a year when money depreciated at this rate or better). Five per cent of \$718 million is \$36 million. But your Trustees managed to make,

they claim, some \$22 million, which is slightly more than 3%.

"EXPENSES"

Also worth noting are some of the "expenses" the Fund had in 1970: "administrative expenses": \$2,256,514. Included in this is \$808,509 for salaries. No breakdown for salaries is given, though. "Other disbursements" cost \$1,778,987. What these are, of course, is anyone's guess.

Of course, if you make enough assumptions, there is never any need to worry—until you try to collect your pension and discover that the money isn't there. Maybe one of the assumptions the actuary is making is that the Trustees are going to get smarter or somewhat more honest. If so, it may well be one of the most reckless assumptions made in the last 100 years.

Another assumption Kunis may be making is that a great many Teamster members may be divested of their pension rights by losing their eligibility, reducing the claimants against the Fund to a pitiful few. This latter assumption may be an excellent one. It seems to be borne out by the Findings and Declaration of Policy of Senate Bill S. 3598, (1972), which recites that:

1. Pension assets represent the largest fund of virtually unregulated assets in the United States.

2. That Federal authority over them is fragmented and ineffective.

3. That working men are not realizing their pension benefits.

CHEATING THE MEMBERSHIP FOR FUN AND PROFIT

Officials of the Teamsters Union are the acknowledged masters in reducing the number of eligible men for pensions. They have been able to accomplish this through the dedicated and enthusiastic use of the Reclprocity Trick. The details of this practice are thoroughly and clearly spelled out under Rule 236 in the IBT's Union Officials Guide to Bribery, Kickbacks and Corruption (1969 edition, revised) under the Cheating-the-Membership-For-Fun-and-Profit Section.

Here is an example taken from that Manual (see page 1266) which illustrates the point: A few years back, Sandy O'Brien then-President of Chicago's Local 710, decided he needed more dues money. An arrangement was made whereby 200 members of Local 961 in Denver were transferred to 710. When the men who had been transferred began to retire, they discovered that 710 wouldn't honor their years of service in 961, thereby making them ineligible for a pension. This is a sure-fire method of having additional sums in the Fund to play with, as many persons can surely testify about.

Viewing the Central States Pension Fund overall, it appears that your Congress, in setting up the disclosure requirements for the Teamsters, also indulged in an assumption—the assumption that the Funds would be administered by honorable men.

It is painfully obvious how reckless that assumption was:

	Date(s) loaned	Total borrowed	Still owes
A.C.E. Freight, Akron, Ohio.....	1964	\$1,665,000.00	\$1,272,575.17
Widing Transportation, Portland, Oreg.....	1967	1,600,000.00	881,705.48
Schwerman Trucking, Milwaukee, Wis.....	1970	1,771,883.87	1,650,852.20
Long Transportation, Detroit, Mich.....	1970	554,000.00	538,669.78
Jupiter Corp., Chicago, Ill. (parent company of Kenosha Auto Transport).....	1962-72	25,179,468.37	23,269,864.81
Jay-Bee Corp., Trenton, N.J. (parent company of Shein's Express and Eastern Freightways).....	1961	490,000.00	285,423.09
Peoples Outfitting, Detroit, Mich.....	1963	500,000.00	354,522.87
Eazor Express, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1959	264,000.00	()
Gateway Transportation, La Crosse, Wis.....	1958	800,000.00	()
Valley Steel Products, St. Louis, Mo.....	1963-67	12,330,000.00	6,860,458.44
Total.....		45,154,352.24	35,114,071.84

¹ Paid back.

	Date(s) loaned	Total borrowed	Still owes
Joint Council 56, Kansas City, Mo.....	1966-67	\$1,200,000.00	\$1,265,966.43
Local 945, Clifton, N.J.....	1968	875,000.00	579,349.78
Local 386, Modesto, Calif.....	1968	358,000.00	239,277.61
Local 676, Camden, N.J.....	1965	125,000.00	85,785.13
Local 795, Wichita, Kans.....	1969	115,000.00	101,399.21
Local 512, Jacksonville, Fla.....	1962	100,000.00	56,721.68
Local 190, Billings, Mont.....	1963	38,000.00	25,913.13
Total.....		2,811,000.00	2,354,412.97

A SOLUTION PROPOSED

What can you do about this giant, multi-million dollar swindle?

Read next month's OVERDRIVE, wherein we propose an act that, if it becomes law, could force the Pension Fund to be administered by honest officials.

We are sure, that, somewhere within the giant Teamsters Union, there must be some honest officials.

But the act we are proposing would guarantee this, and would, once and for all—perhaps—give the Pension Fund to the people it belongs to . . . the members themselves, the over-the-road drivers, the dockworkers, the yard jockeys . . . those poor forgotten men who have helped, partly through apathy, to make dozens of crooks rich, and hundreds of swindlers already rich, virtually immune from justice

PUERTO RICAN FOLKLORE FIESTA WEEK

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, this is Puerto Rican Folklore Fiesta Week in New York City, a time when we pay trib-

ute to the significant cultural contributions made by the Puerto Rican community to the Nation as a whole.

This Sunday, the celebration will culminate in the Puerto Rican Folklore Fiesta in Central Park. The fiesta strives to bring all New Yorkers closer to the traditions of Puerto Rican culture, including art, music, poetry, and drama.

We owe a great debt of thanks to our Puerto Rican brothers and sisters for their tremendous efforts to make the United States a place of brotherhood and common development.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN—HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, a child asks: "Where is daddy?" A mother asks: "How is my son?" A wife asks: "Is my husband alive or dead?"

Communist North Vietnam is sadistically practicing spiritual and mental

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

How long?

THE JEWISH VOTE IS MORE THAN ISRAEL

HON. WILLIAM L. SPRINGER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, in my own congressional district I have never noted that Jewish voters were any different from other voters. I happen to come from the great middle part of America where the Jewish people are a part of the backbone of the community. They are welcomed at every level of society. They are leaders in every philanthropic and community endeavor.

It has always appeared to me strange that Jewish voters in New York or Chicago and some other metropolitan areas get identified with a particular party.

There has been a great deal of talk about what would happen to the Jewish vote this year. I doubt if in my congress-

sional district there will be two percent of the Jewish voters changing from the traditional American voter. The following articles by Joseph Kraft and Geri Joseph from the Washington Post of August 10, 1972 are indeed interesting articles and though not at all applicable to my own particular rural area, it does reveal a lot about why possibly Jewish voters are changing allegiances in the more metropolitan areas. As Joseph Kraft so well put it, "It says that Jews are behaving more and more like other American voters," and with good reason.

Two articles from the Washington Post of August 10, 1972 by Joseph Kraft and Geri Joseph follow:

THE JEWISH VOTERS
(By Joseph Kraft)

George McGovern's long quest for a running-mate yielded one truly historic development. The vice presidential nomination, and with it the chance to be President, was for the first time offered to a Jew—Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut.

That move, far from exciting a storm of anti-semitism, went practically unnoticed. Which means that, despite the emphasis on Israel, Jews are being steadily integrated into the American system as one more minority group subject to the push and pull of many conflicting interests.

The offer to Sen. Ribicoff was actually made three times. First on June 18, as he campaigned for Sen. McGovern in the New York primary; next during the Democratic convention in Miami; finally, in the recent route of canvassing between the resignation of Sen. Thomas Eagleton and the designation of Sargent Shriver as the Democratic candidate for Vice President.

On the second and third occasions, the offer may have been a perfunctory charade played out for the Jewish vote in the assurance Sen. Ribicoff would decline. But if he had accepted at any time, he almost certainly would have been the nominee. Moreover, the first offer was in dead earnest.

Sen. McGovern himself told staff aides that he wanted Sen. Ribicoff as one more expression of open politics. McGovern asserted that widening of participation had been notably enhanced by the election of the first Catholic president. He said a Jewish nominee would be a further step in the same direction.

Pat Cadell, the McGovern pollster, had done opinion soundings on Ribicoff. The Connecticut senator was named in polls along with other vice presidential possibilities such as Sen. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois and Sen. John Tunney of California.

In these tests of what Cadell calls "nationally unknown" Democrats, Ribicoff ran just a point or two behind the others. Cadell thinks the slightly poorer showing may reflect the fact that Ribicoff comes from a relatively small state. He thinks it may also express a whiff of prejudice.

The slight impact of prejudice was also reflected by Ribicoff's support within the McGovern camp. His main backers, including Sen. Edward Kennedy, were from the urbanized East Coast. But one of his most enthusiastic supporters was William Dougherty, the lieutenant governor of rural, protestant South Dakota.

The reason Ribicoff was attractive to the McGovern camp, of course, had to do with his presumed appeal to the large Jewish population in two states that are absolute musts for the Democratic candidate—New York and California. According to one theory, McGovern needs to take upwards of 80 percent of the Jewish vote in each of these states to win.

At present he is running far behind that. A popular theory is that Jewish voters have doubts about McGovern because they are not sure of his support for Israel. But that sounds

much too simplistic to me; and it is not what the McGovern camp believes.

The McGovernites think that Israel is a pretext. They believe that their big problem grows out of their association with black militants and the New Left. They believe that many Jews, especially those with incomes in the \$10,000-\$15,000 range, are worried about the impact of the New Politics on their jobs. In particular, those who hold civil service posts won by merit are concerned that they will be forced out by the demands of blacks for assignment of jobs on a quota basis.

In support of his theory, there is the Jewish behavior in the most recent mayoralty elections in New York, Philadelphia and Los Angeles. In all three elections, large numbers of middle-income Jews turned their backs on more liberal candidates to vote for candidates promising a no-nonsense attitude toward black militants.

What all this means is that Jewish voters are reconsidering past allegiances. They are subject to conflicting pressures that make them increasingly selective in their voting patterns.

Sen. McGovern's offer to Sen. Ribicoff was designed to arrest Jewish defection from the Democratic ranks. It says exactly the same thing as the remarkable lack of stir created by the offer. It says that Jews are behaving more and more like other American voters.

MORE THAN ISRAELI ISSUE—McGOVERN'S
PROBLEM WITH JEWISH VOTERS

(By Geri Joseph)

Sen. George McGovern has a Jewish problem. It's uncertain where it ranks on his extensive scale of problems, but he must be aware it's serious.

His supporters called a meeting of Jewish delegates during the recent Democratic national convention. The purpose was to calm fears about McGovern's position on Israel. But the discussion showed clearly that Israel was not the only concern, and the Miami meeting did not dispel doubts even among some McGovern delegates.

On both coasts and in the Midwest, prominent Jewish leaders have abandoned the Democratic nominee and turned to President Nixon.

The importance of Jewish support is not based on numbers. There are only six million Jews in the United States. But they turn out to vote in significant proportions, and they live in states McGovern needs badly to win. In two states—New York and California—their votes can be crucial.

Jews have cast as many as 80 to 85 per cent of their votes for Democrats since 1932. But a Gallup Poll on July 16 showed President Nixon getting increasing approval from many formerly Democratic voters—Catholics, manual workers, blacks and Jews. Among Jews, support for Mr. Nixon jumped from 25 per cent in 1971 to 37 per cent in 1972.

In addition, Jewish financial support has been invaluable to Democratic candidates. National Democratic fund raisers readily concede their reliance on "Jewish money," as do many fund raisers for local campaigns. One recent estimate showed that Jews contributed 50 per cent of the total financial support of Democratic candidates in the Los Angeles area.

The uneasiness of many Jews about the South Dakota senator stems from several sources. For one thing, they are deeply disturbed by the growing use of quotas in many areas of American life. Reforms accepted by the Democratic Party call for quotas for women, young people and blacks, and McGovern and his advisers are closely identified with these reforms.

In the past, quotas have been used to keep Jews out of universities, jobs and political

appointments. Little wonder, then, that they regard them with acute suspicion.

McGovern's tax and welfare-reform proposals—which he says are being revised—also trouble many Jews, and not only the sizable number in the upper-income brackets. This concern, which they share with many non-Jews, results in part from a conviction that McGovern is a fuzzy thinker on economic matters.

Among older Jews, many of whom are poor and live in the hearts of big cities, law and order is a pressing concern.

To these concerns and some others must be added the uncertainty over McGovern's position on Israel. At the Miami meeting, Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, a key adviser to the senator, warned that Jews must not let it appear that "this election is for the presidency of Israel . . ."

But out of a long history of discrimination and persecution, most Jews hold fast to the belief that Israel must be strongly supported. Many have been impressed with the President's firm—and unexpected—support.

There have been complaints about one of McGovern's top aides, 27-year-old Rick Stearns. As a leader in the National Student Association in 1967, he signed pro-Arab ads that appeared in several newspapers. Stearns recently was put in charge of McGovern's campaign in Western states. "That's got to be a plenty stupid decision," one prominent California politician said.

A close examination of McGovern's record over the years does not bear out that he is anti-Israel. But some statements in 1970 and '71 have raised storm signals. He said the United States should sell Phantom jets to Israel, but the jets should not be used over Arab territory. He urged Israeli withdrawal from most of the Arab lands taken in the Six-Day War and a U.N. military force to guarantee peace. He suggested that Jerusalem become an international city. On all these questions, many American Jews disagree with him.

In subsequent remarks, McGovern has changed his stand on all these points. Even Golda Meir would find it hard to take issue with him now. But many Jews remain deeply distrustful.

"I think it's a gut reaction," one well-known political commentator remarked. "They fear that McGovern is really a pussy-cat. That is, he'll be very sympathetic during a crisis, he'll rub his hands and say a prayer. And then he'll send a field hospital."

That observer—a non-Jew—added, "I think Jews feel that McGovern is a pacifist. He comes out of that part of the country that has been strongly isolationist, and they believe that a lot of that attitude has been absorbed deep down inside the man. His low defense profile, his antimilitary stand add to that belief. So the Jewish attitude may well be 'Better the devil I know than the devil I don't know.'"

It's too early to say whether the doubts add up to defeat in November. A task force of scholars and community-relations experts studying intergroup relations in America issued a report last month that said Jews probably will remain with the liberal camp.

But the task force, headed by Morris Abrams, former Brandeis University president, and Prof. Seymour Lipset of Harvard, admitted there have been "serious erosions" in the traditionally liberal position of Jews over the past 10 years. Lipset, recalling that Mr. Nixon won only 15 per cent of the Jewish vote in 1968, predicted he will get 30 per cent this year.

The Jerusalem Post, in a detailed article, summarized McGovern's problem: "Jews will be the McGovern weathervane. If he can slow the erosion among them, it will be a sign that he can possibly recapture other disaffected Democrats. If the Jewish 'slippage' continues, it is hard to see how even the strongest doses of the new politics or the youth vote can make up for it."

WHO CARES ABOUT THE OCEAN?

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, we will be moving out into the ocean. As shorelines become crowded, as land resources dwindle, as transportation continues to congest, we will be looking more and more to the waves offshore for relief.

Now is the time to lay the groundwork for what surely is to come. Now is the time to build the knowledge that will enable us to use the ocean intelligently, safely.

We know less about the ocean than we do about the moon. Perhaps because it is so near and so common we tend to skim over it. Yet its life we do know is fragile, and if we abuse our oceans we all surely will suffer.

When we move into the ocean we will not be able to afford many mistakes. The cost would be too high.

Some urgent efforts have begun to unravel the secrets of the sea. In Texas much effort has already begun to gather the knowledge necessary for basic decisions concerning the entrance to our oceans—the coastal zones.

Because of its coastline expanse, Texas faces the problems that face the industrialized urban coastal States, the undeveloped coastal States, the forested lowlands, the interior farm States, and the mountain States. The coastal zone of Texas is rich in natural, recreational, commercial, industrial, and esthetic resources. As one may guess, competing demands on the resources are skyrocketing. Population growth and economic development already have resulted in loss of living marine resources, wildlife, and parts of the nutrient-rich wetlands, and have caused permanent and adverse changes to ecological systems.

Stemming the tide is the work of groups such as the Marine Science Institute of the University of Texas. Located in Port Aransas and under the able direction of Dr. Carl Oppenheimer and his assistant, Peter Perceval, the institute's staff of faculty and students is pursuing with great competence and vigor the two objectives of the institute: First, to encourage educational activities in the coastal environment and second, to do both basic and applied research that will allow sensible use and management of the coastal environment.

Adequate knowledge is the only tool which will enable us both to use and to preserve our precious oceans. The work at UT's Marine Science Institute and at other operations like it around the country deserve our full support. It does not matter if we live on the coast, or like I do, several hundred miles inland. The fate of our oceans affects us all.

Further afield, out in the main body of the ocean itself, other research is going on which deserves our attention. Recently the Christian Science Monitor carried an article describing some of this research and I would like to reprint that article in the RECORD at this time:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, July 26, 1972]

OCEAN FLOOR SLOWLY YIELDS ITS SECRETS

(By Frederic A. Moritz)

A half dozen shadowy figures in yellow-green slickers scramble across a drizzly floodlit deck . . . hunching on a platform high above, a seaman works a clanging crane to wind cable from the water.

Tense eyes await the cable's end and 110 feet of rusty steel pipe which—hopefully—will still be there. Just minutes before, shot down under a two-ton weight, it plunged headlong through the ocean's floor.

Now it emerges—like a giant syringe sucked full of ocean mud. Sixty feet of bottom lodged in the pipe now give a vertical profile of the seabed layers below.

Developing new tools for investigating the ocean's bottom—for a variety of scientific reasons—that's the special mission of this 24-hour expedition north to the Gulf of Maine from Massachusetts' Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution.

Earlier that night a bright-yellow bomb-shaped device called a "fish" went over the side on a cable in the midnight darkness. And following it: a "sparker" with a regular popping flash sending surges of current snapping through the water.

PROFILER WATCHED CLOSELY

As the 245-foot oceanographic research vessel patrols like a submarine-tracking destroyer, a handful of engineers and technicians bend over a "seismic profiler." Their task: to pick up and record on paper the pattern of sounds bounced off the ocean floor by the "fish" and "sparker."

The hours until morning pass. Crews of scientists and deckhands struggle with winches, gear, and cranes. In the ship's mess below a heaping pile of hamburgers gradually disappears as hunger and fatigue grow hand in hand.

Two times the giant "coring" pipe descends, returning with its haul of mud—a seemingly endless floodlit drama against the backdrop of the sea.

Woods Hole researchers hope mud samples from within the pipe will lead to guidelines for rapidly interpreting "seismic profiles."

If layers of mud can be matched with the recorded markings of sound echoes from specific depths below the bottom, future researchers will know what kind of bottom produces what kind of markings. They could more accurately read from such markings the physical characteristics of a bottom area.

That, say geologists, could give quick clues to the history and formation of ocean floors.

And that, add the practical engineers, could mean faster preliminary studies of floor strength useful for construction projects anchored to the bottom of the ocean.

Organizing the 24-hour research probe was chief scientist Charles Hollister, a 36-year-old geologist with tousled hair and an easy banter. When the tightly booked Knorr finished another trip two days early, the Woods Hole scientist seized the opportunity to bring together nearly 20 ocean experts from around the country on only hours notice.

Among them: two other Woods Hole scientists, including Al Driscoll, the slender young research geologist who hustles about the deck coordinating coring preparations. Also aboard is Dr. Armand J. Silva, a soft-spoken engineering professor from Worcester Polytechnic Institute. Dr. Silva, who played a major part in organizing the cruise, supervises a two-year-old ocean-bottom stress study funded by the Navy. With him come two students and a research assistant specializing in underwater engineering.

In addition to a corps of student observers and visiting scientists from the Universities of Texas and Hawaii, there are representatives from the Navy, an oil company, and several engineering firms involved in undersea technology.

Picking up an estimated \$12,000 tab for the 24-hour mission is the Office of Naval Research (ONR), which funded the several research projects on this mission. It was an ONR scientist who originally suggested testing them out together on a single Woods Hole "coring" mission.

