

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ROY AND ELLEN BRIGMAN

HON. ROBERT P. GRIFFIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, September 5, 1972

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, two of the finest, most dedicated people I have ever known are Roy and Ellen Brigman, who make it possible each year for many handicapped children to enjoy the experience of camping.

A good friend and Traverse City neighbor, Dr. Robert H. Chase, recently authored an article for the magazine, *Lady's Circle*, which appropriately pays tribute to these two outstanding Americans and their Camp Roy-El.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the RECORD.

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

GEE, WASN'T I LUCKY I HAD POLIO!

(By Dr. Robert H. Chase)

"Gee, wasn't I lucky I had polio!" The pretty little 11-year-old blonde girl who made this remark surprised none of the people circled around her, for they knew what she meant. She had just finished her first week at Camp Roy-El, a camp for handicapped children in northern Michigan. She'd had a ball. For the first time in her polio-stricken life she had spent seven glorious days living just exactly like other girls not handicapped. She had missed nothing. She had spent these days in the company of other youngsters also handicapped, some worse, some not as bad. The people who listened, with tears in their eyes, as she bade them goodbye, were staff members, "teen-aiders," and other campers who had been to Camp Roy-El before. They all knew what she meant, for this special camp was and is something warm and wonderful, and all who have come in contact with it in any capacity share with the campers the affection and gratitude they have for the founders of Camp Roy-El, Roy and Ellen Brigman.

Twenty years ago Roy and Ellen had a dream. Quite simply, it was a dream in which handicapped children could go to a camp, without charges of any kind, and do all the things unaffected children do, and lots more. Their dream came into being that year, 1952.

The Brigmans' interest in such a camp had been far from casual. Both in their thirties, Roy was a skilled physical therapist at Munson Hospital in Traverse City, Mich., and Ellen was an elementary grade school teacher at St. Francis School and director of the local Girl Scout camp. Both had seen the effects of disease on young people, particularly the ravages of polio during those days when it was at its worst. Too many times, Roy had seen children crippled by disease or accident limp through life living, or attempting to, in a world of normal, healthy people.

"I learned many years ago," Roy explains, "that sometimes my patients didn't respond as well as I knew they could, and sometimes the reason was that they felt left out and, like any of us, were inclined to feel sorry for themselves. When you're the only handicapped person in a family, in a school, or even in a small community, you're not expected to do the things an unaffected child can do, and that includes partaking of sports, hobbies, and even work." Then, running his

hand through his short-cropped sandy hair, Roy adds, "Ellen and I figured if we could start a camp for youngsters, all handicapped, some hopeless wheel-chair cripples, some even destined to die before they were 15 years old, that this intermingling would provide a healthy atmosphere for both body and soul. Here each youngster would soon realize he wasn't the only one who'd been victimized by fate, and that he too could have some measure of fun."

Their job wasn't easy, but there are few people like Roy and Ellen Brigman. Roy, a former pilot in the Air Force (now a reserve colonel), was more than familiar with the intricate planning that would be necessary to make the camp more than just a dream. Ellen, the teacher knowing how important discipline is in a classroom, realized it would be doubly important in a camp of this kind, for even handicapped children would have to obey such rules as getting to bed on time and being on time for meals and excursions. Quiet and efficient, Ellen was a natural for the job as co-director of the camp. Though never raising her voice, she speaks with the authority of a marine drill sergeant, but is listened to far more carefully. The campers and teenagers alike refer to her affectionately as "Mrs. B." and to Roy, with the same fondness, as "Mr. B."

Home of Camp Roy-El is Gilbert Lodge on beautiful Twin Lakes just eight miles west of Traverse City. Gilbert Lodge is supervised and controlled by the Twin Lakes 4-H Club, and is rented by them to Camp Roy-El for two weeks every year, usually the last week in July and the first week in August. The rest of the summer, various 4-H and youth groups from around the state also rent it; so the facilities are in use through the entire camping season. The campers live either in cabins or in the lodge proper.

The campers themselves are between the ages of 8 and 21 and come from a variety of communities in the northern half of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan. All of them have some handicap or disability, and the younger ones attend the first week while the teen-age group attends the second week. All are identified as "Handicampers" and their disabilities include those caused by polio, cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy and other illnesses. Some children are blind or deaf, while others may wear braces, use crutches or be in wheel chairs. Approximately one hundred Handicampers are provided for each summer. Since Roy and Ellen feel there should be a teenager or staffer for each, that is all they have room for.

As indefatigable as Roy and Ellen are, they still are only two people, and hence they welcome the help of another hardworking couple, Clare and Dorothy Wilder. Dorothy works at the Central Methodist Church in Traverse City during the year and Clare is a brakeman for the C. & O. Railroad. For the last 12 years both Clare and Dorothy have, like Roy and Ellen, given up their entire vacation time to be at Camp Roy-El for both the first and the second weeks. Dorothy is chief cook for the camp, and this means cooking three meals a day for more than a hundred people, half of whom are ravenously hungry, food-destroying boys. Clare is in charge of the craft shop, where the campers may work on projects to take home at camp's end. Over the years the campers have made leather wallets, weather-vanes, stools, bulletin boards, mailboxes and many other things, all finished in a highly competent way. Most of the campers work on craft projects. They don't have to, but they do, even though they may have prosthetic devices instead of arms and even though they may be blind. There are always extra hands and eyes to help them, and they are usually Clare's.

The camp itself has grown, in these 20 years, from 15 campers in 1952 to 110 (for two weeks) in 1971. In 1952, there were 15 teen-aiders (teen-age helpers, both boys and girls, who bathe, dress and even feed the more severely handicapped, or who serve as buddies and helping hands to the less fortunate). In 1971, there were 45. The staff, (all unpaid volunteers, including Roy and Ellen, who receive no remuneration of any kind) has risen from five in 1952 to 38 in 1971, while the budget of \$200 in 1952 has mushroomed to \$1,000 for the year 1971.