NAVY GOALS MILITARY

Underwater engineering is the Navy's primary interest. New information and techniques for exploring the stress-bearing qualities of ocean floors have several possible military applications.

Antisubmarine warfare is one. The growing strategic importance of missile-firing submarines puts a premium on engineering to place detection and other antisubmarine devices on ocean floors.

Another is deep ocean anchoring. Large ships unloading in deep waters or taking military positions out at sea need instruments for quickly evaluating the ocean floor. More accurate interpretations from "seismic profiles" could guide crews using explosive charges to fire huge anchors into the ocean bottom.

But the growth of ocean floor studies over the last few years reflects more than military considerations, Dr. Hollister and others emphasize.

The booming interest in many parts of the world in offshore oil gives another boost, it is expected to usher in a new generation of underwater construction projects. Including many more off-shore drilling rigs and giant underwater oil storage tanks anchored to the bottom. One such tank has already been constructed in the Persian Gulf.

Development of giant tankers too big for shallow harbors has spurred the idea of anchoring them well at sea. There they could be unloaded into offshore tanks and their oil piped or ferried to shore.

Bearing witness to the oil industry's interest is another shipboard observer—tall, taciturn Peter Arnold, an engineer from Shell Oil New Orleans's office.

Improved seismic profiling could help his company explore the bottom when planning offshore oil rigs anchored in the seabed. Bottom studies can be critical in preventing platform collapse after severe hurricanes, Mr. Arnold explains.

Preventing the blockage of waterways sometimes caused by dredging is another application. Seismic profiling can help find the safest spots for dumping dredged-up sediments, shipboard scientists say. And add the engineers, these records of sounds bounced off the bottoms can give useful hints for laying underwater pipe and cable.

Still further in the future are the more exotic prospects bottom engineering advances could bring: offshore nuclear reactors anchored to the seabed and even the possibility of floating tunnels anchored to the bottom. That has already been proposed for connecting Sicily to southern Italy.

Also on board are six salesmen and technicians from manufacturers of ocean research gear. They come to swap free use of their costly wares for a chance to demonstrate its use.

That \$8,000 snake-like "sparker" came from Teledyne in Houston. Ocean Research Equipment (ORE) in Falmouth, Mass., supplied the \$20,000 "fish."

The purpose: to demonstrate the combination. The profiles bounced back from the low-frequency "sparker" are sharpest at the lower depths down to 1,000 feet below the ocean's floor. The high-frequency "fish" gives a clearer measure at less than 200 feet below the bottom.

But this research voyage on the 245-foot Knorr had mixed results. On the second core, the steel pipe snapped, leaving nearly 60 feet of rusty pipe imbedded 300 feet down on the surface of the ocean floor.

And the first, more-successful core pene-

trated only 60 feet—falling to set what Dr. Hollister hoped would be a new 110-foot international record for this kind of coring. The more expensive and complicated drill coring used by oil prospectors goes down many hundred feet.

The Soviet Union holds the lead for drop pipe coring with a penetration of nearly 90 feet, Dr. Hollister says. Americans have gone down 70 feet.

And that despite what Peter Lowell, the lanky chief engineer for ORE, calls a 10-year Russian lag behind the U.S. in seismic profiling gear. The geologists and engineers aboard the Knorr describe the U.S., the Soviet Union, and Japan as leaders in ocean bottom studies.

Another casualty of this expedition is the delicate velocimeter project researched by Aubrey Anderson and Donald Shipley from the University of Texas Applied Research Laboratories.

Fastened to the pipe's mouth, this electronic device was to gather information on the sound transmitting qualities of ocean floor layers. It would measure and record the speed of sound signals passing through the mud as it entered the pipe.

But the cable to the surface snapped as the first core went down—sending two Texas scientists home to strengthen their design.

But for Woods Hole geologists and Worcester engineers this mission's payoff is the 60 feet of mud lying sealed in the first core's pipes—now disassembled into 10 foot lengths and scattered across the deck.

After the Knorr docks and the pipes are ashore, the analysis will start on long laboratory tables where the mud can be spread out for careful examination.

And there the friendly competition will continue as engineers and geologists vie to use the samples—each group with its own purposes, approach, and tools.

Back in the stateroom of the chief scientist, tired but elated geologists and engineers gibe at each other as the Knorr heads home to Woods Hole.

"Watch those engineers with their crude stress-measuring instruments—they just can't wait to take out great chunks of mud and leave a sample in shambles," geologist Hollister taunts.

TEASING CONTINUES

And the geologists, tease back the engineers, they hoard their mud like gold, zealously preserving it lest the precious patterns revealing bottom age and origin be disturbed.

For geologists are the historians concerned with the process of bottom formation, with the interrelationship of different kinds of layers, and with what all that tells about the history of the earth and the ocean's development.

"I just couldn't care less how strong it is; I want to know how old it is and where it comes from," Dr. Hollister declares.

Contrast that with the utilitarian approach of the engineers, as they anticipate a host of physical tests for analyzing the sample's structural characteristics. Hollow instruments will cut out small chunks of mud and test them for stress-bearing qualities and for patterns of compression. Basic research in these areas will build knowledge to improve the technology of ocean bottom construction.

Frugality and extravagance—that's the contradiction on this 24-hour run. Thousands of dollars in electronic gear and some \$12,000 in cruise time combine with home-made equipment and secondhand parts to produce a mission filled with Boy Scout-like improvisation.

Like Tom Gilliard's "accelerometer" with its \$60 secondhand, super 8 home movie camera. And the two 110-foot rusty steel coring pipes purchased at a junk yard for just \$200 apiece.

\$20,000 PIPE WANTED

"What we really needed to avoid the breaking of that second core was a stainless steel and teflon pipe, but they cost \$20,000 each," explains Dr. Hollister. But with limited funds available, experimentation must begin as cheaply as possible. "Once we've established the feasibility of going this deep with the drop-pipe method, we can come back with a stronger case for expanded funding," he adds.

Meanwhile, the Knorr will head to sea again, this time for the North Atlantic as a part of Geosecs, a major oceanographic program funded by the National Science Foundation. Like the whalers that once sailed forth from Woods Hole on worldwide quests, she begins a lonely 10-month journey.

Her object now: the sea, not its bottom, as she stops for water samples from Iceland to Antarctica. "How fast do ocean currents mix?" her new crew of scientists will ask. And the answers will help tell how fast wastes disperse after entering the sea.

Oceanographic exploration—complicated and costly, but scarcely a drop in the bucket compared to the rocket research leading into space.

"I still always am amazed how much more we know about the moon than the ocean," muses a University of Texas scientist as the Knorr turns back to Woods Hole.

FISCAL SANITY IS NECESSARY

HON. DEL CLAWSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Evening Star of August 11 contains an editorial which is a call for demonstration of a mere modicum of fiscal sanity by this Congress. I do not see how these arguments can be ignored and therefore commend them to the attention of my colleagues at this point in the RECORD.

The editorial follows:

A TIME FOR THE VETO

Two weeks ago President Nixon sent an unusually stiff message to Congress, warning with the phrase "let there be no misunderstanding" that he will veto excessive spending measures. Now, with the final clearance of a \$30.5 billion health, education, welfare and labor appropriations bill, he has his first good chance to prove he meant business.

Here is a spending bill covering a vast array of social programs, from Medicaid and the generally unpopular system of public welfare subsidies to research on major diseases and assistance to the nation's school districts. Largely in the health research and public education fields, both the House and Senate loaded the bill so full of goodies that it exceeds the President's budget by a minimum of \$1.7 billion.

We say minimum because the problem goes much farther. For within the bill is a provision for funding a subsidy program that was overlooked until recently but now has state governments by the dozens running to Washington for money. The states have discovered that by making minor changes in social service projects they had been operating with their own money, they now can get from Washington 75 cents of every dollar spent.

Early this year the President allowed \$1.2 billion for this subsidy program and suggested that figure be legislated as a ceiling. The House ignored the suggestion. The Senate did stipulate a ceiling of \$2.5 billion, but that was knocked out in conference commit-

tee. And so the sky is the limit. If the bill becomes law, so many states will be applying for money that a huge supplemental appropriation will be necessary later this year, and the estimates now are that this one program alone will cost \$4.8 billion in fiscal 1973.

Now that would be an enormous windfall for the states. It is backdoor revenue sharing—unplanned, ungilded, untenable. The money involved, moreover, is almost as much as the real and much debated revenue-sharing bill, backed by President Nixon, passed by the House and awaiting action in the Senate.

The Nixon administration can share some of the blame for the problem by not spotlighting it earlier. Congress deserves much of the blame. It has run scared of the governors in failing to put a brake on the social services subsidy program. It has catered to education, health and other interest groups. It has played politics in daring the President to exercise his veto power, and in doing so, it has abandoned fiscal integrity.

But the entire spending measure is so bad, so out of line with what this year's budget can stand, that the President should have no trouble in justifying a veto and at the same time ordering the appropriations process to begin again, this time in a more rational, responsible way. We hope he does so as soon as the bill reaches his desk.

LABOR-HEW CONFERENCE REPORT

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1972

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to use the passage of the conference report on H.R. 15417 to appropriate funds in fiscal 1973 for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare.

I am gratified that the conference committee has seen the wisdom of approving the additional funds for bilingual education which Representative BADILLO and I proposed earlier before the House. The increase provides for an additional \$15 million beyond the original House appropriation for the bilingual education program.

Spanish-speaking students have continually faced educational problems because schools have been unable to properly meet their educational needs. As a result of these inadequate educational opportunities, Spanish-speaking students have a lower achievement rate, drop out of schools at an earlier age, have poorer reading skills, and tend to repeat more grades than their Anglo peers.

Most of these problems stem from the individual school's inability to effectively teach Spanish-speaking students due to the school's failure to tailor its teaching methods to the unique problems and background of the student.

Therefore, the Bilingual Education Act was passed by Congress in 1968 as a partial answer to the social problems encountered by Spanish-speaking students. The act provides that the school curriculum be presented in the native language of the student and places emphasis on the tradition and culture of the student. The program recognizes the unique contribution the Spanish language has

made to American culture and the need for participants to be schooled in both English and Spanish.

Unfortunately, less than 2.5 percent of the eligible students are now participating in this program due to the administration's failure to utilize more than 30 percent of the funds which Congress has authorized for the program. The action we have taken will enable us to fund another 110 projects and help 90,000 more children. This represents a substantial increase in the number of students who will receive the benefits of this unique program and I sincerely hope that the President will consider this in his deliberations on this bill.

WHAT ARE THEY HIDING IN THAILAND?

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, the American people may not know it, but there are now more U.S. servicemen in Thailand than there are in Vietnam. Those fighting the air war, however, are hidden behind "The Teakwood Curtain." No American or foreign newsmen are being permitted to enter airbases either built or vastly improved by U.S. taxpayer dollars. Ironically, similar bases in South Vietnam are open to American correspondents who tell our people what is going on.

What are they hiding in Thailand? What is it that they cannot or would not tell us about how our sons, fathers, and brothers are dying? The Thai people do not know either; they also are kept in the dark.

President Nixon takes every opportunity to make known the withdrawal of American fighting men from Vietnam, but he says nothing about the buildup in Thailand. It is time for an accounting to the American people. Most Americans think we are pulling out of Southeast Asia. But we are not pulling out and they should know it. It is this freedom of information that the Nixon administration has given so much lipservice or is it outright secrecy?

Come home, Mr. President.

Come home and read the following August 6 editorial from the New York Times, then keep your promise to tell the American people what their Government is doing:

The editorial follows:

THE HIDDEN WAR

The shift from ground to air in the focus of American military activities in Indochina has meant a shift from units based in South Vietnam to combat groups operating from air bases in Thailand and carriers at sea. The result has been a drastic cut in the visibility of the war to the American people, who must still bear the moral and financial burdens of this interminable conflict.

Some loss of visibility is inevitable in this new kind of war since correspondents cannot hope to cover personally the impact of bombings on wide-ranging targets, especially those in North Vietnam. But the American pub-

lic could—and certainly should—know a great deal more than it is presently being allowed to know about the massive air actions being carried out by American pilots and crews.

A major obstacle to better coverage of the air war has been the refusal of officials in Thailand to permit American correspondents to visit seven air bases in their country from which a majority of the current strikes originate. American officials, to whom correspondents have appealed, take refuge in the argument that the bases are under Thai sovereignty and that the Thais are reluctant to have attention drawn to them.

This is a lame excuse for cutting off press access to bases built by Americans and used almost exclusively by American planes. Similar bases in South Vietnam, which are under Vietnamese sovereignty, have always been open to American correspondents. There are more American military men in Thailand today than there are in South Vietnam. The American people—and the people of Thailand, for that matter—are entitled to know what they are doing there.

POLISH-AMERICAN DAY IN NEW JERSEY

HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, August 6, 1972, the New Jersey Division of the Polish-American Congress held its annual Polish-American Day festivities in Somerville, N.J.

The theme of this year's celebration was the 500th birthday of Nicolaus Copernicus—the great astronomer; and the Polish-American community efforts to participate in the 200th anniversary of the gaining of independence by this great country of ours, which will take place 4 years from now—in 1976.

The several thousand people who participated in this celebration expressed great enthusiasm that a great Polish scientist is to be honored by the American people next year, through the issuance of a commemorative stamp by our Post Office Department and through local celebrations throughout this country.

I had the pleasure to be one of the speakers at this celebration of New Jersey's annual Polish-American Day, and, with your permission, Mr. Speaker, I would like to include my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The remarks follow:

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI

I am very grateful to the New Jersey Division of the Polish American Congress for the invitation to be with you this afternoon in order to participate in the festivities you have arranged to celebrate your annual Polish American Day.

With this Polish American Day you are beginning the observance of the birthday of the world's most famous astronomer, Nicolaus Copernicus, and ending with the celebration of American Freedom, gained 200 years ago.

Copernicus—the great astronomer and father of modern science—was born in Poland in 1473. He was outstanding in many fields, and distinguished himself as a theologian, scholar, painter, poet, physician, lawyer, economist, soldier, statesman and scien-

tist. But above all, he was an eminent astronomer—so eminent that his theories formed the basis for modern astronomy. It was he who disproved the idea that the earth is in the center of the universe and formulated the theories which led to modern-day space exploration.

Copernicus completed his early education in Poland, but soon was attracted to Italy where he studied at the Universities of Bologna and Padua and elsewhere. This was a period of time when impressive achievements were emanating from Italy—it was when Columbus' voyages to the Western Hemisphere were taking place, and when Michelangelo, DaVinci, Raphael, and so many others were enlarging man's horizons in the world of arts and science.

The United States and Poland, as well as the scientific community throughout the world, are joining next year in marking the 500th anniversary of Copernicus' birth. Of all the scientists in world history, Copernicus laid the foundation for modern science.

Until the discovery by Copernicus, it has been an accepted theory that the universe revolved around the earth. Ignoring tradition and his peers, Copernicus persevered with his research and doggedly concluded that, rather than revolving around the earth, the universe revolved around the sun.

The Copernican theory was known but not accepted for many years because of the opposition of the Church and the complete conflict with the teachings of the Bible.

All of the accomplishments of Copernicus as churchman, physician, economist, and soldier, great as they were, are eclipsed by his work as astronomer. The vastness of the mathematical problem in the heliocentric system as conceived by Copernicus required an unusual intellect.

But in Copernicus, intellect was sustained by moral heroism that, in humble pursuit of truth, he dared to attack the problem and to challenge the scientific tradition of centuries, even though it was supported by the universal church of which he was a loyal member.

The greatness of Copernicus consists in his having formed and developed a new theory, and not having provided astronomy with new facts.

Paying tribute to Copernicus is particularly timely because of the relationship of his pioneering theory to modern space research.

It is extremely gratifying to know that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration announced that the United States plans to name its next astronomical satellite for Copernicus. The satellite, expected to have a 12-month orbit in space, is to be launched sometime this month.

The Postmaster General, E. T. Klassen, announced the decision of the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee to issue a special commemorative stamp for the Copernicus anniversary next year.

The National Academy of Sciences is heading up arrangements for the world observance, at the suggestion of the Polish Government.

The Academy has named a special committee headed by Dr. Antoni Zygmund of the University of Chicago and Dr. Jerzy Neyman of the University of California at Berkeley as vice chairman. Both Drs. Zygmund and Neyman are members of the Polish Academy of Science in Warsaw as well as the National Academy of Sciences.

The Academy committee is progressing nicely with its planning and is receiving full cooperation of the Smithsonian Institution. An extensive collection of memorabilia, including items on loan from Poland, is being assembled for display in Washington next spring. It will provide the background for a scientific symposium conducted by distinguished specialists but directed in important part toward the laymen.

Recently, the president of the National Academy of Sciences, Dr. Philip Handler, signed a protocol with the Polish Government for a major expansion in scientific exchange between the United States and Poland.

Included in the agreement are plans for establishment near Warsaw of a Copernican Center of Fundamental Research. The center is proposed as a major institute of science and teaching in fundamental areas of astronomy and selected subjects of physics, intensification of scientific cooperation, and provision for education and advancement of highly qualified scientists and researchers. The center would be under joint supervision of the Polish Academy of Science and the University of Warsaw.

Initial outlay for the center is estimated at \$1 million, with succeeding phases to involve as much as 20 times the original estimated cost.

The scientific communities in both the United States and Poland are making a tremendous effort to focus attention on scientific research in connection with the Copernicus anniversary.

In the light of the pioneering efforts of the United States in space research and the great interest of the scientific community, it seems most appropriate that the United States Government recognize the 500th anniversary of the birth of Copernicus.

Copernicus has given so much to the world that he has been honored the world over. In tribute to Copernicus and in recognition of the notable contributions of Polish-Americans to the advancement of our own country, I feel that it is indeed fitting and appropriate that a special day be designated in his honor to mark the 500th anniversary of his birth.

I am pleased that the United States House of Representatives has taken action on July 27th and passed a House Joint Resolution (H.J. Res. 1026) which authorizes and requests the President of the United States to proclaim February 19, 1973, as Nicolaus Copernicus Day.

Thus we are on the threshold of accomplishing the first objective set for ourselves on this Polish and American Day and we must turn our efforts to bring to the American people the part Polish patriots played in achieving the independence of America.

In 1976, America will celebrate its 200th anniversary of Independence. It is not too early for Polish-Americans to begin laying plans for this great celebration and to bring to the American people's attention the role that the Poles played in this fight for independence and the role that many Poles have had in raising the cultural and economic standard of this great nation of ours.

In the struggle for independence our thoughts are turned to Kosciuszko and Pulaski who fought side by side with the American forces to gain freedom and liberty in the Revolutionary War. We know from history the valiant acts these two great freedom fighters have exhibited in America's quest for independence.

In America's formative years there were many Poles who contributed much toward America's greatness of today. We must remember the Poles who emigrated to the American shores to work in our mines, later in our steel mills, automobile plants, on the farms and in logging camps.

The early Polish settlers were not content with being just a part of early American history. They wanted to actively participate in the formation of a great nation. Thus, the Poles staged the first labor strike at Jamestown, Virginia long before the American Revolution. They did not protest the working conditions of that colony, but stopped work until they were assured by

the colony leaders that they would have the right to vote in the affairs of the settlement.

On the cultural front, we have such Polish stalwarts as Paderewski, who played many concerts in the United States, and whose heart lies at Arlington Cemetery, which, according to his last wishes, is to be returned to Poland when his beloved country once again regains its total independence.

I am quite sure that Polish-American organizations, both National and local, will present a well-documented history of Polish participation in gaining America's Freedom and its development over the past 200 years.

Four years—1976—may seem far away, but to properly and fully document our Polish contribution to this freedom requires that we begin now.

I thank the committee for inviting me to the New Jersey Polish-American Day and for permitting me to extend these few remarks to you. This was an occasion to meet my many old friends and to make the acquaintance of many new friends.

WONDER WHERE THE MONEY WENT?

HON. J. EDWARD ROUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. ROUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to continue, in another vein, a discussion I brought up before on the folly of our foreign assistance program. I wish today to reiterate a position I have taken during my almost 12-year tenure in Congress, namely that economic assistance information should be totally available to the public, the taxpayers who foot the bills.

Twelve years ago when I first approached the Congress on this subject, as a then freshman Member of this august body, foreign aid was considered a popular and progressive policy. I opposed the program at that time for many of the same reasons that are surfacing today; because such assistance involves us needlessly in the affairs of other nations who frequently scoff at our generosity; and because the massive expenditures of these tax dollars lead us to neglect priorities here at home for dubious projects abroad.

Also, 12 years ago, when foreign aid bills came to the floor of the House, I endeavored to lift the veil of secrecy that shrouded the way our Nation was financing countries all over the world. When I introduced an amendment to the mutual security bill in 1959 for this purpose, I clearly stated that I was not trying to remove the secrecy lid from military aid for foreign nations—since at that time such assistance seemed related to our own security and the need for secrecy on military assistance was at least arguable—but only from economic assistance. I was at that time out of tune with the times and so unsuccessful in my attempt. I was a voice crying in the wilderness.

However, I am happy to report that in the last few years the Congress has attuned itself to a new strain, emanating primarily from the voices of the public

who seriously question the need for and value of billions of dollars for tribute in the nature of foreign aid. Accordingly, in the last few years both economic and military assistance have been in large part declassified, the military most recently in just the last year—declassification is not complete on the military for while the total figures are now unclassified, descriptions of the programs and the congressional presentations are not public.

I am gratified at this development, but my enthusiasm and optimism are tempered by the fact that this was an administrative decision without the force of law. So last year when the foreign aid bill was on the floor of the House, knowing that economic assistance was no longer classified, I attempted to impose an amendment guaranteeing the continuance of that open policy, for I was fearful that what had been given by fiat, could be taken away by fiat, and I felt that the Congress should make its will known by law on this matter of secrecy about foreign economic assistance. I specifically included only economic assistance in my amendment; I thought this almost unarguable. I could not see why there would be any objection to giving the force of law to the practice adopted of not classifying economic assistance.

My amendment did not prevail and in discussion on the floor, Mr. MORGAN, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, stated, to my surprise, that "some of the material presented to us is always classified" in reference to security supporting assistance. Security supporting assistance is economic assistance to select countries to promote or maintain their economic or political stability. Those same countries generally receive military assistance, but security supporting assistance is economic. So it seemed to my amazement that economic assistance existed in a limbo of being both classified and nonclassified.

Once again this year I have tried to resolve this issue. We are now considering a foreign aid bill which is essentially military since we passed a 2-year authorization for economic aid last year. Security supporting assistance, however, has come up again, because, although economic assistance, it has provided assistance to special nations faced with an immediate security threat to help them avoid, as the congressional presentation for fiscal 1973 puts it "simultaneous deterioration of the national economy as much as possible."

Now I find in researching this security supporting assistance that it is both classified and not, as seemed the case last year. I am assured by the Department of State, under which this program operates, that anyone who wrote in or asked for information in the congressional presentation document could receive that information. But I am also told that there are details or aspects to the planning of the program that are classified, and these sometimes become the subject of special closed hearings.

I have in hand a copy of one of these

hearings, this one before the Subcommittee on U.S. Security Agreements and Commitments Abroad of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Aid Activities in Laos. In April of this year these secret hearings were held before that subcommittee and AID funding under the supporting assistance title of the Foreign Assistance Act was discussed. In July a "sanitized" version of these hearings was printed and the full information regarding which funds were spent for what kinds of programs in Laos was denied the public. That is a story unto itself which I will not get into today.

What concerns me is the secrecy element. I cannot see that our security is threatened by a full revelation of our fiscal commitments, our economic commitments in Laos, or any where else. I do believe that fiscal responsibility to the taxpayer is greatly threatened thereby. Has not the taxpayer a right to know exactly how we will spend two-thirds of the security supporting assistance funds in Vietnam in fiscal 1973, \$585 million for economic assistance at a time when the American people are being taxed to provide billions in war materials to destroy important economic assets in that same country?

This raises the profound question: are documents secret when their publication would call into question policies that are either unpopular or indefensible, or because, as Senator STUART SYMINGTON suggests in a preface to the report on Laos, there is evidence that funds are shifted around by the executive department depending upon "policy considerations" of the moment?

Perhaps gradually the whole fabric of both economic and military assistance will be made available to the public. It seems to me that secrecy is maintained until pressure is exerted by the Congress and the public; then secrecy is lifted. If there is no more justification than this for secrecy, it is obviously not needed. If there is a compelling rationale, then we should all know it. Most of all, we should know, as members of Congress and the public should be informed, specifically what is and what is not classified information, whatever the degree of classification from confidential through top secret and why.

I tend to believe that in each case, if the reasons for classification of economic assistance information were rendered, these reasons would not be compelling or convincing enough to stand the light of day or reason. Then in that happy future the public would clearly perceive where and how and when and why tax dollars were being spent for foreign economic assistance. Then the Congress could be truly held responsible for these expenditures.

POLITICS OF DEVASTATION

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, I call my colleagues' attention to a new publica-

tion, "Nixon and the Environment, The Politics of Devastation." Written by 13 authors representing consumer, conservation, and union groups, it assesses the environmental record of the Nixon administration and concludes that in this administration political considerations have taken precedence over the public interest.

A review of the book follows:

[From "Not Man Apart," August 1972]

NIXON AND THE ENVIRONMENT: THE POLITICS OF DEVASTATION

(Reviewed by Polly Roberts)

Beneath the title, a dead seagull, belly up, a sick grin on its face. But despite the melodramatic cover, this book is no diatribe. Rather, its authors—all longtime members of environmental, consumer and labor lobbies in Washington, D.C.—each provide detailed and sophisticated reports on an Administration whose environmental record defies simplistic analysis.

How does one fathom an Administration that insists on sound economic criteria to limit the water development porkbarrel, but eagerly refuels the Highway Trust Fund porkbarrel? That stands up to the chemical industries on use of the pesticides DDT and 2, 4, 5-T, but yields to them on protection of workers from noxious fumes? That works overtime to save the Everglades from jet-ports, but fosters the trans-Alaska pipeline in the name of "national security"? That halts the Interior Department's notorious wildlife poisoning programs, but refuses to spend money appropriated by Congress to prevent the poisoning by lead paint of thousands of inner city children?

The closer examination provided by Rathlesberger, *et al.*, reveals some method to the Administration's madness, a method determined mostly by politics, of course, but in good measure by the ideology of the President and his close associates. This ideology has all the more impact in that the President has centralized decision-making power as never before in the hands of his White House staff—the shadowy Kissingers and Whitakers, Ehrlichmans and Flanigans—and his accountants in the Office of Management and Budget, none of whom Congress can even question.

And who are Nixon's associates? The American corporate elite, the very group, ironically, which spawned the traditional conservation movement, with its emphasis on parks, wilderness and wildlife. Russell Train, former President of the Conservation Foundation and now Chairman of the White House Council on Environmental Quality moves easily among the corporation presidents, with their mountain lake cabins and Key Biscayne resorts. They listen sympathetically to a plea for the Everglades, or the bald eagle. (Nor do they forget that many traditional conservationists are—or were—like them, Republicans). This ideological sympathy with conservation narrowly construed probably led the Administration to fight for the \$156 million to purchase the Everglades watershed, and to ban the poisoning of predators on public lands this year, 1972, when not a conservation vote could be gained by it.

But when traditional conservatism treads on powerful economic toes, the Administration wavers, or, especially when the toes belong to the oil industry, stands firmly in opposition. Thus the Administration could dramatically halt the one third complete Cross Florida Barge Canal, yet thumpingly endorse the Tennessee Tombigbee Waterway, a sort of duplicate Mississippi River whose environmental destructiveness is matched only by its dismal economic rating. Although Secretary of Transportation John Volpe, of highway builder background, quickly recognized that "There is no government order

decreeing the rapid transit must perish while highways become parking lots for miles of angry commuters," the Administration stood staunchly by its highway lobby friends during the renewal fight for the Highway Trust Fund. Although the Administration could spend the full amounts authorized for park acquisition, it nonetheless could oppose the idea of Sawtooth National Park on land containing a potentially valuable copper mine, and could support wholeheartedly the lumber industry's raid on National Forests in the Timber Supply Act. And of course, all in the hallowed name of National Security, the Administration endorsed the trans-Alaska pipeline and offshore oil drilling despite compelling environmental and economic reasons against them.

While Nixon and his courtiers may understand if not always support traditional conservationists, they find themselves at total odds with the new "environmentalists." For the environmentalists—often young, Democratic, frequently graduates of Ralph Nader's Washington, D.C. warren of public interest cells—attack problems like air and water pollution, energy, growth, and secretiveness in government decision making. They directly threaten the pocketbooks and privileges of the corporate elite. Worse, they ally themselves with such traditional enemies of big business as labor unions, or with dissident minorities. The Nixon Administration has responded to the new environmentalists with implacable hostility, veiled to the degree necessitated by political reality—which for most of the Administration was an Edmund Muskie, the probable Democratic candidate in 1972, ready to capitalize on any missteps. Thus the Administration, while it could not prevent passage of the relatively strong Air Quality Amendments of 1970, subsequently sabotaged the legislation administratively; the water pollution legislation of 1972 did not get that far. The Administration has made a mockery of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, which could have prevented thousands of needless deaths, diseases and injuries. On the other hand, the powerless poor in their rat-infested, lead-poisoned ghettos have earned only the Administration's benign neglect.

In short, the Nixon Administration's environmental record, good, and—mostly—bad, reflects the slightly ambivalent tendencies of the country's corporate rulers. *Nixon and the Environment*, through its extraordinary wealth of detail, its generally high quality writing, and its intimate portrayal of life in Washington, presents a fascinating account whose value transcends both the environmental issues and this particular Administration. For it lays out, for all to see, the unpublished sources of policy which determine an Administration's real record on any issue. But it also provides eloquent witness to the fact that another four years of Nixon might indeed invite the devastation of the book's subtitle.

SGT. JACK MORIARTY, OF
HOMICIDE SQUAD

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, to many Americans, the word "detective" rings up images of men who have starred in police dramas on television and in the movies—men who solve mysteries with their revolvers and carouse during their spare hours.

A man who is far more dedicated and far more effective than the fictional de-

tectives is my longtime personal friend, Sgt. Jack Moriarty of the Washington Police Department Homicide Squad. Men of his courage and dedication to the cause of justice are the backbone of crime-fighting efforts in the District of Columbia.

The Washington Star recently ran a feature-length article on Jack Moriarty, and I think it provides good insights into the demands made upon law enforcement officers. I insert that article into the RECORD, so that my colleagues can better appreciate the contributions being made by a brave, intelligent, and dedicated police officer:

MORIARTY'S GUIDED TOUR

(By David Braaten)

He's not a skirt chasing misfit like the hero of "The French Connection."

Unlike Dirty Harry, he doesn't trample the Constitution or department regulations to nail the bad guys and has never fired his .38 Special at anyone.

It gets worse.

Sgt. Jack Moriarty doesn't drink anything stronger than restaurant coffee. Doesn't smoke. Goes to church regularly. Solid family man. Softspoken, keeps his temper under extremes of provocation. A little overweight, a little gray, he'll be 47 next month.

No glamor here, no flamboyance. He claims, in his wry, self-deprecating way, to be "The Archie Bunker of Hillandale, Md.," and there's even a faint, jowly resemblance to Archie.

Yet Moriarty, if not Super Cop, is perhaps the super-typical detective of the Homicide Squad, the elite 40-man team that solves 90 percent of the District's killings last year, and is aiming to better its record this year.

And, he's the old pro who led Chief of Detectives Mahlon Pitts—a hard-eyed man not given to giddy effusions of praise for his subordinates—to declare recently that he'd like to have a whole squad of Moriartys.

Experience is what makes a good homicide detective, according to Pitts, and with his 11 years on the squad, experience is Moriarty's long suit.

Experience is what transforms a routine cruise around the city with Moriarty and his current partner, Eddie Myers, a macabre sightseeing tour the Gray Line will never offer its customers.

Fourteenth and G means downtown shopping to most people; on the Moriarty tour, it's the site of a Hot Shoppes restaurant where the detective posing as Robert Ammidown, met a messenger for the extortionist who was trying to shake down Ammidown after the murder of his wife, Mrs. Linda Ammidown.

A gas station on South Capitol Street would draw no comment from a tourist guide; to Moriarty, it is remembered, with a chuckle, as "Tony Lee's gas station."

The convicted killer claimed, at one point in his labyrinthine defense, that he had been dickering to buy the property. What he didn't know was that the gas station is a key portion of a block-size parcel, ripe for multimillion-dollar development and owned by a big corporation that never heard of Tony Lee. The prosecution was quick to document this and drill one more hole in Lee's defense.

The Evening Star building is a noticeable landmark in Southeast; to Moriarty, a nearby alley sticks out more sharply. "That's where they found the body (of Diane Johnson) in the Hogate's case."

A large, shabby apartment house in the 14th Street ghetto is described on Moriarty's guided tour as "probably the most infamous building in Washington," familiar to a good many of the Homicide Squad's "clients"—victims, suspects, witnesses and informants.

Not far away, near Thomas circle, a much

fancier apartment building reminds Moriarty of still another case: A pay telephone hangs on a fence across the street, and a man living in the apartment house used to stand on his balcony and dial the pay phone number when someone he wanted to meet came along. If the passerby picked up the ringing phone—who could resist?—and the conversation progressed satisfactorily, the new friend would be invited up to the apartment.

"He did it once too often," Moriarty recalls. "When we got him, there were 50 stab wounds in his body."

The new Southwest is an area of plush high-rise apartments and townhouses on the Gray Line tour; on Moriarty's, it's also the location of establishments, whose customers are mostly homosexuals, and possible sources of information on a recent killing. With some chagrin, he recalls how he and Myers stopped in at one, then another, hoping to be unobtrusive enough to ask questions and show the victim's photograph around without causing a lot of excitement.

Everyone else was in sport shirts and slacks, and the two detectives, in the business suits and ties that promote anonymity in most locales, might just as well have had "COP" stamped on their foreheads.

"So, we went to this third place," Moriarty recalls, "and we figured maybe we'd blend in a little better if we took off our neckties and hold our jackets over one arm to hide our guns."

He pauses, and both he and Myers start laughing.

"When we finally got in, we were the only ones in the place wearing any clothes at all," said Moriarty, shaking his head in wonder. "They were all sitting around at tables, and the most any of them had on was a turkish towel."

Adding to his chagrin over this small fiasco is the fact that their embarrassment was all for nothing. The case was cracked eventually by an informant far removed from the gay bars of Southwest.

The only trouble with Moriarty's often amusing anecdotes, of course, is that they are gallows humor. At the base point of each reminiscence there is, after all, a dead person, and not even Moriarty's skill as a raconteur can disguise this distasteful circumstance.

No one realizes this better than Moriarty himself.

Apologizing to a reporter who was tagging along on a midnight-to-eight shift to see how homicide detectives operate, Moriarty commented on the unusually dull nature of the night, which had produced not so much as a slightly questionable death from any cause.

"In a way," he remarked, "sometimes it's better to have a routine case to work on—like a guy killing his wife."

In context, it was a perfectly reasonable remark, but when reminded that it would look pretty coldblooded in print, Moriarty said: "I guess it does sound callous, referring to a tragedy in someone's life as routine. A homicide can wreck a whole family, but it can still be routine to us."

"You can't get emotionally involved, or you'd fall apart. And it would affect your judgment."

There is another reason the homicide detective learns to steel himself to the most harrowing situations—grief, rage, hysteria, whatever.

"There are things that have to be done, and someone's got to do the thing. That's us."

Translated to specifics, this means Moriarty and his fellow detectives have the thankless task of suspecting everyone connected with an unexplained, violent death—including (and sometimes especially) the grieving spouse. It means they must ask the questions that nobody else would dream of asking at such a time, and, what's worse, treat the

answers with a heartless skepticism that nobody should decently have.

"Almost subconsciously, you notice things that just aren't right," explained Chief Pitts, a Homicide Squad alumnus himself. "First comes the doubt, however slight; then you wonder why and you look for a motive. You can't accept what any individual says at face value."

The stage on which a possible suspect appears before the homicide detective often is the cold, gray confines of the city morgue, where the grim ritual of identifying the victim's body is enacted.

"We're tough critics," says Moriarty. "You get a guy down to identify his wife's body and he reacts, and you watch his reaction. A lot of times, they're stoics. They just stand there and look, and they don't say anything. Or maybe they faint. Or throw up. But kicking the wall? Running up and down screaming? You think to yourself, 'Something isn't right. You just get a feeling it's an act.'"

So you lock him up on the spot, right? Wrong. You just start the procedure at which homicide detectives spend much of their working lives: asking questions.

"What we're after is information," Moriarty explains. "You can't ever tell who has the information you need, so you talk to everybody."

Moriarty knows better than to expect the truth the first time around.

"There are people who'll lie to you twice and then give it straight," he says. "There are people who tell little white lies, and you've got to try to figure out what the lies are and why they told them. And there are some people who sincerely want to help, but they don't know; they give you wrong information and there goes a whole week out of your life following a wrong lead."

"When you're dealing with a relative—let's say, the husband of the victim—you don't expect his story to make sense in every detail the first time, because he's probably in shock. In fact, if his story is too straight the first time that might make you suspicious. But a few days or a week later, on the second or third try, he should be able to clear up the discrepancies in his original version."

There is one suspect in a still unsolved case, Moriarty notes with some frustration, who has told his story half a dozen times and hasn't got it straight yet.

"We'll get him," he says with calm certainty. "Sooner or later, we'll get him."

Like Javert in Les Misérables, Moriarty can be implacable—in his pleasant, mild-mannered way. He was largely responsible for cracking the Ammidown case, pursuing his suspicions to the ultimate payoff when a lot of people who might have known better thought he was cockeyed. If he has any basic professional credo, it is that murder unravels itself. All that's needed is the right information.

"Somebody knows," said Majority of the then-unsolved murder that took him on the rounds of the city's gay bars. "Somebody knows just what happened to that sonofagun. Maybe four or five people know. It's just a matter of finding one of them." He was right. It wasn't Moriarty who found the tipster, but somebody did.

Each detective has his own method of questioning. Moriarty's combines patience, understanding and a not entirely spurious sympathy for the persons he's grilling.

"He has the ability to talk to a witness, to turn him from hostile to friendly," said Pitts.

"He can talk to anyone on any level and relate to them," said Asst. U.S. Atty. Harold Sullivan, who has worked with Moriarty for years and is an unabashed fan. "Jack's an extremely sensitive man. He understands the hangups people have. He can get inside them, find the hangup and erase it."

It has been said of Moriarty that he could charm the skin off a snake—and has frequently done just that. Part of it is inherited

(Irish all the way back, on both sides). But "it's more than just Irish b.s.," said Sullivan, as he recalled Moriarty's treatment of an informant in a case a few years ago.

The man has been in jail for some time and was being allowed his first family visit. Moriarty slipped him a nickel's worth of penny candy so he would have something to give his daughter when she came.

"He didn't do it for information," Sullivan said. "How could you buy information with a nickel's worth of candy? He just understood how the guy must feel, having his little girl see him in jail like that—and how important it would be for him to have something to give her. Jack would have done it for anyone . . . though, of course, it did establish a bond between them."

"Our clientele set the pace," is the way Moriarty puts it. "You try to tune into them. Keep them talking. Take abuse if necessary—it doesn't cost you anything. If they want to scream at me and call me names, that's all right with me. Just so they give the information I'm after."

Sometimes the questioning can be downright painful to a man of Moriarty's essentially straight-arrow nature. Like the interview he conducted recently at about 4 a.m. on a sidewalk in the 14th Street ghetto. ("Let's face it, we can't go to church and ask these people anything—and the people in church wouldn't be able to tell us anything.")