In spite of the 20-fold increase in the budget, Camp Roy-El is in no financial trouble. It is so well received in the Grand Traverse area for the good it does that it has never had a fund-raising drive or had to solicit money in any way. In fact, during 1971 alone, 183 different groups and individuals made cash contributions, the largest being from the state Easter Seal campaign in the name of all the chapters in the area served by Camp Roy-El, and the smallest, 13 cents, from the four-year-old brother of a teen-aiders.

While money is no real problem now, how about the year it was started? "Well that first year," Roy says, "we were rather small, ran only one week, camped outdoors and had very little expense. We anticipated a need for \$300. We asked the March of Dimes, the Easter Seal campaign and one other agency for \$100 each. The other agency wanted to give us the whole \$300 or nothing, but we preferred that the support be broader, so we accepted the \$200 from March of Dimes and Easter Seal and made it that first year with \$6 left over."

The governing body of Camp Roy-El is the Camp Committee, comprised of 12 couples representing all walks of life in the Traverse City area. The committee meets three or four times during the year either to review the just-completed camp session or to start planning for the next year. While some things—meal planning, hours of camp, etc.—remain constant year in and year out, other things are changed from year to year for variety's sake. For example, the committee attempts to rotate the excursions so that each year there are new ones (with the exception of the trip to the Sand Dunes and the boat ride on the bay, which are regulars).

"It isn't always easy to find new and different excursions," says pert Mimi Dixon, for years publicity director of the camp and a member of the Camp Committee. "We really wrack our brains to come up with different things each year. Each camper has his favorite, but the one I think was the most fun for all was the chairlift ride at Crystal Mountain Ski Area. The kids really ate that up, I noticed."

The annual meeting of the Camp Committee is in the spring, where the first order of business is the election of the camp directors. To nobody's surprise, except Roy and Ellen's, they are annually re-elected as directors of the camp for the coming year. This means that while the Camp Committee meets three or four times during the year and works as staff during camp time, the year-around responsibilities of camp, such as corresponding with campers, talking to service clubs, setting up physical exams for the campers by local physicians, etc., are handled by Roy and Ellen. Thus, in addition to the arduous two weeks of camp itself, Roy and Ellen devote the rest of the year to it in one form or another.

Four couples remain from the original Camp Committee—Mrs. Lloyd Kohn, representing herself and her recently deceased husband, the Gordon Grapes, the Harold Hendges and the Ed Perketts. Ed, postmaster of Traverse City, tells why he and his wife Helen have stayed on through the years.

"We both love to help people and have seen the inspiration the camp has been to teen-aiders like our two daughters, one of whom is now a physician."

This is an example of the way in which Camp Roy-El benefits not only the Handicampers but the teenaiders who help out. Says Ellen, brushing an imaginary hair back in place, "Roy and I are constantly amazed to see how many of our former teenaiders end up in occupational therapy, physical therapy, schools for the blind and in other related fields. Mostly because of their association with handicapped children. It's wonderful."

Two of Camp Roy-El's best friends and long-time supporters are Governor William G. Milliken and Senator Robert P. Griffin, both of whom have visited the camp many times.

"Camp Roy-El is a remarkable example of American compassion at work," Bob Griffin says. "When you see what is being done there, as Marge and I have, you can't help but be impressed by the actions of the many people who work to make Camp Roy-El possible—people whose only motivation is to help other less fortunate beings."

Governor Milliken, a native of Traverse City, had this to say in a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of Camp Roy-El's 20th birthday. "I've been tremendously impressed with the heart-warming work of Camp Roy-El over the years. It's a highly commendable undertaking in the best American tradition of community initiative and support."

Why such acceptance of a camp for handicapped children? Well, in the first place, people think it's great because it's completely free to the children. They have only to bring their own linens, and to arrange their own transportation to and from camp—they're even given a stamped post card each the day they arrive to mail back to their parents or friends. So, what else? Well, where else could you shoot an actual submachine gun, if you're blind, that is, with a Michigan State Trooper as your instructor? Where else could you make a wallet for your father in the craft shop, particularly when you have no forearms or hands, but prosthetic devices instead? Where else could you square dance to a real live polka band, where else indeed except at Camp Roy-El, on square dance night, all squares are composed of kids in wheel chairs, with teenaiders pushing them through the dosey-do's? Where else could you go on excursions like boat rides on yachts in Grand Traverse Bay and "dunes-mobile" rides over the Sleeping Bear Sand Dunes (soon to be a national park)? Where else a train ride with a real steam engine, complete with a real live hold-up along the way? Or where else could you go on a fishing trip to a privately stocked trout pond where you fished till you caught something, and they had it cooked for your supper?

Where else could all this happen but at Camp Roy-El? There are camps and there are camps, and most of us went to them in our youth, and usually tired of them after a year or two. Not so at Camp Roy-El. Whether you're just beginning at eight years of age, or an old hand at 21 (actually some of the campers are older than 21, and are raised to the lofty status of "staff"), you can't wait for the fall, winter and spring to pass, because, with the summer, comes camp time. It's here at Camp Roy-El that, at least for a week, you can leave your world behind and join your fellow handicapped in fun, crafts, excursions, sports and games, all carefully planned by the Camp Committee months before. It's here you do everything an unafflicted child can do, and more. To you, Camp Roy-El is a little bit of heaven, a little bit of something to take the sting out of those Michigan winters, a little bit of something to look forward to for 11 months. It's really the beginning and end of everything

in your young life. And, if you're 11 and crippled, and have just spent your first week at Camp Roy-El, that is why you say, "Gee, wasn't I lucky I had polio."