The subject of the interview was a certain notorious madam, who ran a stable of whores from her "office"—a Cadillac parked at the curb. Moriarty had a picture to show her, a photograph of a homicide victim.

"It's a lazy man's way of interviewing maybe 50 or 60 prostitutes," Moriarty explained. None of her girls or her competitors was suspected of the murder, but Moriarty thought the victim might have started at 14th Street on his fatal night or that word might have filtered back there.

The madam, a slim attractive black woman of about 30, dressed in an expensive, clinging white pantsuit, recognized the unmarked cruiser. ("They know if it's Homicide, Robbery or Vice") as it pulled up at the curb opposite.

"Come over here, baby," called Myers pleasantly:

"You come on over here, honey," she replied, just as pleasantly.

"Which is by way of showing that she's smarter than you," muttered Moriarty. "Go ahead. Make the U-turn."

The madam played it to the hilt.

"What's up, Doc?" she said for openers, sipping an amber liquid through a straw and treating the two detectives like customers. "You got a little chump change you want to spend here?"

Moriarty kept his cool. ("If you can mentally grit your teeth, that's what I was doing," he said later.)

The scene that followed can only be described as poignant. Moriarty, middle-aged, respectable, business-suited, got out of the car, showed the madam the photograph and engaged her in a rather more formal—if not more business-like—conversation than she is used to from guys who look like him.

Fifteen or 20 minutes Moriarty stood there, hands in pockets, rocking back and forth on his heels, while the woman subtly mocked him with words and gesture, and in the end produced no more than a vague promise to ask around about the man in the photograph.

Back in the car, Moriarty couldn't help wondering how the madam could be so brazen, so heedless of the police presence. "She's operating like she has a license," he said, with undisguised bitterness. To Homicide, she was a source of information, and it is no part of his job to lock her up for loitering or soliciting. But he was tempted.

"One of these days we're going to lock her up," he said. "I'm going to say, 'Come here, I've got something to show you,' and it'll be a pair of handcuffs, not a photograph. And I hope to God I'm the guy that does it."

"It would be interesting to see who called me on it."

"We'll get her, all right," said Myers, "but I bet she'll be a victim, not a defendant."

Moriarty agreed. "She doesn't stand the remotest chance of dying a natural death."

Even on a quiet night, a homicide detective may have to demonstrate the apparent callousness of his job. A possibly fatal shooting had occurred before he and Myers came on duty, and they went to the emergency room of George Washington University Hospital to look in on the victim.

The suspect was the woman's boy friend, and his name and description were already known. Two bullets, one lodged in the spinal column, had nearly killed the woman. If she did die, it would be a case for Homicide, so they were just getting a head start.

While Myers stood on the side of the bed taking notes, Moriarty asked the woman questions, quietly but persistently, his voice calm, reassuring, sympathetic. Within five minutes, he had confirmed the identity of her assailant, established a motive (jealousy) and elicited a detailed rundown of the clothes he was wearing, the location of the apartment he lived in and the fact that he was right-handed.

"There was nothing forensic about that questioning," Moriarty said later when asked about the lefthanded-right-handed business. "It was just self-preservation. If he's lefthanded, you know which hand to look for a gun in, and it's the first one you put the cuffs on."

The doctor on duty had told the detectives the victim would live, but Moriarty disagreed. Doctors, he feels, are professional optimists, like airplane pilots.

"She'll be dead by tomorrow afternoon," he said. In this case, he was wrong and the doctor was right. The woman lived, but is paralyzed. Scratch one case for Homicide.

An hour or so later, on another swing through the 14th Street area (the church where Homicide's parishioners congregate most heavily), Moriarty and Myers spotted a young white girl standing all alone on the corner of 13th and S Streets.

Myers parked the car in front of her and Moriarty got out. The girl regarded him with wide-eyed complacency.

"What's your name?"

"Ummm . . . Mary."

"What are you doing here, Mary?"

"Ummm . . . Waiting for a friend."

"A friend?"

"Ummm . . . Yuh. A good friend. A friend of the family."

"I see. What's his name, Mary?"

"His name?"

"Yeah, the name of your good friend."

"Ummm . . . John."

"How much you taking now, Mary? Interjected Myers from the car."

"Oh, I don't take the stuff, honest. I don't even like to be around people who take drugs."

"What are you doing here, then?" asked Moriarty. "You realize we're the only people around here who aren't on drugs?"

"I'm not on drugs," the girl insisted. "You can check my arms if you want." More questions brought her full name and her hometown—in Massachusetts.

"Why do you think we're interested in you?" asked Moriarty. "We're from the Homicide Squad. Do you understand that?"

No answer. Moriarty's fingers drummed on the roof of the car. The girl was breaking no law, there was nothing to do.

"Well, Mary, you go ahead, don't let us hold you up."

"Yuh. Okay."

She walked off down 13th Street. Moriarty

got back in the car. "I've got a girl at home bigger than that," he said.

An hour later, Myers spotted the girl heading into a building known as a center for drugs and prostitution.

"At least now, if she winds up on our hands," said Moriarty, "we'll know her name and where to look for her next of kin."

To hear Moriarty tell it, his work is seldom more than routine, and in the one case he admits was unusual—the Ammidown murder—his description stresses the comic aspects of the police procedure (which he arranged) with no hint that he was actually risking his life at the time.

His peregrinations around downtown Washington, posing as a harried wife-killer being victimized by an extortionist, are made to seem laughable, despite the fact that he was being trailed by two armed hoodlums who probably would have killed him if they discovered his identity.

In and out of the Hot Shoppe, in and out of the People's Drug Store, into an alleyway trailed by 18 fellow plainclothes officers who then had no way to get out save through the back door of the Presidential Arms Hotel. (Somebody picked the lock, apparently.) Everyone out but Moriarty when a car pulled into the alley. Fortuitous trash emptying by a janitor of a building backing onto the alley. ("White House security. I've got to go through to 13th Street. Your country will be proud of you.") In the clear, only to bump into the two hired guns at 13th and F. Down another alley, mingle with tourists outside O'Donnell's while the two tails search across the street. Duck back in the alley and sneak back to headquarters. Whew.

You listen to Moriarty, the native Washingtonian, Gonzaga High graduate, World War II Marine radio gunner, father of four ("The Pope's got some friends, you know") and you might just get the idea that a homicide detective's job is as quiet and uneventful as an insurance agent's or a shoe salesman's. And yet . . .

A young police reporter who knows them both compared Chief Pitts with Moriarty.

"I'd hate to have Pitts trying to get anything out of me. Did you notice the way he glares at you? His eyes sort of go out and bend down over his nose, like daggers. Sheesh."

And Moriarty?

Well, he'd joke with you, sympathize with you and understand just how you felt, and he's made you want to tell everything you know, even if it put you away for 99 years.

JOSEPH GEORGE, JR.

HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

MR. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, in each of our lives we learn to know persons who are very special. To me one of these men was Joseph George, Jr., an unselfish benefactor of mankind, who did much for me as he did for thousands of others. Recently, Mr. George passed away and I have the honor of placing certain biographical material concerning him in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. As a very exceptional man, he deserves this special tribute.

The material follows:

JOSEPH GEORGE, JR.

In the past thirty-five years many men have come to San Jose and dramatically affected the lives of thousands of individuals with their kindness, thoughtfulness, humani-

tarian and other civic causes. But no one has been more helpful to individuals, big and small, than Joseph George, Jr. Close to 1,000 saddened individuals attended the services when the Reverend Dr. Philip Barrett and the Rabbi Joseph Gitin, D.D. spoke to his memory on Saturday July 1, 1972.

Because of his concern for his fellow man regardless of his faith, his work, and kind deeds he will always be remembered as one of our most remarkable figures.

His greatest concern was for his wife, Edith, whom he married in 1929, his son, Glenn, who is following in his footsteps, his daughter-in-law Bobbe, and the three grandchildren Kevin, Mindy and Bert ages 14, 12 and 11 respectively.

But here his story begins:

Born July 7, 1899 in Valdosta, Georgia, one of four children. His father was Joseph George, Sr. and his mother Sarah George.

His early education was received in Valdosta, Georgia. It was interrupted when he enlisted in World War I at the age of 17. He served his country in chemical warfare in Hawaii. After receiving his Honorable Discharge in San Francisco, he became a salesman for Glaser Brothers Candy and Tobacco Distributors. During the depression he moved to San Jose, where he opened a branch for their company.

In 1940, he took his big step by buying Koerber Distributing Company which employed 25 people. The business, with its ups and downs, grew and prospered. In 1946 he incorporated, changing the name to Joseph George Distributors. They now have 250 employees. The thing that gladdened his heart was his relationship with his employees. He took pride in the fact that they were his friends, as well as faithful coworkers. Their problems and those of their families became his problems, and he was never too busy to listen and help.

He, like Abraham Lincoln, did not belong to any specific church. His church was in the marketplace of life. All the men of the cloth were his friends. Back in 1954, a Methodist Minister was hospitalized with a heart attack and no medical insurance. A citizens' group got up a green back bouquet. When Joe heard of it, he immediately sent his check, which was well into three figures, with a special request to have the Minister's wife send all of her household bills to him for payment for the duration of the illness.

During his 30 years of community service, he earned the respect and admiration of thousands of his fellow citizens, and his many efforts will be forever remembered. He served as President of San Jose Rotary—made Man of the Year by San Jose Kiwanis Club—a 32 Degree Mason—Member of the Board of Regents Santa Clara University—Foreman Santa Clara Grand Jury—honored for his record of service in the cause of Brotherhood by the National Conference of Christians and Jews and by Temple Emanuel, because he was the exemplar of brotherhood—Member of Santa Clara County Board of Parole Commissioners—received the Distinguished Citizens Award—President of the old Community Chest, the Alum Rock School District names an Elementary School in his honor.

Members of City, County, State, and National Government, the Judicial, Professional, Bankers, Educational-Businessmen, and Men of the Cloth felt that they lost a dear and loyal friend whose advice and inspiration will be missed. Listen to these testimonials from some of the thousands whose lives have been affected by this outstanding individual.

Fred J. Oehler, retired Vice President, Wells Fargo Bank said: "He was a man of high integrity, generous with a concern for the well-being of his fellow man."

A. P. (Dutch) Hamann, Vice President of the University of Santa Clara and former manager of the City at San Jose said: "He

was the most charitable and most honorable man I have ever known."

Ray Blackmore, former San Jose Chief of Police said: "Many times Joe asked me to take money for someone needing assistance or a person that needed help to erase his difficulties. He was always ready and willing to share a problem."

Rabbi Joseph Gitin, of Temple Emanuel, said: "Joe was a man of stellar character. His word was his bond and integrity was the hallmark of his life. He liked people and looked for their essential goodness. They liked him for what he was, a man who cared and was concerned."

Father Walter E. Schmidt, San Jose Senior Vice President of the University of Santa Clara and founder of the Santa Clara Youth Center said: "Joe was one of my first board members. Through his efforts the first \$15,000 was obtained for our new youth building where youngsters profited greatly from his kindness and generosity."

Reverend Philip W. Barrett, D.D., Pastor of Foothill Community Presbyterian Church, said: "We will always be grateful to Almighty God for his generosity in putting Joe in this area, where he touched so many lives and made them much better."

Marshall Hall, Presiding Judge, Superior, Court said: "His efforts built a monument which will live forever as an example for others to follow."

DR. JUANITA M. KREPS

HON. NICK GALIFIANAKIS

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. GALIFIANAKIS. Mr. Speaker, recently Dr. Juanita M. Kreps, already one of my most distinguished constituents, was elected to the 20-member board of directors of the New York Stock Exchange. Dr. Kreps is the first woman to be elected to the board in the 180-year history of the exchange—a fact which proves once again that she is indeed an outstanding person.

Dr. Kreps, James B. Duke professor of economics at Duke University, has always demonstrated excellence and competence in the tasks she has undertaken and I am confident that she will bring to her new position a wisdom that will serve the exchange and our Nation's economy well.

A former colleague of mine at Duke, Dr. Kreps recently resigned from her position as dean of the woman's college and assistant provost at that university. She has worked extensively and successfully with the problems of the elderly. Her accomplishments—too numerous to be listed here—include membership on the Task Force on the Older Poor and the American Council on Education, chairmanship of the Commission on Academic Affairs and vice-chairmanship of the North Carolina Manpower Council.

In addition to a leading text in economics, she has written extensively in the areas of labor and manpower, and in the economics of aging. She has served as a consultant to the U.S. Senate Special Committee on Aging; is now vice president and program chairman of the National Council on the Aging, and has served as a member of the executive committee of the Southern Economics

Association. She is presently serving on the board of directors of the J. C. Penney Co., on the board of directors of North Carolina Blue Cross and Blue Shield, and on the board of directors of North Carolina National Bank.

It is a unique privilege for me to point out that Dr. Kreps is my constituent, for she has indeed brought honor to the Fourth Congressional District. But I am even more honored to proclaim that Juanita Kreps is my friend.

I am singly proud today to be able to share her remarkable accomplishments with all my colleagues from across the Nation.

MR. NIXON'S CASE IN AUGUST

HON. GERALD R. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, most reasonable persons would agree that the Christian Science Monitor offers one of the most balanced editorial policies of any of America's newspapers and is most objective in its news coverage. I therefore consider it of more than passing interest that the Monitor in its August 8, 1972, issue sets forth its reasons for stating that conditions in the United States are better today than they were 4 years ago. The Monitor editorial is not wholly complimentary to the Nixon administration. Rather, it presents both pluses and minuses as far as the administration is concerned. I commend a reading of the editorial to my House colleagues on both sides of the aisle. The editorial follows:

MR. NIXON'S CASE IN AUGUST

The statement was made on this page recently that conditions are better in the United States today than they were four years ago. It has been challenged by a reader who asks for evidence. We would submit the following on this subject which is of first interest to all voters beginning to think about how they will cast their ballots come November.

Four years ago the United States was at a peak of a military commitment in Vietnam. The war was taking between 400 and 500 American lives a week. It had long since divided the country bitterly over its justification, had disastrously upset the national budget, had unleashed the worst and longest round of inflation in American history, and yet curiously was accompanied by economic depression and disturbing unemployment.

Today the American commitment to the war is far down. From more than a half million Americans in Vietnam we are down to fewer than 50,000. True, some of these have been transferred to Thailand. True, American air and sea forces continue to support the South Vietnamese military effort from outside of South Vietnam itself. And true also, the bombing continues with debatable military results but deep anguish in the conscience of many Americans as well as most of the rest of the world.

However, the sending of American conscripts to Vietnam has ended. The rate of conscription is down to a peacetime level. And those doing what fighting is left for Americans are professional volunteers.

The war is not over, but the degree of American involvement is so low that in spite of the continued bombing the war has

ceased to be a major factor either in the American economy or in American politics. Mr. Nixon, we think, will get a larger vote if he actually wins a negotiated end of the war by election day, but the war issue has been largely defused. We doubt that it will make much difference even if the war is still going on at present level.

The state of the economy today still leaves much to be desired. Unemployment continues high—5.5 percent now as against 3.6 percent four years ago. But the gross national product is up to more than a trillion dollars (stated in constant 1958 dollars, from \$706.6 billion to \$783.1 billion).

Profits are booming. And while we still have the remnants of the inflation that has dogged Mr. Nixon (ticked off, to be sure, by the \$25 billion deficit in Lyndon Johnson's last year) the rate has been cut from an annual average increase in consumer prices of 5 percent for the past three years to 3.5 percent today. Housewives are not happy over the continued rise in prices. But the rate of rise is down, and still sinking back toward the 2.5 percent considered economically respectable under the Kennedy-Johnson reigns. At its height during Mr. Nixon's first term the inflationary thrust was a threat to the welfare of the United States in every way. Today it is below the average for modern industrial countries. The British rate is close to 10 percent. Comparatively speaking, American inflation is under control.

Perhaps most important of all is the quieting down of cities and universities. There was almost no serious student unrest last winter. There have been no major disturbances in the big cities this summer. The latest movement among students is back to religion, or what passes for religion. The Negro community, whose plight is both worsening or improving according to how it is measured, is nonetheless not resorting to rioting.

Whether Richard Nixon should get much, little or no credit for all this is another matter. The winding down of the war was started by Lyndon Johnson before he left the White House. It can be argued that had he chosen to run again and been reelected he would have done at least as well, perhaps better, at closing down the war and bringing the economy back towards stability.

It can also be argued that Mr. Nixon could have closed down the war sooner and could and should have acted more vigorously and faster to check the inflation and regain economic stability. And in view of the still widening gap between the rich and poor, it can be contended that he should have given higher priority to employment for the poor than tax relief for the rich.

But as of today there is less war and less inflationary push weighing on the American people and setting them at odds with each other than was the case when Mr. Nixon inherited the White House from Mr. Johnson, and it is basically on this that the President rests his case.

THE NIXON ECONOMIC MESS— WHOLESALE PRICES RISING FASTER THAN BEFORE THE FREEZE WENT ON A YEAR AGO

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, the failure of the Nixon administration to halt inflation and combat unemployment is shown again in the Wholesale Price Index for July released by the Labor Department on August 4, 1972. "Wholesale Prices

Rise Sharply to Highest Level in 5 Months" was the headline that afternoon in the St. Paul Dispatch. "Wholesale Food, Industry Prices Keep on Rising," reported the Minneapolis Star.

The lead paragraph of the Associated Press story gave the bad news:

Wholesale prices posted the sharpest rise in 5 months in July to continue increasing at a faster pace than before President Nixon's phase 2 wage-price controls, the Government said today.

The promised goal was to be 2.5 percent increase this year. When seasonally adjusted, the July increase for 1 month is 0.7 percent, or an annual rate of 8.4 percent. By contrast, July 1971 had shown a monthly increase of 0.2 percent, or an annual rate of 2.4 percent.

Runaway prices for farm products in July was the worst news for the worker and consumer. The 1-month increase of 3.3 percent translates into an annual rate of inflation of 40 percent.

What does the administration do about it? Little or nothing. They will not even face facts but issue an official interpretation that starts out like this: "The behavior of wholesale prices in July was mixed." An honest statement would have been "July was another month of failure on the inflation-control front. The economic mess we are in is getting worse."

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY THREATENS FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, the complicity of the Central Intelligence Agency in the Southeast Asian opium traffic has been well documented. The CIA subsidizes the hill tribes which produce the opium poppies, the corrupt governments whose officials traffic the drugs, and even an America whose planes and pilots have transported opium products in the Golden Triangle region. Furthermore, the CIA has refused to provide me with its reports on the narcotics market in Southeast Asia, reports which I have requested pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act.

Now we have learned that the Central Intelligence Agency is seeking to censor a forthcoming book by Alfred W. McCoy, "The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia." In an almost unprecedented move, the CIA contacted the book's publisher, Harper and Row, Inc., received an advanced copy of the material to be published, and submitted a detailed critique of the book. The words of CIA General Counsel Lawrence R. Houston are an ominous sign of the willingness of the CIA to threaten the fundamental freedom of the press guaranteed by the Bill of Rights. As Mr. Houston wrote to Harper and Row, Inc.:

It is our belief that no reputable publishing house would wish to publish such allegations without being assured that the support evidence was valid.

Mr. McCoy, of course, provides voluminous documentation for his charges, documentation based on over a year and a half of research.

Freedom of the press cannot long survive in America if we tolerate this type of police state tactics.

EDITORIAL REPLY: "MORE GUN CONTROLS?"

HON. JOHN E. HUNT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, due to the recent surge in this Congress for a more stringent system of gun controls, I would like to make my colleagues aware of some erroneous information that is being disseminated to the public by certain of our media. I recently received a copy of a reply by Mr. Warren Page, president of the National Shooting Sports Foundation, Inc., to an editorial of WOR-TV, channel 9, New York. Mr. Page asserts that WOR-TV misconceives the existing Gun Control Act of 1968 and offers erroneous statistical data to substantiate the misconception. I do not feel that our society should be provoked to panic by such demagoguery. Mr. Speaker, while there may be legitimate interest in severely curtailing the sale and purchase of the so-called Saturday night special, I feel there should be stiffer penalties for criminals who use firearms in the commission of a crime.