ALIMONY AND EQUAL RIGHTS

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 5, 1972

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to enter the following article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. It was written by two dedicated Los Angeles women, Trude Forsher and Marian P. Winston, and appeared in the Los Angeles Times on July 16 of this year. Here Trude Forsher and Marian P. Winston neatly summarized their months of intensive research into the problems of alimony in this country today. It is in the best interest of all of us interested in the current unjust situation to read this article, but it is especially in the interest of those of us who are not concerned.

The article follows:

ON EQUAL RIGHTS: THE MYTH OF THE EASY LIFE ON ALIMONY

(By Marian P. Winston and Trude Forsher)

Now that an Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution has been passed by Congress, and ratified by 20 of the necessary 38 states, one often hears—over bridge tables, coffee cups, and typewriters—a woman's voice saying:

"Who wants equal rights? I like to have my husband support me. If the women who want equal rights get their way, women will have to support their children themselves, and they won't have any alimony if they get divorced."

In saying so, these women are showing a sense of false security, based on a mistaken impression of the protection that present laws give them. The general impression of the legal rights of women and children to support from husbands and fathers is almost completely at variance with the facts.

What actually are a wife's legal rights to support from her husband during the marriage? "The rights to support of women and children are much more limited than is generally known," reports the President's Citizens' Advisory Council on the Status of Women. It is custom, not law, that causes millions of men to provide for their wives and children.

The Nebraska Supreme Court explains the legal viewpoint as follows: "As long as the home is maintained and the parties are living as husband and wife, it may be said (i.e., the court will say) that the husband is legally supporting his wife and the purpose of the marriage relation is carried out."

In other words, a married woman living with her husband can, with certain exceptions, get only what he chooses to give her. If he fails to provide the necessities of life, she has no recourse except to leave him.

What happens when a marriage does break up? You'd never guess it from the many magazine articles claiming that men are "exploited" and "victimized" by wives who bleed them for huge alimony payments, but an ex-wife's chance of obtaining alimony are statistically very small, except among the wealthy.

Mothers do obtain custody of children in about 90% of the cases, but this is hardly a victory, since very few fathers have any desire to assume the burden of child care. About 10% of divorced fathers receive cus-

tody now; when appropriate, the mothers pay money toward the children's support.

An attorney specializing in obtaining custody for men admits that 75% of men clients never express any interest in obtaining custody. In other words, the percentage of cases in which custody represents a victory for the mother is rather low. However, an equal rights law would remove any arbitrary preference for the mother, so that custody cases would be decided on the basis of the best for the children.

March, 1971, census figures (the latest available) show that 6 million families with children under 18 are headed by women—about 12% of all American families. For years the figure stood constant at 10%, but the huge increase in divorces (715,000 in 1970) is making the fatherless family commonplace.

Nine-tenths of women family heads are divorced, separated, or widowed; only a tenth have never been married. These women are raising at least 20 million children—not counting the legally adult children of 18 or older whom the mothers are putting through college.

Not only have the number and proportion of mother-headed families increased, but fatherless families have been getting poorer and poorer, on the average. During the prosperous 1960s, the proportion of men and male-headed families in poverty dropped to an all-time low of 6%, while the proportion of mother-child families in poverty went up to 36%.

The reason, clearly, is that more and more housewives were set adrift by divorce, separation, or desertion, with the children on their hands to support as well as to care for.

The proportion of nonpoor fathers who condemn their children to poverty by providing little or no support has been going up, regardless of good times or bad. California State Social Welfare Board figures for 1966 show that 70% of welfare children received no support from their fathers. Now the figure is about 90%—and the welfare families are only the tip of the iceberg.

But what about alimony and child support payments? Divorced men are supposed to be supporting their ex-wives in parasitic idleness, according to the usual myth. And equal rights would certainly eliminate any such one-sided arrangement based on sex alone. But do women have the privilege of alimony now?

Among the very wealthy—the cases that get into the papers—alimony is certainly a reality, and the amounts may be quite large. But for the rest, alimony is a myth. In well over 90% of all divorce cases in the United States, the wives don't even ask for alimony, and when they do, they often don't get it.

In 12,000 Chicago divorces, for instance, only 7% of the wives even asked for postdivorce alimony. In 1942-43, when the Kansas State Judicial Council published alimony statistics, the Kansas courts awarded alimony in about one case out of 100.

A California judge estimates that in his county not more than 2% of women are granted postdivorce alimony and 10% are awarded temporary alimony during divorce proceedings. The same story is reported by the 575 domestic relations judges and commissioners surveyed by an American Bar Assn. committee in 1965: Alimony is seldom requested and even more seldom granted.

Moreover, in the few cases that involve something called alimony, the grant is often not really alimony but money given to the wife to pay her husband's debts. Out of six "alimony" awards in a series of cases studied in Kansas, three were for the purpose of paying such debts.

We know of several cases in California where the wife's company credit union financed a car or other large purchase for the husband. After the divorce, the husbands arranged to make the payments to their ex-

wives to transmit to the credit union—and called the payments "alimony."

If a man is in a taxable bracket, he has a financial incentive to pay "alimony" instead of child support. Alimony, if paid for 10 years or more, is excluded from the man's taxable income and the woman must pay the taxes on it. The same is not true of "child support," on which the man pays the taxes.

In some cases, the wives are not aware of the tax burden they are accepting by agreeing to alimony rather than child support. Of course, their attorneys should warn them.

Why do so many people believe that the alimony burden is prevalent? We have no answer.

Is it because alimony used to be common, when wives were nearly all dependent? No, because alimony was not common then. The Census Bureau kept statistics on alimony until 1922. At the turn of the century, alimony was requested in only 13.4% of the divorces and was granted in 9.3%. The all-time high apparently was in 1922, when alimony was decreed in 14.7% of cases.

We say "awarded" or "decreed," not "paid" because monetary divorce awards—meaning alimony and child support—are the least complied with and the least enforced of all cases outside small claims court. Prof. Henry Foster of the New York University Law School told the Practising Law Institute that 50% to 90% of New York court orders for alimony and child support are never enforced. Although national statistics are lacking, this degree of nonenforcement seems to be typical.

In a 10-year study of child support orders issued in 1955 in Wisconsin, 79% of the fathers simply did not obey the court orders. Only 13% were in full compliance, and 8% made some payment, however small. Approximately 90% of the men in white-collar occupations and 80% in blue-collar occupations were in defiance of the court order at some time.

By the end of 10 years, only 36% of those defying the court order had any legal action taken against them. Similar results are reported from Ohio and other states.

Many men do, of course, comply with support awards. Conscientious fathers manage to make support payments even during periods of unemployment, as reflected in the fact that support-nonsupport figures show no relationship to unemployment figures.

But does this relieve the mother of the financial burden? Not really, because most "child support" awards represent about half the actual cost of the child's expenses. The average award in California is about \$75 per month, which is less than half what the public pays to support children in nonprofit institutions and foster homes. Thus the mothers are supplying half or more of the money, as well as all the care, and are doing this on salaries that average half of what a man earns.

Far from eliminating the right of children to support from absent parents, the Equal Rights Amendment might well increase them. The Citizens' Advisory Council on the Status of Women states: "A case could be made under the equal rights amendment that courts must require divorced spouses to contribute in a fashion that would not leave the spouse with children in a worse financial situation than the other spouse."

Lawyers report that many judges say that if women want to be equal they should not ask for alimony or child support—this despite the fact that equality is not yet the law, and that child support is a right of the child, not of the parent. Ironically, the women these judges are penalizing are the unliberated housewives and mothers who have devoted themselves to their families for 15 or 20 years or more instead of developing their earning power.

A recent change in the California divorce law would probably be found in violation of equal rights. The Hayes-Stacey amendment to the 1970 Family Law Act, which passed the Assembly unanimously, makes two changes in the former method of dividing community property. Both of them work to the disadvantage of wives.

A woman's earnings while separated from her husband used to be her sole and separate property; now they are community property, liable for her husband's debts. That in itself might seem a step toward equality—but the amendment also provides that a wife's expenses during the period before the divorce are to be subtracted from her half of the community property, not from the community property as a whole. The husband's expenditures continue to be subtracted from both halves.

As a result, says attorney Amy White Fixler, a conscientious lawyer can only advise the wives to file for divorce at the first inkling of marital trouble. "You just can't tell a woman to hang in there, hoping for a reconciliation, and use up her half of the property," says Mrs. Fixler, "knowing that there isn't going to be anything left to use in rearranging her life and supporting her children."

Where did the idea ever come from that women have the economic advantages in marriage and divorce? Probably from the same place that spread the equally false notion that women own a disproportionate share of the wealth of the country.

Actually, of course, the 51% majority of women receives about one-quarter of all the income, owns 26% of the shares of stock, similar shares of the real estate, and far less of the business proprietorships, and leaves estates that average half of what men leave.

PENNSYLVANIA JOINT COMMITTEE REPORT ON TOCKS ISLAND

HON. HUGH SCOTT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, September 5, 1972

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I come forth to acknowledge and applaud the report on the Tocks Island multipurpose development recently approved by our Pennsylvania General Assembly Joint Legislative Air and Water Pollution Control and Conservation Committee.

This Pennsylvania committee was created over 4½ years ago out of our concern for enhancing our human environment. The committee is comprised of 18 members, nine from the senate and nine from the house. It is thoroughly bipartisan in its makeup and includes some of our outstanding Pennsylvania conservationists.

Last fall the committee toured the site of the authorized Tocks Island development on and around the Delaware River between Pennsylvania and New Jersey. It also held 2 days of public hearings, receiving testimony from some 50 different parties, both governmental and nongovernmental. It then conducted its own further analyses, and has followed and evaluated continuing developments to the present concerning Tocks Island. Its report approved August 16, 1972 is a model of mature, responsible deliberation.

It establishes that there are certain

fixed human water resource needs in and around the Delaware basin and, as shown by the area's recent history, that the environmental effect of not meeting them, or deferring the undertakings necessary to do so, is fraught with disaster. It enumerates and evaluates the various alternatives proposed for meeting these urgent needs, and sets forth a complete and clear description of the authorized Tocks Island development. It is the committee's conclusion that none of the various alternatives "meet those essential human needs adequately, as appropriately, or as economically as the authorized Tocks Island water conservation project." It is also the committee's conclusion that this project "be carried out to avoid significant adverse effects," and to this end it recommends several steps in the interest of enhancing fish values and providing reasonable assurance against pollution of Tocks Island Reservoir's waters.

Mr. President, I recommend the committee report to all concerned with our need to develop and conserve our essential water resources in order to sustain the lives of our people and enhance the quality of their human environment. I ask unanimous consent that the report and its transmittal letter be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the report and letter were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Harrisburg, Pa., August 16, 1972.

HON. MILTON J. SHAPP,
Governor, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Main Capitol, Harrisburg, Pa.

DEAR GOVERNOR SHAPP: Attached is a copy of a report on the Tocks Island Project that was adopted this date by the Joint Legislative Air and Water Pollution Control and Conservation Committee.

It is the hope of the Committee that Pennsylvania affirms its commitment to bear its appropriate share of the cost of the regional water pollution control program presently under consideration by the Delaware River Basin Commission. Further, that Pennsylvania take adequate measures to insure that the fishery of these waters will be enhanced through proper construction of terraced fish passage pools and that all other environmental considerations mentioned therein are properly fulfilled.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. LAUDADIO, Sr.,
Chairman.