For the reference of my colleagues I include the following text of the editorial reply with which I concur:

(In a recent editorial, WOR-TV called for stricter federal gun control laws. Here, with another point of view is Warren Page, President of the National Shooting Sports Foundation, Inc.)

WOR-TV's editorial on gun control was loaded with statistical errata. They said 90 million firearms were held by civilians. Legitimate ownership by sportsmen is, if anything, higher. Twenty thousand annual gun deaths is a phony number. It includes suicides, accidents, and police shootings. Only half of that is criminal action, a bad situation, but a fact. One simply not to be altered by new law.

In my opinion, the statement was loaded with ignorance of existing law. The Gun Control Act of 1968 does not restrict, but totally bans interstate handgun shipment save between federal licensees. It bans not only interstate mail order sales of long guns, but all individual shipments save between licensees or repairing factories. It totally stops the import of military handguns and long guns, of handguns in the so-called Saturday Night Special class. It does demand identification, via the 4473 form, necessary on any purchase.

The editorial asks for injunctions against firearms purchase by felons, fugitives, addicts, and psychopaths. That has been on the books for 30 years.

The assassins WOR-TV referred to have operated in defiance of existing law, as in the Maryland incident, or as I see it, would have been permitted firearms under WOR-TV's proposals. In New Jersey, recently, Mr. Grace had been cleared as a Pinkerton, held a New York permit, and actually bought his rifles in New York under the tightest laws in the nation.

WOR-TV should have directed its demands toward those areas of policing, prosecution, and punishment on firearms violation which are today so sadly deficient.

GUIDE EXPANDS TO MONTGOMERY COUNTY

HON. GILBERT GUDE

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, one of the most disturbing and menacing problems we face today is that of drug abuse. We in Congress may attack this problem on a nationwide basis, through international agreements to halt the flow of narcotics, through expanded Federal programs of drug education and similar routes. But an all-important aspect of our fight against this disease which continues to spread throughout the country is the involvement of the local community and the family unit.

In March 1972, GUIDE—Guidance and Understanding in Drug Evaluation—an adolescent drug counseling program, expanded its operation from neighboring Prince Georges County, Md., to my home district of Montgomery County. GUIDE counsels not only those already involved in drug abuse, but adolescents who are just beginning to experiment with drugs and those who are experiencing life problems which could be complicated by contact with the drug scene as well. Moreover, GUIDE counseling directly involves the parents.

I am pleased to bring this innovative drug counseling service to the attention of my colleagues at this time.

The article follows:

GUIDE PROGRAM EXPANDS INTO COUNTY

A new approach to the drug problem in Montgomery County has been initiated by the GUIDE Program, a program that found its original success in Prince Georges County beginning in 1968. Spearheading recruitment in schools, and recreation centers, the GUIDE Program meet with psychologists, psychiatrists and social workers trained in group therapy techniques. Therapeutic intervention focuses on problems youth have in becoming adults. Counseling sessions are held weekly in convenient neighborhood locations, with all activities being of a confidential nature.

Young people in groups consisting of peers are given the opportunity to explore their feelings and ideas about themselves, to discover where they are going in life and how they are going to get there. They examine the way they relate to their parents, teachers, friends, and others of importance in their life. They look at the use of drugs as part of their current life style and at alternative interests and opportunities which may be introduced into their life.

GUIDE, an acronym for Guidance and Understanding and Information in Drug Education, seeks contact with youth who are already involved in drug abuse as well as those who are just beginning to experiment with drugs and need an opportunity to examine their views. Young people who are experiencing difficulties and frictions with parents, school personnel or others which could be complicated by contact with the drug scene are also eligible for the program.

A special feature of the GUIDE Program is its work with parents. Most parents who

find their son or daughter using drugs are at a loss as to what to do. Through the GUIDE Program parents are able to meet with other parents facing the same problems and are able to better understand their family and its difficulties beyond those presented by adolescent drug abuse.

Dr. Richard A. Wunderlich, the Director of the GUIDE Program, is an Associate Professor at Catholic University. He feels that a family working on its difficulties offers a more encompassing approach to the drug problem and has a higher probability of successful resolution than dealing simply with the adolescent alone. Community involvement is also viewed as important. To this end, GUIDE has had a close working relationship with the Gaithersburg Recreation Department, schools and churches of various denominations in Wheaton, Chevy Chase and Bethesda areas.

GUIDE can be easily contacted by phone (336-5550) or personally at Room 101, Psychology Department, Catholic University, Washington, D.C.

SILVER ANNIVERSARY OF THE ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH CREDIT UNION

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I congratulate the officers and members of the Antioch Baptist Church's Credit Union on the silver anniversary of their association. Under the eminent leadership of the Reverend Emanuel S. Branch, the assets of the credit union have grown to \$800,000 and membership has increased to 1,516 persons. Since its creation 25 years ago, \$4 million has been loaned to Antioch Credit Union members.

In addition, the Antioch Baptist Church's Credit Union has helped 30 similar organizations to get a start in the business. Officers are invited to address credit union gatherings throughout the State of Ohio and in adjoining States.

In 1946, the late Reverend Dr. Wade Hampton McKinney, in association with the Tuckeegee Alumni Association and Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Morgan, founded the Antioch Baptist Church's Credit Union. This was done to help improve the plight of returning World War II veterans and the economic condition of black citizens. When first initiated, the Antioch Credit Union had 82 members and assets totaling \$147.

The organization grew to its present strength with the help of Ohio Credit Union League Field Representative Raymond J. Budbill; the supervisor of Credit Unions, Division of Securities of the State of Ohio; officials of the Cleveland Chapter of Credit Unions; members of the Veterans Bible Class; the Antioch Baptist Church's congregation; and members of Cleveland's business community.

Mr. Speaker, on October 6, 1972, this excellent organization will celebrate 25 years of growth, prosperity, and service to the Cleveland community. I hope that my colleagues will join me today in paying tribute and saying thank you to Rever-

end Branch, officers, and members of the Antioch Baptist Church's Credit Union on its silver anniversary.

HITTING THEM WHERE THEY HURT

HON. FRANK J. BRASCO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. BRASCO. Mr. Speaker, at the end of this January, the Long Island Restaurant and Caterers Association launched a boycott of French wines. This was not a blind, malicious act, although to judge by the howls of outrage from the French and their Foggy Bottom apologists, it could be classified as worse than that.

Rather, this was their means of impressing upon the Government of France that the people of our country were at last outraged and capable enough of acting on their own in retaliation against a calculated French Government policy: laxity on the part of French officials in cracking down on heroin-processing laboratories operating in and around the southern French city of Marseilles.

It is well known that this poison is flooding into our country as a result of the activities of Corsican criminal cartels, often operating with the knowledge and at times connivance of high French officials.

The boycott concept spread, and was adopted by many restaurant trade associations, plus the Federation of Labor Unions and the Long Island Federation of Women's Clubs. Religious and service organizations joined in the effort, plus hundreds of thousands of individual citizens, all seeking some way of striking back at the nation whose policies were creating a generation of heroin addicts in America.

The effect of this effort has reduced imports of French wines by about 40 percent, according to many importers. Obviously, this is what the French Government understands. Certainly it speaks louder than the mealy-mouthed excuses of our own State Department, whose only reply to accusations of French heroin trafficking and the wine boycott has been that we have a favorable balance of trade with the French. How nice. They send us wine and heroin. We send them machinery and diplomats, such as they are.

The wine boycott was part of a greater effort, which included open and blunt accusations of what our erstwhile allies are doing to America's youth. Belatedly, France is discovering that the little white powder is being ingested into the systems of her own young people. And while their estimated 20,000 addicts do not come near to matching our own 500,000, it is a promising start.

So they opened their left eye a smidgin, and lo, there were some heroin processing laboratories in the Marseilles area they previously had been unable to find. Laudably, French authorities sprang into action and raided a few. In 4 months, there have been four labs found

and raided. Quite an improvement over their past record of two such seizures in the previous 11 years. Amazing what a little economic pressure can do. In this case, it was like swatting a jackass on the snout with a two-by-four in order to gain his attention.

I congratulate the French for their partial vision. Most of all, I congratulate our restaurant owners and their associates, who put business second to their country. The booby prize of course and as usual, goes to our very own Department of State, such as it is, which has yet to even admit there is even a problem. They join the New York City Board of Education in that corner reserved for those who see, hear, and speak no evil. It is a promising beginning, but only that.

SICKLE CELL ANEMIA CURE

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post on Wednesday carried an article by columnist William Raspberry in which he discusses some popular misconceptions about sickle cell anemia, and about what can be realistically expected from our increased medical research efforts.

There is widespread concern over this serious medical condition that results in considerable pain and suffering for many black Americans, and it is helpful to have these aspects of the sickle cell anemia problem brought into better perspective.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Post, Aug. 9, 1972]

SICKLE CELL ANEMIA CURE

(By William Raspberry)

It's not clear how it happened, but the feeling has swept the land that we are only a year or two away from a cure for sickle cell anemia—and that the cure for the disease, which strikes black people almost exclusively, would have been found years ago except for racism.

An argument can be made that more research money would have been available sooner if white people had sickle cell trait, too. But even with the growing availability of funds, there is entirely too much optimism regarding the possibility of a "cure," as that word is generally understood.

Dr. Rudolph E. Jackson, coordinator of the National Institutes of Health's sickle cell program, responds to the question of cure quite directly:

"I see no cure on the horizon. The reason for that is that a cure will lie in changing one's genetic structure." And that, he noted, is a very complicated undertaking.

Its very complexity, in fact, may be the reason for so much misinformation and false optimism about a "cure."

One researcher—not Dr. Jackson—puts it this way:

"It is difficult to put across the idea that sickle cell anemia is not a 'disease' affecting a healthy organism, one which can be isolated, cultured, transplanted to experimental animals and so on. It is a basic abnormality in the organism itself, like hemophilia. And nothing successful, or even promising has been accomplished against hemophilia, either, in spite of the fact that its most

publicized victims are not only white, but also royalty.

"In fact, it would seem that hemophilia should be more hopeful of solution since it involves a lack of something in the manufacture of the blood, which might, with luck, be supplied artificially, as insulin is supplied to diabetics.

"Sickle cells are a presence of something in the blood; and this is a far tougher row to hoe. Even if you could alter the structure of the cells, the victim's bone marrow, patterned to produce the abnormality, would go right on producing it. So far, you monkey with bone marrow at your peril. And your patient's."

Viewed in that light, much of the talk about finding a cure for sickle cell anemia is grossly misleading, Dr. Jackson agrees.

"There has been a lot of talk about cures in the past," he said. "A beautiful example is a couple of years ago when scientists announced some promising results with urea. Two newspapers and (a nationally circulated black-oriented) magazine came out with headlines saying: 'Cure Found for Sickle Cell.'"

"Well, obviously there was no cure, and the magazine subsequently retracted the 'cure' statement."

The same thing happens with every hopeful new sign, Dr. Jackson said, indicating that this may be one of the things that has so many people thinking a cure for sickle cell disease is just around the corner.

But if Dr. Jackson worries about excess optimism, he is also loath to sound overly pessimistic. "You have to think of people who have the disease," he said. "You don't want to paint such a picture of despair."

Well, you don't have to. It is altogether possible to speak candidly about the unlikelihood of finding a cure any time soon and still be reasonably optimistic about finding ways to control the disease.

The diabetes analogy is apt: There is no known cure for diabetes, but the artificial supplying of insulin controls the disease very well. If it were possible to do as much for sickle cell disease, its victims would greet it not with despair but as a genuine miracle.

One miracle is already in the bank: That is the work at Howard University that has made it possible to identify carriers of sickle-cell trait (something that still eludes researchers in the case of hemophilia and other genetic disorders).

Sickle cell trait is, of itself, harmless. But the offspring of two carriers of the trait run about one chance in four of having sickle cell anemia.

The miracle, then, is that the identification of a genetic pattern that will make it possible to eliminate a genetic abnormality. But implementing the miracle involves (horrible-sounding phrase) selective reproduction.

The very idea is enough to trigger bitter charges of everything from Godliness to genocide, which I'll discuss in a subsequent column.

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH CELEBRATE 100 YEARS OF SERVICE TO CLEVELAND

HON. JAMES V. STANTON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. JAMES V. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, as the Sisters of St. Joseph commemorate on August 16, 100 years of service to the diocese of Cleveland, I would like to extend to them my warmest congratulations and best wishes for the future. As a small boy, I benefited immeasurably

from the wise counsel and guidance offered by the sisters. No responsibility is greater than that of preparing children for the challenges which will face them in the world, and because of their selflessness and dedication, the Sisters of St. Joseph perform this task with matchless excellence.

A statement of the achievements of the sisters follows:

On Wednesday, August 16, the Sisters of Saint Joseph, 3430 Rocky River Dr., Cleveland, Ohio, will celebrate one hundred years of service to the Diocese of Cleveland. They will mark the day with a Mass celebrated by Bishop Clarence Isenmann at 11:00 A.M. at Our Lady of the Angels Church. Homilist will be Fr. Vincent P. Haas, pastor of St. Columban Church where the Sisters have given 86 years of uninterrupted service. The Bishop and officers of the Mass will join the 324 Sisters for dinner at Linus Hall following the Mass.

Sister Mary Brigid, Superior General of the Sisters of St. Joseph says:

"We Sisters of Saint Joseph feel that it has been a privilege to have served the people of the Cleveland diocese for one hundred years. To praise and thank God for all of the precious blessings, friends, and members we have been gifted with, we are celebrating this year. We hope to share our gratitude and joy for these years with many friends.

"We are also looking ahead to our next hundred years and to the needs to be met. We hope to raise enough funds to take adequate care of our aging and ill Sisters. These are the women who have served a lifetime and have given us the rich heritage we have. We owe them all of the loving care we can provide for them.

"Because we are women dedicated to service, we try to update our Sisters' preparation continuously. Without study and training we could not hope to be ready to serve people's needs in the future. We need funds for this, too.

"I see our centennial year as a moment in the present when we have stopped to look both ways: to our past, with gratitude to God, family and friends; and to the future, with hope and faith in this same Lord and in each other."

The Sisters of St. Joseph were founded in France in 1650 and came as missionaries to North America in 1836. In the interest of Catholic education, Bishop Richard Gilmore, the second Bishop of Cleveland, invited the Sisters to Cleveland. On August 16, 1872, three Sisters came to St. Mary School in Painesville to teach, thus marking what is now "a century of service."

Throughout the years, over 600 Sisters have given 16,600 years of service to the people of the Diocese of Cleveland in education on all levels, in the social services, guidance and counseling, religious education, adult education and pastoral ministry.

Today over 300 Sisters staff 2 high schools (St. Joseph Academy and Nazareth Academy) and 23 elementary schools in Cleveland and one in Canton, as well as serving in many other diocesan and educational institutions.

MORE ON THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF MINIMUM WAGES ON MINORITY GROUPS

HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am most gratified to note that my distinguished colleague, the gentle-

man from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT), has taken the time to read my remarks in the RECORD a week ago last Thursday regarding the adverse effects of a minimum wage on minority groups.

I am somewhat saddened, however, to be forced to the conclusion that his perusal thereof was apparently so cursory that he missed the entire point of the discussion.

In his statement in the RECORD, Mr. DENT starts out by turning around the entire thesis of the study I summarized, saying—

It makes the case that only through the imposition of a subminimum wage for teenagers can you bring about the substitution of teenagers for adult workers.

In the first place, neither I nor anyone I know advocates the substitution of teenagers for adult workers; nor have I ever heard anyone advocate the imposition of a "subminimum wage" on anybody. Secondly, the actual point of the study, as I emphasized, was that the imposition of an artificially high legal minimum wage severely limits the employment opportunities for marginal workers, particularly teenagers who have not yet had the opportunity to develop their work skills. It is the artificially imposed legal minimum wage which prevents the employment of workers who might otherwise be profitably employed to the greater benefit of all.

There is absolutely no evidence in the study to support Mr. DENT's contention that a "youth differential" would lead to the substitution of teenage workers for adults who would otherwise be employed.

The study did not examine or attribute to the minimum wage any effects or aggregate employment. Total employment is determined by monetary and fiscal policy. The minimum wage has the effect of cutting off minority groups and the young from the benefits of economic and employment growth.

The gentleman continues by noting that one finding of the study was that minimum wages contribute to increased stability of employment for adults. I am glad to see that he accepts this conclusion without qualification, because this implies his acceptance of the other part of the same conclusion which he did not mention, to wit, that this increase in stability is concentrated among white, male adults, and that the cost of this increased stability is borne not by employers but by teenagers, particularly black teenagers. The unemployment rates for male and female black teenagers are 23.1 percent and 37 percent, respectively. These compare with a rate of 3.8 percent for white male adults. A very substantial portion of the difference is attributable to the presence of the minimum wage. I, too, am in favor of employment stability for white male adults, but I do not believe in preferential treatment for this group over black teenagers.

Mr. Speaker, the economy is presently in the process of recovering from a recession and simultaneously attempting to assimilate into the labor force an unprecedented number of young inexperienced workers, the product of the post-war "baby boom." We could not pick a

worse time to construct additional impediments to the entrance of such workers. The adverse effects of so doing would be manifold and extensive. First, there is the loss to the economy of the potential productive power of those who would be denied employment. Second, there is the increased cost to the taxpayers resulting from the growth of the welfare rolls. Third, there is the restriction of opportunities for the young to acquire the training and experience which would make them more employable and more productive in the future. And last, but by no means least, there is the perpetuation of the ethic of despair resulting from the destruction of confidence and the loss of ambition on the part of those young workers who find themselves trapped in a situation wherein they cannot get a job because they lack skills and experience, and they cannot acquire these skills and experience because they cannot get a job. It is well recognized that this vicious circle is one of the primary causes of disenchantment on the part of the young and minority groups with "the system" or "the establishment."

Mr. Speaker, let us not exacerbate this situation. I implore that the House conferees be instructed to bear these issues in mind and to insist on the House version of the minimum wage bill, rather than accede to the grossly irresponsible measure which has emerged from the Senate.

NATION'S FIRST LIQUID METAL FAST BREEDER DEMONSTRATION REACTOR TO BE BUILT IN TENNESSEE

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, based on information which I received from authoritative sources, I was pleased to predict on August 2 that the \$500,000,000 liquid metal fast breeder demonstration plant would be located near Oak Ridge, in Roane County, Tenn.

I am pleased to announce that my prediction was confirmed by Chairman James R. Schlesinger of the Atomic Energy Commission on August 8 last.

Some 2 years ago I joined with my colleague, Representative JOHN RHODES of Arizona, the ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Public Works-Atomic Energy Commission Appropriations, in urging the Atomic Energy Commission to locate the plant in Tennessee as a joint venture with Tennessee Valley Authority.

I am pleased that this recommendation has been followed and that the project will be a joint venture with TVA, AEC, and private utilities.

Our subcommittee last year recommended \$50 million for this project which Congress approved—and this year we recommended another \$285 million—\$50 million for the plant and \$234.5 million for related technology. This has also been approved by the Congress.

Our subcommittee, in commenting on this technology, said:

Because of the serious energy situation facing the nation, the Committee has continued to give high funding priority to the many power related agencies and activities covered by the bill including planning and construction of hydroelectric projects by the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation, the expenses of the power agencies of the Department of the Interior in the marketing of power from federal projects, and research and development on nuclear power reactors by the Atomic Energy Commission.