R. BUDD DWYER,
Vice Chairman.

[Joint Legislative Air and Water Pollution Control and Conservation Committee]

REPORT ON AUTHORIZED TOCKS ISLAND MULTIPURPOSE DEVELOPMENT, UPPER DELAWARE RIVER, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, AND NEW YORK

Last fall members of the Committee toured the site of the authorized Tocks Island Project, on and around the Upper Delaware River between Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and held two mornings of public hearings on it in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania.

The Committee received statements, testimony and related data from some fifty different parties representing diverse points of view on Tocks Island. These materials, from National, State and local interests, both governmental and nongovernmental, have been studied by the Committee and partly summarized by staff. The members conducted additional analyses and have followed continuing developments involving Tocks Island.

PROJECT BACKGROUND, STATUS

The Delaware River drains portions of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and Delaware. The matter of equitable sharing of its interstate waters has been extensively litigated (e.g., *State of New Jersey v. State of New York, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Intervenor*, 283 U.S. 336 (1931), 347 U.S. 995 (1954)), and extensively studied over the years. A major portion of this State's population, and its capital investment, economy and labor force depend on the waters of the Delaware River.

The authorized Tocks Island Project is the key structure in the approved Plan for conservation of those waters, prepared by Federal and State agencies and adopted by Congress and by the Federal-Interstate Delaware River Basin Compact Commission. Due to the importance of these waters to Pennsylvania, and to the Delaware River's destructive vagaries, ranging from drought disaster to flood devastation, Tocks Island Project has been supported by all Pennsylvania Governors and Senate and House congressional delegations concerned, many of whom played leading roles in its inception, authorization and appropriations.

Tocks Island was authorized under President Kennedy in 1962, following extensive studies under President Eisenhower after the River's disastrous floodings of the nineteen fifties. Its preconstruction planning was accelerated under President Johnson following the River's disastrous droughts of the 'sixties. Its National Recreation Area was authorized in 1965. Combined development of its hydroelectric purpose by underground generation and transmission was authorized under President Nixon in 1970.

About 29 percent of the land needed for the Project's Dam, Reservoir and Beach Area, and about 46 percent of that needed for its National Recreation Area, has been acquired. The Dam is now ready for construction, pending clearance by the President's Council on Environmental Quality (noted below). DRBC is processing the application for administrative approval of its power aspects. Tocks Island's scheduled completion date is 1980.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The authorized Tocks Island Project consists of its Dam at River mile 217 six miles above Delaware Water Gap, its Reservoir Lake extending 37 miles up to Matamoras, its Beach Area of 10,000 acres surrounding its 100-mile Reservoir shoreline, and its National Recreation Area preserving another 47,000 acres from the Water Gap around the outer boundaries of the Beach Area. Also, as now proposed by DRBC and other agencies, the remaining upper 80 miles of the Delaware, from the top of the Reservoir at Matamoras up to Hancock, New York, would be preserved as a wild and scenic river.

Dam. Tocks Island Dam will resemble a sloping hill, rising 160 feet from River bed to elevation 455 feet MSL. It will be 3,200 feet long from shore to shore and vegetated on its downstream face. Its New Jersey side will have a series of terraced fish passage pools, overflow spillway, underground River passage conduits, underground power generating facilities (these latter also connected by underground conduits to an enlarged existing hydroelectric pool on the ridge beside the Dam), and underground transmission lines.

Reservoir. Including 2,500 acres now occupied by the River, the Reservoir's normal water surface will cover 12,500 acres, at elevation 410 feet MSL. As shown by upstream flow records, downstream water requirements and Project purposes, Reservoir lake level will vary seasonally and with the daily vagaries of the weather. In ninety (90) percent of the years: it will rise from elevation 410 to higher levels on brief occasions during the spring rain and snowmelt season. Those occasional rises will be brief, as between

every April 1 through July 1 all excess inflows are released (within River channel limits) for shellfish downstream. During summer dry season its level starts declining from elevation 410 as releases are made to augment River low flows downstream and to make Reservoir flood storage space available by late summer-early fall flood season. From July 1 through Labor Day it will decline about seven feet to about elevation 403. In winter it will reach its lowest annual level, about elevation 393, and then start rising back to its springtime normal at elevation 410. Excluding occasional rises from these levels due to heavy rains, during average water years Reservoir annual seasonal variation thus will total 18 feet.¹

Beach Recreation Area. This is to develop Tocks Island's direct or water recreation potential. This Area, to have fourteen major beach developments, comprises about 10,000 acres with Reservoir at normal elevation 410. As it declines to elevation 403 by the end of the recreation season, this will expose 1,240 acres; its decline to its annual winter low at elevation 393 will expose another 2,100 acres. Beaches will be sanded down to elevation 385 feet MSL. Any objectionable flats will be eliminated by dredging. Operation of the underground power facilities, involving underground exchange of certain water between the Reservoir and the enlarged existing pool, will cause a gradual decline in Tocks Reservoir level in the evening, and a corresponding gradual rise in it during Reservoir daytime recreation hours. During recreation season this daily variation will total about nine inches, or about the same as the existing daily variation in this part of the River.

National Recreation Area. This is to develop Tocks Island's indirect or land recreation potential. This Area preserves another 47,700 acres outside the Beach Recreation Area.

Access to the Reservoir and Recreation Areas will be controlled at National Recreation Area entrance roads. Together the Beach and Recreation Areas will accommodate 4 million visitor-days annually (one person present for part or all of a day). As additional recreation facilities can be funded in years ahead, it is estimated that after 1990 the two Areas together will accommodate as many as 10 million visitor-days annually. This latter means a combined maximum of 141,000 people within the 110-square mile Project Reservoir and Recreation Areas on a summer Sunday. About 47 of those square miles are in Pennsylvania.

PROJECT PURPOSES

There are acknowledged public needs in and around the Basin for flood protection, water supply, water recreation, and electric energy. The way Tocks Island Project meets these is noted below.