The Committee has continued in the bill its full support of the budget request of the Atomic Energy Commission for the development of an economic Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactor (LMFBR). A total of \$285 million is included in the bill for research, development, and demonstration of this technology which is expected to make a major contribution toward meeting the rapidly growing energy needs of the nation. The Committee is impressed that only uranium offers the potential of meeting the long range energy requirements of the nation which are estimated to nearly quadruple by 1990, based on the recently issued National Power Survey report by the Federal Power Commission. Present nuclear reactors utilize only one to two percent of the potential fissionable material contained in uranium. Through transmutation of Uranium-238, the LMFBR will be able to utilize uranium 40 times more efficiently than today's nuclear plants—thus extending for centuries the energy resources available for generating electric power.

The funds recommended by the Committee include the additional \$50 million requested in the budget to provide total Federal appropriations of \$100 million for participation with industry in the construction of the first LMFBR demonstration plant. Although the Committee has received testimony in opposition to proceeding with further research and development and demonstration of this technology, the Committee believes that continuation of the effort is essential. The arguments are persuasive in view of the threatened power crisis. The program has been recommended by the President and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and has been authorized by the Congress. The Committee is convinced that all steps necessary are being taken to assure that the development of the technology will continue to be conducted with maximum safeguards as to safety and protection of the environment. It is only through continuation of the basic research and development and demonstration that it will be possible to find the answers to the questions which have been raised. In summary, the Committee feels there is no alternative to proceeding with the development of this technology if the future energy requirements of the nation are to be met in timely fashion.

Certainly I want to commend AEC and Chairman Aubrey Wagner of TVA for their decision to locate this plant in Oak Ridge and Roane County, Tenn.

This is an ideal site—near the tremendous scientific resources and brainpower at AEC facilities in Oak Ridge and located in an area where nuclear energy is accepted as a fact of life.

In this connection I place in the RECORD herewith the official TVA announcement concerning the plant and articles from the press in Tennessee announcing its location at Oak Ridge and commenting thereon:

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY ANNOUNCEMENT

A. J. Wagner, Board Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, announced today

that the demonstration liquid metal fast breeder reactor (LMFBR) will be located on a 1,360-acre tract on the Clinch River near Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

The announcement was made following a meeting in Knoxville of the principal officials planning the breeder program: James R. Schlesinger, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission; James T. Ramey, AEC Commission Member; Thomas G. Ayers, President of Commonwealth Edison Company, Chicago; Mr. Wagner; and Don McBride, TVA Board Member.

The site is being provided by TVA as part of its contribution to the project. Commonwealth Edison will also make a substantial management and personnel contribution in addition to financial support. Other electric utilities throughout the country, both privately- and publicly-owned, will provide additional financial assistance.

"In the search for a suitable site several alternatives were examined," Mr. Wagner said. "There was general agreement that either the Clinch River site or the John Sevier Steam Plant near Rogersville, Tennessee, would meet the essential requirements of the demonstration."

"The John Sevier site would involve the problem of using existing turbogenerators and hooking on the steam source from the breeder reactor. The Clinch River site would involve the extra cost of new turbogenerators and related equipment designed especially for the requirements of the demonstration plant."

"At the conclusion of our siting studies several days ago, TVA suggested that the John Sevier site should be used because it would represent a saving in the range of \$20 million to \$40 million in capital cost. On the other hand, the engineering requirements associated with a 'hook-on' at John Sevier were considered to outweigh its cost advantage. In this light, since TVA had concluded that either site was satisfactory, the Clinch River site was agreed upon."

"It is important to recognize that the actual construction of the breeder plant will be conducted by a new corporation, the Project Management Corporation (PMC), separate and apart from TVA, Commonwealth Edison, and AEC. This organization is now being assembled, administratively and legally."

"Several steps must be taken before actual construction of the project can begin. For example, the environmental aspects of the project must be fully examined in conformity with the National Environmental Policy Act and public licensing hearings held. Only after this is done and a construction permit has been issued can work begin on the site. In addition, further geological exploration of the site and design work on the plant must be completed. We believe it will be at least two years, therefore, before actual construction forces arrive on the scene."

"Preliminary estimates indicate that it will probably take five years to build the plant after construction begins. These estimates indicate that the construction force may peak at about 1,500 workers."

"The importance of the reactor in the search for long-range sources of energy for the Nation cannot be overestimated. The objectives in building the breeder will be to demonstrate operating performance, reliability, maintainability, environmental compatibility, and economics in a working electric utility context."

"We wish to emphasize, however, that the reactor plant and its associated facilities will be designed to operate safely and with minimum environmental effects. Safety is to be an overriding concern and will not be compromised to achieve the goals in other areas."

[From the Tennessean, Aug. 8, 1972]

FIRST N-BREEDER POWER PLANT SITE CHOSEN

KNOXVILLE.—The government has chosen a 1,360-acre tract on the Clinch River midway between Oak Ridge and Kingston as the site of the nation's first east breeder nuclear power plant.

The \$500 million project is designed to be a model for solving the country's energy needs for thousands of years to come.

Chairman James R. Schlesinger of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) flew here from Washington to make the formal announcement jointly with officials of Tennessee Valley Authority and Commonwealth Edison Co.

TVA and Commonwealth Edison had been picked previously as builders of the prototype nuclear facility.

Schlesinger called the project "a unique joint venture involving participation by the utilities of the United States, both publicly and privately owned, and the federal government."

Private utilities have agreed to finance nearly half the estimated cost of the plant. TVA will put up \$22.1 million, and Commonwealth Edison \$11.4 million. The AEC will supply the balance.

TVA chairman Aubrey J. Wagner said it will be at least two years before actual construction will begin. He pointed out environmental aspects of the project must be fully examined in conformity with the National Environmental Policy Act and public licensing hearings held.

In addition, Wagner said, geological exploration of the plant site and design work must be completed.

The TVA chairman said preliminary estimates indicate it will probably take five years to build the facility.

If the plant proves to be a good performer economically, as Wagner put it, its 300,000 to 500,000 kilowatts of electricity will be fed into the TVA power system.

The reactor is called a breeder type because it will, if all goes well, produce more nuclear fuel than it consumes.

"The importance of the reactor in the search for long-range sources of energy for the nation cannot be overestimated," Wagner told a news conference.

"The objectives in building the breeder will be to demonstrate operating performance, reliability, maintainability, environmental compatibility, and economics in a working electric utility context."

"We wish to emphasize, however, that the reactor plant and its associated facilities will be designed to operate safely and with minimum environmental effects."

[From the Oak Ridger, Aug. 9, 1972]

LMFBR: A DEMONSTRATION ALSO IN POSITIVE RESPONSE?

Official announcement of the selection of the site for the Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactor was anti-climactic to say the least. Good as it was to have U.S. Atomic Energy Commission Chairman James Schlesinger and AEC Commissioner James Ramey fly to Knoxville, they need hardly have bothered as far as the ceremony was concerned.

Why did U.S. Rep. Joe L. Evins announce the news last week? Hardly for political reasons. Neither Oak Ridge nor Roane County are any longer in his district. We accept that he knew it to be a fact, that it was becoming more and more widely known among the officials concerned and that he felt that it was time the public be made party to the fact as well, which is a very proper way to feel.

Others seem intent on referring to the site only as "near Oak Ridge." It will take time, apparently, to accustom non-Oak Ridgers to the fact that the Oak Ridge city

limits include all of the government nuclear reservation here.

The site selection if, of course, only one of many developments and announcements that will be forthcoming relative to the reactor. Not very often is a site chosen for a major project such as this and then the selection qualified by saying that it will be at least two years before any actual construction begins. This is the way things are, however, with this reactor.

There are many preliminaries necessary. Likely the most complicated and controversial will be the drawing up of further and more specific "environmental impact statements." These are required by law. They will also be very necessary to answer what will quite likely be challenges to the reactor made by environmentalists and conservationists as well as, quite possibly, competing energy system advocates.

Part of the reason for the selection of the Oak Ridge site, it is presumed, is the wider public acceptance of the project that is expected here. Living with nuclear reactors—even new concepts of nuclear reactors—is nothing new in Oak Ridge. Yet this is a national project with major national implications and, therefore, it is generally accepted that national environmental issues will be raised no matter where the LMFBR is located. There may only be less local sympathy for such questioning here.

Local sympathy, that is, for unreasoned questioning. Well grounded requests for prior analysis of effects of the reactor—positive as well as negative—are not at all unreasonable. It is to answer these that environmental impact statements are now required. But the history of reactor projects has been that these statements are often challenged automatically by the more determined (extreme) of the challengers, now usually referred to as "interventionists."

What role the several very active local environmentally-concerned groups will play remains to be seen—Tennessee Citizens for Wilderness Planning, the Environmental Action Council of Oak Ridge and City Council's official Environmental Quality Advisory Board. They would all seem to be in somewhat unusual and sensitive positions. EQAB is a creature of City Council, which has actively urged the location of the LMFBR here. TCWP and EACOR both involve those who would seem to be, through their employment at Oak Ridge National Laboratory, either directly or indirectly involved with the LMFBR project.

There will surely be some suggestion of conflict of interest—TCWP and EACOR leaders, especially, under pressure to show that they are consistent—not protesting technology elsewhere while condoning it on their home grounds.

But there is a more positive way to look at the whole situation.

The LMFBR is a demonstration plant. It is to be built as a showplace—a large-scale power-producing breeder reactor to show that other large-scale power-producing breeders are a very good answer to the nation's critical energy needs of not too many years ahead.

Here in Oak Ridge, where there is both a high tolerance of nuclear facilities as neighbors and also a high level of citizen activism for the environment, the project could well be a demonstration in another respect.

As surely as breeder technology has now reached the stage where something of the scale of the LMFBR is practical, citizen concern for the environment and government response thereto should now have reached the stage where the two can work together in the planning, designing and licensing of such a project much more positively and less as the kind of raw antagonists they have seemed to be in so many similar situations in the recent past.

EGLIN'S ADTC—BUSINESS END OF
THE AIR FORCE

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, the Air Force magazine for August 1972, contains an informative and well written story on the smart bombs developed at the Air Force Systems Command Armament and Development and Test Center at Eglin Air Force Base. These bombs have been a key factor in the high effectiveness of the current phase of the air war in Southeast Asia. The article is by Mr. Edgar Ulsamer, the senior editor of this important publication. He quotes at length Maj. Gen. Jewell C. Maxwell, commander of the Eglin center about the smart bombs and other weapons developments in the crucial armament field.

The article follows:

EGLIN'S ADTC—BUSINESS END OF THE AIR
FORCE

(By Edgar Ulsamer)

The some 10,000 military and civilian people of the Armament Development and Test Center (ADTC) at Eglin AFB in the Florida Panhandle call themselves the Air Force Systems Command's "Fourth Product Division." The message is unmistakable: After years of dropping bombs developed by the US Army and firing missiles designed by the US Navy, the Air Force now recognizes that the tools of conventional, nonnuclear war are as important to its mission as are those of AFSC's three older products divisions—SAMSO's ICBMs and spacecraft, the Aeronautical Systems Division's aircraft, and the communications, command, and control systems of the Electronic Systems Division.

Maj. Gen. Jewell C. Maxwell, ADTC's Commander, put it this way to AIR FORCE Magazine: "We are the business end of the Air Force. After literally quitting the munitions business in 1960—we were down to a staff of fewer than 100 people and an annual budget of barely \$1 million—the Air Force is now determined to establish broad and solid capabilities in munitions and to stay in this vital field on a permanent basis."

The term munitions, in ADTC's sense, extends from guided glide bombs to air-to-air missiles and from armor-piercing aerial guns to laser-guided air-to-ground missiles. ADTC, which traces its beginnings to the post-World War I Air Service Board at Langley Field, Va., did not ascend to its present stature until last year when it was given responsibility for the development, test, and acquisition of "smart" bombs and nonnuclear, air-launched missiles. The Center acts now as the Department of Defense's lead agency for laser-guided conventional weapons and aerial guns.

"We are now comparable to a product division, but we are unique in that we are able to do the exploratory research, the development, the acquisition, and the procurement within ADTC in addition to physically testing these munitions. We are the only organization in the Air Force that has this total spectrum of capability. The physicist, the chemist, and the engineer in the labs can also observe the actual testing of the design concept, and learn from it. With this total capability, and with consolidation and centralization of management, we have truly created a 'center of excellence' for air-launched, nonnuclear munitions," according to General Maxwell. (ADTC is co-located with the Tactical Air Command's Tactical Air Warfare

Center, with the latter testing and evaluating under operational conditions the systems produced by the former.)

ADTC's existence and mandate represent, by themselves, a new departure in terms of Air Force policy regarding munitions. When the Air Force came into being twenty-five years ago, virtually none of the means and know-how associated with munitions development, testing, and production was transferred from the Army to USAF.

Paradoxically, all conventional bombs used by the Air Force in the past were developed and acquired by the Army even though the Army does not use bombs. But the requirements of the Vietnam War and the resultant advances in guided-bomb and sensor technologies have provided compelling motivation for the Air Force "to treat the broad field of munitions as both vital and integral elements of our mission," General Maxwell said.

"What's needed are weapons that can be used [against an enemy] with specific and totally predictable results. This means accurate weapons with sufficient lethal radius and a specific kill mechanism that can be delivered under day, night, and varied weather conditions and that can suppress the growing enemy air defense capabilities.

"We know all these qualities are attainable. Over the past few years this country invested a great deal of effort and treasure in the munitions field with the result that we now have quite a bag of technological tricks available to us," General Maxwell explained. He emphasized that the "quantum jump in target detection and accuracy, which resulted from the introduction of laser-guided bombs, electro-optics, and other guidance and sensor technologies, makes it possible for us to fight conventional wars in a way and under conditions that we would have considered impossible just a few years ago."

This technology, he said, has yielded a "crop of first-generation systems that are now ready for refinement and extension into other applications." General Maxwell cited examples of guidance technologies that can be linked with different warheads and propulsion systems on an interchangeable basis.

THE APPEAL OF MODULAR WEAPONS

Conventional armament, because of its limited radius of effectiveness, tempts the developer toward proliferation, whereby many different weapons are sought to perform as many different missions in a tailor-made fashion. But excessive optimization, General Maxwell warned, is not compatible with cost-effectiveness, the "primary consideration underlying weapon-system development. We can't afford new weapons that are one or two percent better than what we have in the inventory. We must find the proper balance between weapons for specific circumstances and weapons that can easily and readily be adapted to a variety of uses."

"Some degree of interchangeability and modularity between sensor, guidance, warhead, and propulsion is obviously mandatory. This can and is being done now. The laser, electro-optical, or IR guidance devices that we use on our general-purpose weapons to furnish them with unprecedented accuracy can be used for cluster weapons and other munitions that require precise delivery to the target. There is no longer the need to develop all major components of a weapon system from scratch. Instead, we will be able to combine various guidance packages with various sensors, various warheads, and various propulsion and flight-control systems. It is possible to take this approach in the case of air-to-air as well as air-to-ground weapons."

The payoffs from the modularity concept, which is still in a preliminary stage, can be expected to be far-reaching and to have direct impact on the two most crucial factors of conventional air warfare—the attacker's ability to stand off from the terminal defense area, and the accuracy of weapons delivery.

The former invariably will require flexibility in terms of available guidance systems and the latter precise target designation and lock-on to the target. It is this ability to incorporate various guidance and seeker devices into different weapons to tailor them to individual missions that gives the modularity concept its excellent operational potential.

THE ACCURACY CHALLENGE

Recent advances in guidance have improved the accuracy of aerially delivered weapons in a "phenomenal way," in General Maxwell's view.

"But there is still room and need for improvement. Our present system of laser designation enables us to place our 2,000-pound general-purpose bombs close to a target. If the target is a bridge revetment or a dam, probably only a direct hit will be effective. The same may be true for a tank. We know how to achieve the high accuracies that are required if weapons of limited effect are used against hard targets, but the costs are prohibitive so far as general use is concerned. One of the key challenges we face at the Center is to come up with more cost-effective approaches to accuracy," General Maxwell said. He cited as an example the Maverick missile "whose relatively small warhead is delivered with such accuracy that it can destroy any tank."

Other efforts by the Center to increase the lethality of aerial weapons involve special, hard-target munitions. In Vietnam, many direct hits have been needed to drop the spans of bridges, but frequently have failed to destroy the cement supports and revetments. The result is that the enemy often has been able to repair the bridge rapidly, sometimes within a day or two. Present munitions tend to ricochet from hard surfaces and explode harmlessly away from the target. General Maxwell explained that "what we need is a warhead that can penetrate the hard structure and detonate inside the target." He declined to discuss the techniques for accomplishing this, but revealed that "we are pursuing this task intensively because it is vital to the Air Force."

Spurring on the Air Force in efforts to achieve greater accuracy and lethality in its aerial munitions is the advent of the remotely piloted vehicle (RPV), according to General Maxwell. RPVs are seen as the logical future tool for strike and defense-suppression missions in heavily defended areas. So far as munitions development is concerned, "the RPV affects everything we do. In the final analysis, an RPV requires the same capabilities and characteristics to perform attack missions as a manned aircraft; it must identify targets, it must designate them, and must be able to attack them successfully. But we can't afford to use RPVs in concert with the old techniques of attacking targets with thousands of bombs, relying on the probability that some will actually strike the target. The economic premise of RPVs makes high accuracy and effectiveness of their weapons delivery a precondition. This is especially crucial since RPVs will be deployed against highly defended targets," according to General Maxwell.

WORKING CLOSE TO FRIENDLY GROUND FORCES

Accurate target designation and delivery of weapons take on added importance in close air support. Here, the laser designator is proving itself useful under many conditions. "By using a periscope, ground troops in a trench or other fortification can illuminate a tank or hardpoint in an unambiguous way so our laser-guided aerial munitions can home in on it. Of course, we still need a range of safety features. Some of the key considerations hinge on devices and options that prevent the weapon from going off if it fails to find its target. Under certain conditions we also require more positive assurance that we are going after the right target.

"The advent of laser guidance has opened

up new and promising areas for the close-support mission." General Maxwell stated. One of the most desirable attributes of laser guidance, he said, is "the flexibility it gives us. Almost anyone can designate the target. He can be a ground gunner, an FAC, or a self-contained unit. The method of designation does not affect the final phase of weapons deployment. Once the pilot lets go and the bomb is in the basket [the broad area within which the system's guidance is effective], the process is automatic and always the same."

One of the original weaknesses of laser guidance—the requirement for the FAC to circle the target area during the entire period of weapons delivery—is being corrected.

TOWARD AN ALL-WEATHER CAPABILITY?

ADTC's most difficult, and possibly most challenging, task is to provide tactical air power with an all-weather weapons-delivery capability. General Maxwell explained that the "nature of the problem and its complexity make this a very tough challenge. At best, we can hope to come up with limited capabilities in this field. It might be possible, for instance, to attack area targets, if the areas involved are sufficiently limited in size and correspond with the lethality range of the weapons. But for the moment, I don't think it is possible to position the attacking aircraft with enough accuracy to take on a mobile and hardened target such as a tank." He added that most guidance systems of great accuracy "tend to be fair-weather devices."

AIR-TO-AIR MISSILES

While the Armament Development and Test Center was given the responsibility for the development of air-to-air missiles about a year ago, no major hardware development has been launched as yet. But the Center works with the US Navy in the development and test of the two principal air-to-air missile systems currently under development in the United States. They are the AIM-9L dogfight missile, which is in the early stages of development, and the AIM-7F medium-range missile (a derivative of the Sparrow missile but with greater reliability and capability), which has entered flight test. The F-4 and the F-15 (the Air Force's new air-superiority fighter) will use both of these air-to-air missiles. General Maxwell said both missile systems are progressing "very well."

The AIM-7F Sparrow is a radar-guided missile designed to furnish an all-angle attack capability under all weather conditions against high-performance aircraft in an enemy electronic countermeasure environment. The Navy, which is developing the missile for both services, may award a pilot-production contract early in 1973.

The AIM-9L Sidewinder uses an infrared heat-seeking guidance system and differs from earlier Sidewinder models in terms of guidance and control, an improved fuze and warhead, and increased aerodynamic range. A pilot-production contract on this joint program could be awarded by the end of this year. The AIM-9L has been designated by the Department of Defense as an "interim" short-range missile and was approved for development following cancellation of the AIM-82 missile program in 1970. Presumably, the AIM-9L will eventually be replaced by a weapon system using completely different and advanced technologies.

Asked whether the AIM-7F missile can provide the F-15 with the range and other capabilities needed to cope with such advanced Soviet fighters as the Mach-3-plus Foxbat, General Maxwell stressed that "this missile gives us all the range we currently need." For the time being, with present IFF equipment (identification, friend or foe), radar-controlled air-to-air missiles with vast range capabilities don't make much sense because of the current need to identify other aircraft. The range of the AIM-7F missile is greater than the "eyeball range."

One of the highly attractive options offered by rapid advances in seeker technology for air-to-air weapons, General Maxwell said, is the possibility of a "dual-mode missile. For the moment, aircraft carrying air-to-air missiles have limited capabilities in terms of air-to-ground missions, but if we can build missiles with dual-mode seekers, such as radar or electro-optical devices, we could use them for both air-to-air and air-to-ground attack. This is a state-of-the-art capability that might well be worth further development."

Two important development programs in progress at ADTC are the GAU-7 and GAU-8 projects. GAU (Gun Aircraft Unit) 7 is a gun system using caseless 25-mm ammunition optimized for air-to-air combat. It is meant to replace the 20-mm M-61 Gatling gun in future air-superiority aircraft. Philco-Ford Corp., following a competitive shoot-off last year, was awarded a contract for the full-scale engineering development of the new weapon system. General Maxwell said the program to date "has clearly demonstrated the feasibility of caseless ammunition. The inherent advantages are a much higher velocity, lighter and smaller rounds, and no spent cartridge cases."

The GAU-8 30-mm close-air-support gun system is a rapid-fire weapon tailored for use against tanks, gun emplacements, and light-material vehicles. It will be mounted internally in the A-X, and is being considered for carriage in pods by the A-7D and the F-4D/E. General Electric Co. and Philco-Ford Corp. are the competing prime contractors. A competitive shoot-off is scheduled for the early part of 1973 and should lead to the selection of a contractor who will produce the weapon in quantity.

On a long-term basis, General Maxwell said, the Air Force is exploring the possibility of aerial guns that can use different types of ammunition on an interchangeable basis. The objective, he said, is to be able to use only one gun against both aerial and ground targets with equal effectiveness.

THE VEEP MAKES THE GRADE

HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, the following column by Richard Wilson appearing in tonight's Washington Star-News speaks for itself. Critics of the Vice President would do well to reflect on the substantial performance of Vice President AGNEW rather than their own impressions of the policies he is carrying out. Vice President SPIRO AGNEW enjoys a degree of responsibility unmatched by any of his predecessors. His is a many-faceted job and, as Mr. Wilson points out, he is doing it well.

The article follows:

DIPLOMACY PROS GRADE AGNEW AS AN ASSET
(By Richard Wilson)

An assessment of Vice President Agnew by the New York Times, as a dunce who had learned nothing in the vice presidency, and who as an emissary abroad was a "jet-propelled embarrassment," is of special interest. The interest grows out of the fact that vice presidential candidates are prominent this year and Senator McGovern has finally put over as his choice a cultivated fellow-Marylander, Sargent Shriver, who was ambassador to France and is thus presumed to be able to give a good account of himself in world affairs.

If Agnew were in fact a jet-propelled embarrassment to this country, that should certainly be taken into account in judging whether he ought to remain in direct succession to the presidency. Who would know better than some of the hardened career foreign service types in the State Department who are traditionally sensitive to the intrusion of bungling politicians in their delicate affairs? They do not agree with the harsh judgment on Agnew.

Such people did not successfully hide their distaste for gauche behavior by Lyndon B. Johnson on his travels abroad. Nor did they withhold criticism of Nixon on similar missions when they thought he deserved it.

The showmanship quality (Nixon's kitchen debate with Khrushchev, Johnson's Pakistani camel driver) annoyed and embarrassed some. The absence of showmanship in Agnew's travels is all the more noteworthy.

On two occasions, one of the highest ranking and most respected of foreign service officers, whose career extends back through six administrations, wrote to Agnew to commend him on his behavior and actions abroad. This officer has never previously been moved to write to a traveling vice president.

Another foreign service officer of 15 years experience, who has been involved in eight presidential or vice presidential visits to foreign countries, had nothing but praise for Agnew. This praise was confined not merely to Agnew's ceremonial functions, which he conducted with reserve, dignity and aplomb, but included matters of substance.

An example of the latter was Agnew's scheduled 45-minute conference with President Chung Hee Park of Korea, which extended into a six-hour session reflecting fears that the Pueblo incident and the current withdrawal of an American division reflected the hidden U.S. intention to leave Korea in the lurch. Agnew got on the phone to Washington and before he left Korea matters were straightened out to Park's satisfaction.

The criticism of Agnew as a jet-propelled embarrassment evidently grows in part from two or three incidents which may have embarrassed his critics but did not similarly affect President Nixon and Secretary of State William P. Rogers. One was Agnew's visit in 1971 to his father's homeland, Greece, where he identified himself with the "overriding importance" of continued military support to the regime of Premier George Papadopoulos. This may have been contrary to the foreign policy of the New York Times, but not to the established foreign policy of the United States.

On another occasion, after visiting Africa, Agnew said that querulous and complaining American black leaders could learn much from the dynamic leadership of three heads of state he met in Africa, including Congo President Joseph D. Mobutu. This offended the Rev. Jesse Jackson of Chicago, the man who ousted Mayor Daley from the Democratic national convention, but it did not upset President Mobutu or Secretary Rogers. It is also contended that Agnew went out to a game preserve in Africa to witness love-making among the rhinos. The foreign service types at the State Department are not much interested in whether or not that is true.

They are more interested in the fact that Agnew actually reads and studies the voluminous reports and analyses they supply him, and that he is particularly sensitive to nuances of behavior in a foreign land which might unwittingly offend. They stress that Agnew listens attentively, respectfully and responsively to foreign leaders and can cite no instance of the blunt saying of the unsayable that makes Agnew so popular in some quarters at home and unpopular in others.

This is not to say that nearly four years in the Vice Presidency and some extensive world travel have made this former county executive and governor into a foreign af-

fairs genius. But it can be said that Agnew's missions abroad, on balance, have gratified the foreign service professionals. He has been tested in some very delicate and difficult situations, such as Japan's reaction to American policy, and, on the whole, is considered by the professionals to have made a constructive contribution to the improvement of America's world relationships. Secretary Rogers is also highly favorable in his assessment of Agnew's performance.

ON THE NEED FOR ACTION IN REDUCING REDTAPE IN FEDERAL TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS

HON. EDWARD J. PATTEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, all across the Nation, communities must endure unnecessary redtape in dealing with Federal, State and local branches of government involved with public works programs in the transportation area. The proliferation of forms, agencies, and administrations has evolved to a complex maze which frustrates—if not aborts—responsible, efficient, and expedient progress.

In my own district, Middlesex County, N.J., we have had several experiences with this delaying ordeal. For example, in the Sayreville-South River Bridge project, consultation with the following groups was required: the Army Corps of Engineers, the Coast Guard, Federal highway authorities, the Bureau of Navigation, the Water Policy Commission, the Bureau of Local Federal Aid Projects, the State traffic bureau, the design division of the State highway department, the soil division, and then, the numerous local public hearings and negotiations.

Clearly, a need exists for consolidation and better coordination of the various levels of the government. The challenge of reducing governmental bureaucracy in transportation public works programs should be one of the Congress' top priorities.

Last June, the Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight of the House Public Works Committee conducted lengthy hearings on redtape. The transcript of the hearings contains 790 pages of expert testimony. The need for action in this key area has been clearly identified; however, definitive action has yet to be undertaken.

Our colleagues in the Senate are now considering legislation which will help cut away some of the governmental redtape in Federal public works programs. The Senate Public Works Committee is drafting a bill with specific application to this problem. If my interpretation of committee print No. 3 is correct, the bill will substantially reduce the amount of governmental bureaucracy by shifting administration solely to the State level. The provisions of this law insure that this action can be undertaken without sacrificing or loosening Federal standards already in existence. I hope that our own Public Works Committee will study this

matter and adopt the philosophy embodied in such a proposal.

The Congress has an obligation to make the Government more responsive to the needs and desires of the American people. Our failure to meet this obligation, Mr. Speaker, will only breed frustration and alienation among our people. Clearly, there is a need for action.

The following letter from a fine leader and a close friend, Mr. George Otlowski, director of the Middlesex County Board of Freeholders, brought this concern to my attention. I believe that Mr. Otlowski's remarks and concerns are of interest to each of us.

Concern over this topic was also the subject of a most informative editorial published in the Home News, of New Brunswick, N.J., on August 1, 1972. I also insert that editorial in the RECORD:

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX,

New Brunswick, N.J., July 28, 1972.

HON. EDWARD J. PATTEN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Middlesex County and its residents are being strangled by the red tape of state and federal government bureaucracy involving construction projects.

The delays are unconscionable and costly. Our residents can no longer bear the burden of inordinate and unreasonable delays. Our residents can no longer suffer the dangers and hazards of these delays.

And we simply can no longer afford the costs of these delays reflected in a 1.5 per cent increase in the total cost of the project per month.

The facts are these. It has taken us five years of constant struggle and frustration to get ready to construct a bridge between the municipalities of Sayreville and South River. Our goal was to construct that bridge as quickly and efficiently as possible. When we finally complete our Woodbridge Avenue widening project it will have taken us nearly eight years to complete.

Our other projects involving state and federal aid suffer similar fates. For example, we recently began laying the groundwork for our Landing Lane Bridge project. The indications are that it too will find itself strangled nearly out of existence, buried and smothered in red tape, reports, surveys, studies, delays, hearings, reviews and more red tape and more bureaucratic delays.

I am seriously concerned about the fate of this project. It is imperative to the people of this county that it not suffer these delays. It is this project that precipitates my letter. Now more than ever new legislative procedures must be found and implemented.

It is not only our county projects that are being strangled. State projects within this county suffer from their own, and very often, Federal red tape. It will have taken the State seven years from start to finish to construct the U.S. 1-130 overpass. Work on a bridge on Route 18 has been stopped cold by red tape. And, how many years has it taken for the Route 9 construction to begin, and then, how many deaths were caused by the delays?

Finally, even the massive Federal Government finds itself gasping for air from within its own red tape. It is generally known that as much as \$12 billion may have been added to the expense of the Interstate Highway System by ever lengthening delays in the construction project.

It is also estimated that the cost of building a highway with Federal and State help is 30 percent higher than without that help. This is ridiculous.

In looking over the history of one of our projects, the Sayreville-South River Bridge, I am appalled and dismayed. We had to negotiate with the Army Corps of Engineers, the

Coast Guard, then Federal highway authorities, the Bureau of Navigation, the Water Policy Commission, the Bureau of Local Federal Aid Projects, the State Traffic Bureau, the Design Division of the State Highway Department, the Soil Division, and then of course there were the public hearings and our negotiations for easements, etc. with the municipalities, power companies and a host of others.

At some point we, as public officials, have to stop and glance around us and see what has been created. Like a beast that increases in size at an accelerating speed based on its own increasing size, this bureaucracy grows. At some point that beast will bury us. At some point we face the possibility of our projects simply stopping. At some point we simply run out of money, we become totally unresponsive.

We have created a demon. These delays have further eroded the public's trust and reliance in government. We need that trust more than ever now. We appear less and less responsive to the people we were elected to serve. The result of that alone, as far as I am concerned, is disastrous.

A situation can easily develop where the "tricky and naive" public office seeker can latch onto one of these projects and exploit it, twisting its very nature, and because of his own selfish motives lend his hand in further destroying public trust.

I believe there is a solution. It's a simple, basic solution.

Government must obviously speed up its procedures. The state and federal governments must review its procedures. These must be streamlined to reflect the needs of the people we serve. Steps involved in completing a project must be combined and eliminated where useless. The federal and state governments must take the initiative on this. Our Congress must act with this end in mind.

From the government of Middlesex County, and representing its people, I pass on the anguished cry to the state and federal governments that we in Middlesex County will not bear this burden much longer. While we have no particular powers in solving this federal and state dilemma, we can offer a clear and constructive voice for better, more workable, more efficient and sensible legislation.

We in Middlesex County are not wealthy people. We are vitally concerned about our tax dollar.

We are particularly concerned with practical, timely results free from this monstrous bureaucratic red tape which now engulfs and strangles us.

There must be a practical, new and efficient legislative approach.

You must provide it.

Yours sincerely,

GEORGE J. OTLOWSKI,
Director, Board of Chosen Freeholders.

OTLOWSKI URGES NEW SUPERAGENCY

Middlesex County Freeholder Director George Otlowski has given voice to increasing public frustrations over delays in construction of bridges and roads, and he has a suggestion for a "whole new legislative approach" to this growing problem.

Otlowski has called for the creation of one "superagency" within the federal government to work directly with state governments in investigating and pushing county construction. Such a "superagency," Otlowski believes, would prevent local projects from being divided up for consideration among half a dozen federal agencies, each without the full knowledge of what the other is doing.

In a letter to Rep. Edward J. Patten, Otlowski recapped the difficulties Middlesex County has encountered in trying to move road and bridge projects through the fed-

eral bureaucracy, contending that the country is being "strangled by the red tape of state and federal government bureaucracy involving construction projects." Governmental red tape was a major subject of a day-long conference last week between Pat-ten and Otlowski, with the freeholder director pleading for new legislative approaches to speed up such projects as the South River Bridge, the Woodbridge Avenue widening and the Landing Lane Bridge.

Middlesex County's difficulties in completing state and federal aid road and bridge construction projects are no secret. Projects that were needed yesterday are still on the drawing boards, in many cases, awaiting necessary state and federal reviews and approvals. Delays in completing projects undoubtedly have, as Otlowski believes, "eroded the public's trust and reliance in government."

It is up to Congress to assess the viability of Otlowski's suggestion for creating a "superagency" to coordinate and expedite construction projects. Otlowski's plan may be the answer or at least part of the answer, but in any case, Congress should consider Otlowski's idea, for it is clear that governmental red tape has bogged down many worthwhile and necessary projects all over the country.

BLACK UNEMPLOYMENT—A NATIONAL CRISIS

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, as we enter the 1972 election campaign a primary issue which will be debated is the continuing disturbing high level of unemployment facing the Nation. The debate, however, on this issue is often centered around nationwide figures which show an unemployment level of from 5 to 6 percent of the work force. The employment level for blacks in this Nation, however, is at least double the unemployment level for whites. Now an urban league study has revealed that the black unemployment rate in our cities is perhaps six times the unemployment rate experienced by the white community.

In recent hearings on narcotics treatment and rehabilitation programs in Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Alameda Counties, Calif., before my Judiciary Subcommittee, we have received testimony indicating the seriousness of the unemployment problem as it affects the treatment and rehabilitation of narcotics addicts. Attempts to rehabilitate addicts through training for employment are failing and will continue to fail because no jobs are available for the young men who leave these programs. If we are going to achieve a greater measure of success in this area as in other areas of American life, we must overcome the grave problem of persistent high levels of unemployment in our minority communities.

The difference between the nationwide unemployment level and the unemployment level for blacks is the subject of a report recently issued by the National Urban League. This report which was based upon a recent special census

employment survey conducted in 60 low-income areas in 51 cities, showed that the black unemployment figure in urban poverty areas is actually 23.8 percent nationwide, and in some areas more than 30 percent. This is an unemployment level which has been experienced by this Nation only in times of severe economic depression. It is an unemployment level which, if spread throughout the population, would be regarded as a severe national crisis. The fact that it is centered in our inner city ghettos makes it no less a national crisis and the Government has the responsibility to meet this problem with the same resources as are applied to other national calamities.

An editorial which appeared in the Washington Post of Thursday, August 10, 1972, defines the dimension of the problem and contains a call for a more realistic definition of the black unemployment problem by the U.S. Department of Labor. I echo that call and urge my colleagues to insist that the Government give us the true figures regarding the unemployment problem in our minority communities.

The editorial follows:

HOW MUCH BLACK UNEMPLOYMENT?

For years, residents of inner city communities, professional observers and even occasional visitors have doubted the value of the official unemployment statistics issued monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as a measure of the reality of life and the magnitude of the problems to be addressed in those areas. The richness of the street life, the numbers of people standing around at almost any hour of the day, and the numbers of people staring at a world that seems to move too fast for hopeless eyes all tend to suggest that even the devastating official statistics which show the unemployment rates for non-whites hovering just a shade over 10 per cent—almost twice that for whites—are not telling the whole story.

At its annual conference this year, the National Urban League issued a report which—statistically, at least—seemed to confirm the evidence of the eye of even a casual observer. The Department of Labor bases its unemployment count on a national labor pool which includes people actually working and people who have been actively seeking work within the four weeks preceding the unemployment survey. The Urban League, taking advantage of a recent special Census Employment survey conducted in 60 low income urban areas in 51 cities and using a definition of unemployment developed by the Congressional Joint Economic Committee, came up with a much grimmer and probably—in terms of the real size of the problem—a much more realistic picture. This count includes those whom the Labor Department counts as well as those who, having sought work unsuccessfully, have stopped actively looking, but still say unconditionally that they want to go to work right away. The Urban League count also includes the part-time worker who wants full time work. Using this method, the black unemployment figure in urban poverty areas blows up to 23.8 per cent and skies to over 30 per cent in some cities.

Vernon Jordan, executive director of the League, termed this picture disastrous and called upon the government to respond to it as it would to other disasters. Malcolm Lovell, the Department of Labor's Manpower Administrator, responded by saying that "Statistics have to define what is to be measured. The Labor Department is trying to define those who are looking for work."

The real issue, it seems to us, is not statistical methodology, but whether the govern-

ment is trying to define black unemployment in a realistic way and with the kind of accuracy that will enable it to mount an effective attack on the problem. The evidence of the naked eye and the quantum difference in the pictures painted by the Urban League and by the official statistics suggest strongly that the government is shooting too low, when it deals with the depression level "official" non-white unemployment figure of about 10 per cent.

A BOY THAT IS ALREADY A MAN

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, there is an old, but true axiom that a man really shows his worth when the chips are down.

And, Mr. Speaker, a man will have to go a long way to meet the worth of teenager Anthony Del Valle, a San Marcos, Tex., Camp Gary job corpsman from New York City.

Tony Del Valle is credited with the saving of at least 20 lives and has received the Combat Medal of Honor from the Manhattan Police Force. But it took the death of a fellow corpsman to bring all this to light. Tony's story was told recently in the Austin-Statesman, and I have included it below.

Most important, the story of Tony Del Valle is in my mind a testimony to the ideals which made this country grow great and strong—ideals not couched in high rhetoric, but in the plain old value of helping one's neighbor, the plain old-fashioned care for one's fellow human beings that withstands—and enables us to withstand—all the stresses and traumas of modern society.

We can, in our fast-paced, price tag oriented, modern society, formulate all sorts of views as to what makes a man and what makes a big man. But the biggest men of all are the Tony Del Valles of this world.

The story of Tony Del Valle is a testimony, too, to the highest ideals of Scouting, one of the few forces in our society that has steadfastly fixed its sights on building character, not success, in its members.

The Austin-Statesman story reads as follows:

TRAUMA OF FRIEND'S DEATH UNVEILS YOUTH'S PAST HEROISM

SAN MARCOS.—The trauma of being unable to save the life of a fellow Job Corpsman who died from drowning has brought out the many accomplishments of Anthony Del Valle, a Camp Gary Job Corpsman from New York City.

Del Valle's story came to light after he had trouble adjusting to the recent death of a fellow corpsman who drowned while swimming in the San Marcos area. Del Valle tried desperately to revive his friend, but was unsuccessful.