Flood Control. Protection is needed against disastrous flooding of the Delaware Valley. The floodings of 1955 caused untold damage along the River and tributaries from above Matamoras to below Trenton, *Presidential Disaster Declarations*, (August 20, 22, 1955). Whole communities and parts of communities were wiped out. The most concentrated property loss occurred around the Delaware-Lehigh confluence, 34 River miles below Tocks Island. Tocks Island gives protection against this menace.

Water Supply. Over 20 million people in and around the Basin depend on Delaware River waters. The 1961-1967 Delaware Basin drought necessitated a *Presidential Disaster Declaration* (August 18, 1965). All forecasts show a substantial increase in this area's consumptive water requirements. DRBC's forecasts show they will more than double over the next fifty years. Conservation storage of Delaware River water is need to supply this increased requirement, and to provide

sustained River flow to keep sea water back from Philadelphia's Delaware River water supply intakes and Southern New Jersey's underground fresh water sources. Tocks Island, with a steady water supply yield of 630 million gallons a day or 980 cubic feet a second, provides 60 percent of this required conservation storage.

Water Recreation. There is great increase in the water recreation need of the public within or within a short distance of the Delaware Basin. According to the U.S. Interior Department, no section of the country has greater need for the water recreation Tocks Island Reservoir provides.

Electric Energy. New capacity for supplying peak public electric needs and system reliability is needed. (Peak public needs are those occurring daily, of a few or more hours duration, in excess of baseload plants output.) Tocks Island provides 1.3 million kilowatts of hydroelectric capacity for supplying peak public needs and pickup of baseload plant load in the event of outage. This capacity is subject to several statutory requirements for protection of the Dam site environment, including underground powerhouse, transmission lines and water conduit facilities, preservation of Sunfish Pond and Kittatinny ridge, and enlargement and use of the existing hydroelectric pool near the Dam.

PROJECT COST

Tocks Island Project's Federal cost is (1971 prices): Dam, Reservoir, Beach Recreation Area: \$257 million.² About half of this is to be repaid, \$74 million by water supply and at least \$50 million by power, for a net Federal cost of not more than \$133 million. None of this \$133 million, for Tocks Island flood control and direct recreation, is repayable by State or local governments.

National Recreation Area: \$87 million.³ None of this, for Tocks Island indirect recreation, is repayable by State or local governments.

Additional cost assignable to Tocks Island may be some share of the cost of any regional water pollution control program (noted at p. 11) that will also protect its water quality. Additional income is annual tax revenues of \$5.5 million to \$6 million produced by its power.

As of Fiscal year 1973, commencing July 1, 1972, Congress has appropriated \$50 million for the Dam, Reservoir, and Beach Recreation Area; and \$37.4 million for National Recreation Area land. For Fiscal year '73 President Nixon requested and Congress appropriated \$14.8 million for the Dam, Reservoir and Beach Area. Nothing was requested or appropriated this year for the National Recreation Area, as its appropriation authorization of \$37.4 million for land is exhausted.

PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

The existence of those public water resource needs met by Tocks Island is not denied. The possible alternative ways urged by some for meeting them are collected and noted below.

Flood Control. A series of smaller dams on the tributaries. These would not supply the needed level of protection and would cost more than Tocks Island flood control. Flood plain zoning, i.e., preventing new development in areas vulnerable to destructive floodings, will not protect existing communities and plant investment.

Water Supply. (A) Hudson River, (B) Flood Skimming, (C) Desalination, (D) Restrict Water Use.

(A) Hudson River. By court allocation New York can withdraw up to 800 million gallons daily (mgd) of Delaware Basin water from NY's reservoirs in its part of the upper Basin—provided it operates them to insure a dependable Delaware mainstem flow (1130 mgd) down at the NY border. For this purpose NY constructed three large reservoirs,

Footnotes at end of article.

the last in 1967, and elaborate aqueduct, systems. These collect Delaware tributary flood flows early in the year for release throughout the year, partly to the NYC area, and partly to the mainstem downstream. (In dry periods the required release to the mainstem provides as much as two-thirds of its total flow down at the NY border, and the release to NYC can supply only 482 of the 800 mgd authorized.) As this arrangement delivers certain Delaware Basin water from NY's part of the Basin to New Yorkers living outside of it (in the Hudson River watershed), some maintain that water should flow to downstream Basin States instead, and NYC should draw all of its supply from the Hudson. This alternative maintains it would substitute for Tocks Island to meet increased requirements downstream. This is contradicted by studies now completed under the recent Northeastern Water Supply Act of 1965. In any event such an alternative would be expensive: this NY reservoir system, financed by NY alone, is valued at many hundreds of millions of dollars; Tocks Island water supply storage costs \$74 million. This alternative presents legal problems also.⁴

(B) Flood Skimming. By court allocation NJ can withdraw up to 100 mgd of Delaware Basin water for consumption outside its part of the Basin. If NJ provides Delaware Basin water storage for releasing to the mainstem such water as will compensate for NJ withdrawals in excess of 100 mgd, NJ can withdraw additional Basin water "without limitation" for non-Basin consumption.⁵ Water demand already exceeds dependable supply in parts of NJ, that State has determined the increased needs of Northeastern NJ must be met by Delaware Basin storage, and has declared its need for 300 mgd of Tocks Island storage. The "flood skimming" alternative to Tocks Island some urge for NJ involves electrically pumping the Delaware's flood flows through large conduits to enlarged or new reservoirs built inland by NJ to meet its increased non-Basin requirements. This is rejected as unreliable, inadequate to meet demands, and uneconomical by NJ State and DRBC analyses, most recently by the U.S. Geologic Survey, and by studies completed under the Northeast Water Supply Act. Also it fails to meet increased water supply needs of Southeastern Pennsylvania and the Wilmington, Delaware area, and to provide Basin storage releases to the mainstem required to compensate for any additional NJ trans-Basin withdrawals.