The experience left him depressed and disturbed. He told the center's doctors that he had attempted to save 23 lives while working as a lifeguard in New York and had three victims die in his arms.

"I feel like a total failure. You don't know

what it's like to have someone take his last breath in your arms," said Tony.

After checking his records and confirming some of the awards he had received, Gary officials were convinced of the validity of his story.

Life in Spanish Harlem wasn't exactly the ideal place for a young boy who had been afflicted with polio at an early age. In spite of the handicap, he excelled as a scout leader and explorer.

He has received 45 merit badges and the police Combat Medal of Honor. He was commended for saving an officer's life while under dangerous and courageous circumstances.

In Tony's words, "It all happened one night when we were turning out a scout meeting. We had been taking lessons on tying knots in ropes. As we were leaving the building, I noticed a lot of noise in the streets. One policeman had been wounded and was caught between the other officers and the culprits. I was closer to the wounded officer than any of his comrades. Bullets were flying all around. Without thinking, I grabbed my rope and rushed over to the wounded. I tied the rope and knotted it around his waist. I then safely pulled him out of the line of fire."

The officers thanked him, got his name, and went on their way. Three weeks later he received a letter from the mayor of Manhattan commending his efforts and requesting that he be present at a ceremony to receive the Combat Medal of Honor. "I was all smiles and tears," Tony said.

While active in scouting, he attended two national jamborees and represented his country in the 13th World Jamboree held in Japan in 1971.

As a student at Benjamin Franklin High school in Manhattan, he was placed in a special education and work study program throughout his school days. His boyhood was filled with frustrations. Being the oldest of four boys, he didn't feel really representative of his family. He was always trying to prove himself to his younger brothers and mother.

His father died in 1964 when Tony was eight years old. He had been a long time Scout Master in the Boy Scouts organization, and encouraged his son to get involved with the group. Tony considers himself one of the best scouts around.

Besides scouting and attending school, he worked part-time as an usher captain at the Radio City Music Hall in New York. He has seen the "World Premier of Sunflower" and met the leading lady, Sophia Loren. His most rewarding encounter was with Ed Sullivan, when the television personality rode on the same elevator with him. He told the celebrity of his visit to the World Jamboree and was saluted with a brief news release in the city paper.

Tony is now training in the service station vocation while at the Gary Job Corps Center. He is active with the Explorer Scouts and plans to become involved with the student government group. He spends his weekends in the neighboring community of San Antonio, where he attends dances for the Spanish speaking residents.

His dream is to become a scout master so he can "Be Prepared" and "Do a Good Turn Daily." There are at least 20 people alive today because he fulfilled both scout mottoes.

TRIBUTE TO ROY SIEVERS

HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, one of the great baseball players of the St. Louis

Browns and old Washington Senators, Roy Sievers, now makes his home in my district in Spanish Lake, Mo.

The following article in the Washington Post pays quite a tribute to Roy Sievers as a ballplayer and a man. My constituents and I are proud to claim him as a resident of Spanish Lake and to join in the tribute to the contributions he has made to the Nation and State.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Post, Aug. 13, 1972]

SIEVERS FINDS NICE GUYS FINISH IN SPANISH LAKE

(By Thomas Boswell)

Seven seasons ago, Roy Sievers, once the most graceful and powerful of the old Washington Senators, was cut, along with Nick Wilhite and Dallas Green, by the expansion Senators. For a man who hit 318 home runs, he disappeared almost unnoticed.

Sievers managed in the minors for the first four years after finishing the string. He finished second and third in AA ball in two years in the Mets' chain. "I still don't know why I was let go," Sievers says.

The next two years, his teams in Oakland's organization were eighth. Both years his team was stripped in midseason by the parent club, but Sievers allowed it. Then he was dismissed, and he hasn't been seriously approached since.

Now, seven years after his twilight and nearly one after the Senators' nightfall, Sievers is a salesman for the Yellow Freight Co., in Spanish Lake, Mo., near St. Louis, where he grew up.

His son, Robin, 19, is "a left-hand third baseman in the Cardinal chain. There is a daughter, Shawn, 17, and "the little baby," David 5. And there is at least some interest in return to baseball.

"I would consider managing again," Sievers says. "But I'm set up fine here. It would have to be a good job."

As a player, it was said Sievers was too nice to become a manager. Even his wife thought he would have been better if "someone could light a fire under him." But Sievers never got angry, never was thrown out of a game, never argued.

"I've been that way . . . too nice," says Sievers. "That's true. I learned to be a little tougher managing, but it's hard, especially with kids. They need a lot of help. After we got beat and they tried hard, I just couldn't be too tough and grouchy."

After finishing last the second time his players at Burlington, Iowa, gave Sievers a plaque as the best manager they ever had. "If they feel that way, I think you did your job," he says in a calm summation.

Though he doesn't say it, Sievers seems worried that his son may receive the same cold shoulder Sievers met for the first time after quitting.

"Robin missed this season because of military commitments," Sievers said. "I thought sure the Cards would call him up for the last month of the season after he's finished, but they're not. He won't even be able to play winter ball. I guess they're cutting back expenses."

The talk shifts to 1950, when, after being Rookie of the Year for the St. Louis Browns, Sievers injured his shoulder diving for a fly and was told he might not play again. Rehabilitation was slow, he recalled, but his arm finally recovered enough for him to venture back into the outfield.

But his home became first base, where he fielded thousands of ground balls from Bill Veeck and Marty Marion, so he could get to be "real adequate" at the position.

"I never was a Don Juan over there," he adds.

Thinking back to his days in Washington, Sievers remembers a "night" thrown for him in 1957. Vice President Richard Nixon made the presentations.

"I'm sentimental. That was really touching . . . one of the biggest events . . . in Washington I got to meet four Presidents and have lunch with two. That's wonderful for a kid from St. Louis."

Sievers recalls hitting six home runs in six games, tying an American League record. The one that put him in the book came in the 17th inning on a day when the temperature was 98 degrees. It was so hot that no one greeted him after he won the game. The pitcher was Al Aber. He still remembers the name.

"The next day the wind was blowing out; there were seven homers hit and I didn't get one. I hit four popups. The last one got up in the wind and I think it was Johnny Groth caught it right at the fence. The ball died at the last. It was the only shot I had at it."

Griffith Stadium—"the old ball park"—is vivid to him, as is "everybody around it." He remembers Mickey Vernon for the grace at first base that he himself never had. Eddie Yost is recalled because "he's still with the Mets," Sievers says, unable to keep out of his voice a simple "how do you do that?"

The park itself was an old enemy, making things difficult, like the fly to Groth. "It was 405 feet down the line when I came in 1954. They built the beer garden, but it was still 370 . . . a poke."

Once he begins the memories come quickly.

The autographs: "Most of the time you should sign for kids. They're the ones that idolize the players and buy the bubblegum cards and all that junk."

"Visit a few hospitals," he throws in, a man with simple, guiltless responsibilities.

Sievers' links with the baseball world that found him easy to get along with and easy to forget are becoming tenuous.

He follows the players he managed in the minors—Duffy Dyer, Gary Gentry, Rod Gaspar, George Hendricks—and worries a little about his son's future. "They want to make him a catcher," he says.

Then, over the long distance phone, he says good night. Dinner is waiting in Spanish Lake. "Tell Bob Addie I miss him," Sievers says.

HEROES CAN'T ATTAIN DREAMS OF CHILDREN

(By Thomas Boswell)

A baseball hero is a toy of childhood. Electric trains, cowboy guns, plastic soldiers are the same kind. But with a baseball hero a youngster reaches out, for one of the first times into the world outside the family.

I still associate the name Roy Sievers with childhood job and childish tears.

In 1957, Sievers won the home-run championship of the American League for the old Washington Senators. One night that year my mother took me to a department store where Sievers was giving autographs. I got lost, and as the store closed down and I knew he would leave, I cried with the frustration only children know.

Finally, my mother found me and brought me to the floor Sievers should have left a half hour before. He was still there, waiting for the little boy that a mother had said was lost.

I only remember that he was big. But the picture, "To Tommy from Roy Sievers," can still be unearthed in a pinch. There was another, too, a standard "Roy Sievers," but it went on the bedroom wall and had darts and insults thrown at it after many an exasperating strikeout or pop fly came over the radio.

Listening to the radio under the covers long after bedtime, I learned that heroes fail, even my hero, that they fall from public favor while they are still in yours, that ultimately there is a world that does not care that you are listening in.

At his prime, before injuries and Harmon Killebrew pushed him out of the headlines,

Sievers was given a "night." Not the kind that Ted Williams and Stan Musial got, with fancy cars, but a night with plenty of speeches and a station wagon.

Vice President Richard Nixon did the talking, and Sievers hung his head and cried when Nixon shook his hand. That required a breakfast table explanation.

In 1959, Sievers' play went downhill; there was trade talk. I wrote in protest to Calvin Griffith—a 12-year-old's letter. Griffith wrote back—a club owner's letter. With fans like me, Sievers would never be traded. There was nothing to worry about. And would my family and I be interested in season tickets?

Before the next season, Sievers was traded. By that time I was too old to cry . . . much. After that, his name was no longer a constant part of my thoughts.

After the trade—for Earl Battey, Don Mincher and \$150,000—the name "Roy Sievers" had to lose its power, just as the charm of baseball itself must fade now for people in Washington who are no longer minutes away from a hero, a final score, or just a distraction. People love baseball because it is more faithful, more "there when you need it," than most friends.

When I was 17, Sievers was traded back to the expansion Senators from the Phillies. I barely noticed. I had my own games to play, and besides I wore Ted Williams' number.

Still, for years, when the name would sneak up on me on a TV sportscast, it would give a little private shock, like certain girls' names when you don't expect to hear them.

A month ago, the name sneaked up again, in a Mets' old-timers' game before the TV game of the week.

Sievers was announced, batting fifth in the lineup. But when his turn came to hit, he was pushed back so others older and more famous could hit their pop fly even if they couldn't manage to play in the field. Sievers never got on camera, unless that fat fellow in a Phillies' uniform . . .

ETHNIC GROUPS SWINGING TO REPUBLICAN SIDE

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI
OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, there is a special political atmosphere prevailing in Washington, and developments within the two major parties and the trends of this election campaign are beginning to emerge. I direct the special attention of those Members who are interested in political change at the grass-roots level to an article by Dumitru Danielopol, the distinguished international correspondent for the Copley Press, which appeared in the San Diego, Calif., Union of July 31, which concentrates on the trend developing among the ethnic voters of our land.

The editorial follows:

ETHNIC GROUPS SWINGING TO
REPUBLICAN SIDE
(By Dumitru Danielopol)

Ethnic Americans are opting for President Nixon, including many in the Spanish-speaking minority.

Six Democrat leaders of the Spanish-speaking community have just declared themselves "Spanish-Speaking Democrats for Nixon."

They charge they have been "kept outside the decision-making process" of the Democratic Party. They are particularly disgruntled because the nationality and minorities division of the Democratic Party which has existed for more than 40 years has been eliminated. Mrs. Jean Westwood, new chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said the division had become a "ghetto."

The Spanish-speaking Democrats told the press President Nixon "showed that he was listening to Spanish-speaking voices, and was listening long before there was a campaign value to be gotten by it."

The trend away from the Democratic Party by foreign born and their offspring has been significant in recent years.

Andrew Valuchek, head of the disbanded nationality and minority division of the Democratic Party, says Republicans have "cut deeply into the commanding lead" Democrats once had among the Spanish-speaking and Slavic nationality groups.

A Romanian delegation from Detroit, Cleveland and New York, which voted 80 per cent Democrat in 1960, visited the White House recently and pledged support to President Nixon.

A special heritage or nationalities division in the Republican National Committee is wooing ethnic votes. A special "heritage" plank will be presented to the GOP National Platform Committee at Miami Beach before the Republican convention.

The ethnic trend away from traditional patterns was felt last year when Ralph Perk, a Czech-American, was elected mayor of Cleveland, and Frank Rizzo, an Italian-American, was elected mayor of Philadelphia. Perk is a Republican. Rizzo is a conservative Democrat who supports President Nixon over Sen. George McGovern.

McGovern's views on isolationism, disarmament, welfare and Communist aggression are anathema to a great majority of the foreign born and their offspring.

Many remember that John F. Kennedy wrote in his "Profiles in Courage," "There are certain times when political allegiance must give way to the safety and security of the nation itself."

ANIMAL HEALTH RESEARCH ACT OF 1972

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL
OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, according to the latest U.S. Department of Agriculture statistics, the average American ate 191.8 pounds of red meat and 11.2 pounds of fish in 1971. The same average American drank 259 fluid pounds of milk and consumed 12.2 pounds of cheese, 17.7 pounds of ice cream, and 6.8 pounds of condensed or evaporated milk. Poultry also represented a major portion of the American diet, the average intake being 50.1 pounds of meat and 322 eggs. When considered in conjunction with the food processing, packing, and pet related industries, the degree of American dependence on the continued strength of livestock production is obvious.

The fact that Americans can enjoy such a diet, and afford the luxury of pets in good health is in part due to the excellent record of our animal health re-

search programs. No longer do hoof and mouth diseases, hog cholera, tuberculosis, of brucellosis destroy large numbers of animals each year. Past successes like these enable the American livestock production to exceed 40 billion pounds annually. From a cost analysis the results are also impressive. Recent experiments by Montford of Colorado indicate a 10-20 percent cost increase when recognized methods of pest control are not used on beef cattle.

However, USDA figures indicate that much remains to be done. The livestock industry lost animals valued at \$3 billion last year. Leading causes of loss to cattle producers are shipping fever, foot rot, and reproductive diseases, to mention just a few. Hog producers take losses for dysentery, respiratory diseases, reproductive diseases and abscesses.

The Animal Health Research Act of 1972 represents a major step toward expediting the research needed to overcome some of these problems. It aids the research effort in a comprehensive manner, providing additional funds for several phases of the present program. Included in the provisions of the act are authorizations for research projects, publication of results, renovation, or alteration of existing buildings and contributions to retirement of employees. Also included in the new bill are authorizations for construction of new facilities and purchase of new equipment.

Today more than ever, the urgency of additional research is evident. Consumers are facing rising prices which could be partially offset if a portion of the 10 percent annual loss from disease is recovered by new discoveries. A second reason for renewed emphasis in animal health research is the continued spinoff realized by the medical research efforts. Perhaps the best example of this is the on-going research which was initiated when Dr. Purchase, a Michigan veterinarian, developed a successful vaccine for a form of cancer in poultry.

The Animal Health Research Act is a step forward for all involved. It will attract more talent to the research field. It will represent a potential reduction of loss for the farmer. This act will encourage modernization of existing research facilities and will enable States without adequate capabilities to expand and construct additional laboratory space. I urge prompt consideration of this important act.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CLIFFARD D. CARLSON
OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained and did not reach the floor in time for the recorded teller vote on the Dellums amendment to H.R. 16029, Foreign Assistance Act (Roll No. 314), which would cut off all aid to Brazil. I would have voted "no" on this amendment.

MR. NIXON'S CASE IN AUGUST

HON. WILLIAM L. SPRINGER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, it is a long way to election time today, but I do think the Christian Science Monitor of August 8 has an excellent article entitled, "Mr. Nixon's Case in August," and it is an excellent analysis of what has been done in the field of combating inflation and trying to wind up Vietnam. I have found the Christian Science Monitor to be generally fair in its editorial approach and I further believe that its analysis is that in this particular editorial. The facts and figures used in the light of past events are the most complete that I have seen in any editorial thus far with reference to the Nixon administration.

The editorial follows:

MR. NIXON'S CASE IN AUGUST

The statement was made on this page recently that conditions are better in the United States today than they were four years ago. It has been challenged by a reader who asks for evidence. We would submit the following on this subject which is of first interest to all voters beginning to think about how they will cast their ballots come November.

Four years ago the United States was at a peak of a military commitment in Vietnam. The war was taking between 400 and 500 American lives a week. It had long since divided the country bitterly over its justification, had disastrously upset the national budget, had unleashed the worst and longest round of inflation in American history, and yet curiously was accompanied by economic depression and disturbing unemployment.

Today the American commitment to the war is far down. From more than a half million Americans in Vietnam we are down to fewer than 50,000. True, some of these have been transferred to Thailand. True, American air and sea forces continue to support the South Vietnamese military effort from outside of South Vietnam itself. And true also, the bombing continues with debatable military results but deep anguish in the conscience of many Americans as well as most of the rest of the world.

However, the sending of American conscripts to Vietnam has ended. The rate of conscription is down to a peacetime level. And those doing what fighting is left for Americans are professional volunteers.

The war is not over, but the degree of American involvement is so low that in spite of the continued bombing the war has ceased to be a major factor either in the American economy or in American politics. Mr. Nixon, we think, will get a larger vote if he actually wins a negotiated end of the war by election day, but the war issue has been largely defused. We doubt that it will make much difference even if the war is still going on at present level.

The state of the economy today still leaves much to be desired. Unemployment continues high—5.5 percent now as against 3.6 percent four years ago. But the gross national product is up to more than a trillion dollars (stated in constant 1958 dollars, from \$706.6 billion to \$783.1 billion).

Profits are booming. And while we still have the remnants of the inflation that has dogged Mr. Nixon (ticked off, to be sure, by the \$25 billion deficit in Lyndon Johnson's last year) the rate has been cut from an annual average increase in consumer prices of 5 percent for the past three years to 3.5 percent today. Housewives are not happy over the continued rise in prices. But the rate of rise is down, and still sinking back toward the 2.5 percent considered economically respectable under the Kennedy-Johnson reigns. At its height during Mr. Nixon's first term the inflationary thrust was a threat to the welfare of the United States in every way. Today it is below the average for modern industrial countries. The British rate is close to 10 percent. Comparatively speaking, American inflation is under control.

Perhaps most important of all is the quieting down of cities and universities. There was almost no serious student unrest last winter. There have been no major disturbances in the big cities this summer. The latest movement among students is back to religion, or what passes for religion. The Negro community, whose plight is both worsening or improving according to how it is measured, is nonetheless not resorting to rioting.

Whether Richard Nixon should get much, little or no credit for all this is another matter. The winding down of the war was started by Lyndon Johnson before he left the White House. It can be argued that had he chosen to run again and been reelected he would have done at least as well, perhaps better, at closing down the war and bringing the economy back towards stability.

It can also be argued that Mr. Nixon could have closed down the war sooner and could and should have acted more vigorously and faster to check the inflation and regain economic stability. And in view of the still widening gap between the rich and the poor, it can be contended that he would

have higher priority to employment for the poor than tax relief for the rich.

But as of today there is less war and less inflationary push weighing on the American people and setting them at odds with each other than was the case Mr. Nixon inherited the White House from Mr. Johnson, and it is basically on this that the President rests his case.

THE ARMY CAREER OF STAN SMITH

HON. OTIS G. PIKE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. PIKE. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year when the House Armed Services Committee conducted hearings on the fiscal 1973 military appropriations bill I had the privilege to bring to the attention of the Secretary of the Army, Hon. Robert F. Froehike, an article from Time magazine entitled, "The Army Racquet." In this short but enlightening piece Time addressed itself to the illustrious tennis record of Army Sp4c. Stanley R. Smith, the 1971 Forest Hills U.S. Open winner and recent 1972 Wimbledon champion.

For the education of Army sports fans Time noted that Specialist Smith had in the past year received a bit more than the recruiting poster's promise to talented athletes of an opportunity to learn a skill, receive good pay, free meals, housing, clothing, health care and 30 days paid vacation a year. Smith, the magazine said, had been given an extra 9 days of special leave plus 7 months on temporary duty, during which he played in 14 national and international tennis tournaments.

In forthcoming extensions of my remarks on Stan Smith, Members of the House will be able to see how in a period of little more than a year from June 1971 to July 1972, the Army has permitted Specialist Smith to amass a small fortune from tennis winnings and endorsements exceeding \$100,000, while allegedly serving as an enlisted physical activity specialist in the Army's sports program.