(C) Desalination. This has been conducted on small, experimental bases and some urge it as an alternative to Tocks Island. This would involve large plants at or off the coast, extensive piping running inland therefrom, and new power facilities for pumping that water to diverse delivery points. Corps, DRBC and Northeast Water Supply Act studies show this has major technological and environmental constraints. It is also inordinately expensive. DRBC studies show that for 300 mgd of water, desalination costs 33 cents, Tocks Island 4.2 cents.

(D) Restrict Water Use. Conservation of water has become a national priority. Methods urged to reduce its consumption include raising its price, increased use of water meters, reducing its use in household chores and food preparation, installing or modifying toilets, dishwashers and washing machines to use less water, and re-use of waste water. However necessary, and encouraged, these do not materially reduce or eliminate increased future need. The possibilities of the other method urged, reducing consumption of water available for cooling electric plants, depend on public electric requirements, improvements in generator efficiency and waterway capacity to dissipate heat without adverse effect.

Water Recreation. Tocks Island Reservoir will have a water surface covering nearly twenty square miles with a 100-mile shore-

line, all accessible to the public. According to Interior: there is an acute public need for water recreation in the area, Tocks Reservoir has tremendous water recreation potential, and no comparable publicly owned water recreation resource, or opportunity for one, exists in the area. A possible plan primarily for non-water recreation, briefly sketched by National Park Service personnel at the Council of Environmental Quality's request, involves eliminating Tocks Reservoir and using its land only for an enlarged Recreation Area. This would entail enormously increased, additional non-reimbursable expenditures for a land Recreation Area. It would not meet public need for water recreation or other known water resource requirements. It would require statutory change.

Electric Energy. Tocks Island has substantial power potential: it provides one of the area's most needed commodities (peaking power) largely by facilities also required for other purposes. Some urge construction and operation of numerous new natural gas or oil-fired combustion turbine or combined cycle peaking power installations instead. A detailed environmental, economic, technical comparison of Tocks Island and its peaking alternatives is a matter before and will be made by the administrative licensing agencies.

COMMITTEE VIEWS

The Delaware River Basin service area is the most populous, heavily industrialized area in the country. It is subject to disastrous flooding, disastrous drought, pressing public needs for energy and for water recreation. The environmental effects of failing to meet this area's water resource requirements are out of the question.

The Tocks Island Project to supply those urgent water resource requirements "significantly affects the quality of the human environment" of this area (PL 91-190, National Environmental Policy Act). The Committee is satisfied that the alternatives explored do not meet those essential human needs adequately, as appropriately, or as economically as the authorized Tocks Island water conservation Project.

The Committee is insistent that Tocks Island Project be carried out to avoid significant adverse effects, and to this end makes the following recommendations:

I. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service re-evaluation of Tocks Island (July 1971) establishes that the difference in fish with and without Tocks Island is not large, that resident fish in its Reservoir will "increase substantially", that there will be "small but significant improvements in River fishing both below and above the Dam, and "that no fish and wildlife-related basis is apparent that justifies objecting to construction of either the Tocks Island Dam and Reservoir or" its recently authorized hydroelectric development. It is also now established that a series of terraced fish passage pools will be constructed (costing over \$7 million) between the Dam's overflow spillway and the ridge on its New Jersey side, and that the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act provisions are adequate to insure its recently authorized power facilities are so designed to prevent significant adverse effect on fish. It is the Committee's position that in the construction of Tocks Island Project all appropriate arrangements be incorporated for the preservation and enhancement of fish.

II. Concern has been expressed that migration of fish through the Reservoir may be hampered or prevented by inappropriate water currents. It is the Committee's position that efforts to insure such migration be sustained and expanded, as appropriate.

III. Concern has been expressed that Pennsylvanians will not enjoy unrestricted access to fishing opportunities on the New Jersey shore of the Reservoir. The proposed

Reservoir fishery management plan provides a fishing license from either State will entitle a person to fish anywhere in the Reservoir or along its shores. It is the Committee's position that this proposed plan be adopted.

IV. Earlier this year, after completing its analyses of Tocks Island's revised comprehensive environmental report, the Council on Environmental Quality recommended its construction not begin before the Governors affirm their States will pay their share of a water pollution control program providing reasonable assurance that the eutrophication potential of Tocks Island Reservoir will be minimized. This should not cause undue delay, CEQ noted.⁶ The Congressional reports accompanying the Act appropriating the money President Nixon requested this year for Tocks Island's construction also recommended (June 1972) it not begin before the Governors provide that affirmation. It is now established that the cost of this program is \$53 million, and that the State and local share of it is substantially reduced by the financial assistance provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. This program's regional approach has been commended by both the CEQ and the Environmental Protection Agency. The Committee appreciates that regional water pollution control will be required for this area regardless of the presence of Tocks Island, and that implementation of the approved program including Tocks Island may provide certain water pollution control economies for Pennsylvanians and other people of this region not available without it. In the interest of minimizing the Pennsylvania State and local share of the cost of this \$53 million program, it is the Committee's position that the Federal government assume the maximum Federal portion of that cost allowed by Federal Water Pollution Control law. It is also the Committee's position that the State, through DRBC or otherwise, affirm it will bear its appropriate share of the cost of this program providing reasonable assurance that the eutrophication potential of Tocks Island Reservoir will be minimized.

FOOTNOTES

¹ In wet years it could total as little as two feet. Once in 100 years, in drought, it could total as much as 54 feet, down to a winter low at elevation 356 Basin water is not replenished.

² Excluding \$38 million for the originally authorized above ground power plant, saved by underground development of the Project's hydroelectric pumped storage and streamflow power by non-Federal interests recently authorized by Congress.

³ Assuming congressional enactment of legislation authorizing another \$31.4 million expenditure for land within the Recreation Area's boundaries, but excluding increased costs for required recreation facilities.

⁴ The Supreme Court pointed out respecting this New York diversion "from the watershed of that [Delaware] river to the watershed of the Hudson River in order to increase the water supply of the City of New York", that: "The removal of water to a different watershed obviously must be allowed at times unless States are to be deprived of the most beneficial use on formal grounds. In fact it has been allowed repeatedly and has been practiced by the States" (*State of New Jersey v. State of New York and City of New York, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Intervenor*, 283 U.S. 336, 343).

⁵ The compensating storage releases are needed downstream for keeping sea water back from Philadelphia and southern NJ's fresh water sources, for pollution control flows, and for shellfish.

⁶ The remaining environmental question earlier raised by CEQ, involving Reservoir seasonal variation (p. 3, above), was satisfactorily clarified.

LARRY ROBINSON IS "BULLISH" ON CLEVELAND

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 5, 1972

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, Larry Robinson believes in the old concept of "boosterism" for the city of Cleveland, Ohio, and it is impossible to remain unaffected by his contagious optimism about Cleveland's potential. His optimism, moreover, is channeled into innumerable, constructive community activities. He puts his principles to work every day of the year.

On July 19, 1972, Larry Robinson received much-deserved kudos in a local magazine, *Our Town*. I would like to share this brief—but important—article with my colleagues today:

LARRY ROBINSON

Larry Robinson believes in the future of Cleveland. "I grew up here—this is my home—that's why I want to do something about it."

Larry is President of J. B. Robinson Co., Jewelers, an eight-store chain with its main offices in downtown Cleveland on the eighth floor of the Euclid-Ninth Street tower.

His list of community activities reads like a book—President of the City Club, a trustee of the Greater Cleveland Growth Association, and a trustee of the Cleveland Institute of Music.

In addition, he is a director of the University Circle Development Foundation, the Cleveland Convention and Visitors Bureau, the Cleveland Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, and served on the Cleveland Area Arts Council, and . . . well the list goes on and on.

He explains his involvement this way, "The businessman is always solving problems. I felt that people skilled at solving problems professionally might become more involved at solving problems of the city and the state."

Larry first began to make his presence felt in this city little more than ten years ago when his father died and left him a small, three-man, jewelry wholesaling business in downtown Cleveland.

Despite the fact that he was then working for a large corporation whose holdings then included the Empire State Building, Larry left it all behind to go into business for himself.

"Well, you know, the difference between a small business and a giant corporation is basically a matter of adding zeroes to the annual volume."

"The independent retailer does everything the Corporate President does only he doesn't work through a comptroller, a sales marketing man, a personnel director and the rest. He does it all himself."

And Cleveland is the place to be in business for yourself according to Larry. "It's a great expanding market of good, solid people. Among chain operations, this is a lower credit risk area which makes it a good area to do business in."

Once his business was established, Larry turned in the mid-1960s to civic involvement.

"Visitors judge a whole city by its downtown," he explained, and so expends a great deal of effort on downtown Cleveland starting with his own store which, according to Larry, carries the selection of at least five average jewelry stores.

To Larry, downtown represents a definite cycle that has led to his deep involvement in the City Club. "The City Club is the oldest forum in Cleveland designed to stimulate thought about Downtown Cleveland."

"And a healthy Downtown will help to bring together different thoughts and people

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

from all professions." This, in turn, will bring to light more ways to improve the Downtown area and the City in general . . . which will in turn stimulate further thought, and so on.

"There must be more awareness of Greater Cleveland's potential," he went on to explain.

And Cleveland's potential is limitless as J. B. Robinson's recent growth shows. Starting as that small, three-man wholesale jeweler, Robinson's in the last twelve years has grown to ten times the original volume to one of the largest retail jewelers in the country.

"We did it with only one rule—to try and understand what customers want and to satisfy those desires."

The formula worked very well, especially when combined with hard work and perseverance.

The same virtues Larry applies in his approach to finding ways and means of helping improve the quality of big cities.

Especially the one he grew up in.

SOME CENTRAL PLANNING HINTS

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 5, 1972

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues know, I have not failed to express my differences with the administration on those subjects where we disagree. One of these areas is the question of whether or not wage and price controls were a wise decision when they were implemented last year.

I did not believe it was wise then, and I do not believe it will solve the problem today.

The following editorial from the *Wall Street Journal* of August 31, in several succinct paragraphs gives a graphic example of why wage and price controls will not, and cannot, work in a specific area—that is, the automobile industry.

I insert the editorial at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

SOME CENTRAL PLANNING HINTS

A few suggestions on how to run the auto industry from Washington:

1. Require the manufacturers to install costly emission control and safety devices.
2. When the companies apply for price increases to cover the costs of these devices, ask them not to.

3. Even if they trim their demands, have the Price Commission deny the increases to General Motors and Ford, since these two appear to be going through the permissible profit-margin ceiling.

4. Chrysler and American Motors can't be denied on the profit-margin gambit, so give them the increases they want. It won't matter because either:
 - a) They won't want their prices to get out of line with GM and Ford, so will be forced by free-enterprise type competition to hold prices steady even though their profits fall further behind those of GM and Ford. Or
 - b) They will effect the price increase, in which case they will sell fewer cars than GM or Ford, due to the free-enterprise type price system taking hold. In which case,

5. To preserve free enterprise, have the Justice Department bring antitrust proceedings against GM and Ford for having gobbled up an unconscionably high percentage of the market. After these giants are broken up into smaller, less efficient but more competitive units, in the interests of the free enterprise system, repeat the cycle by.

6. Require the manufacturers to install costly emission control and safety devices.

September 5, 1972

JACKSON: MISSISSIPPI'S CAPITAL CITY

HON. CHARLES H. GRIFFIN

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 5, 1972

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker, in 1792, a young French-Canadian, Louis LeFleur, established a trading post on a bluff of the Pearl River. Thirty years later in 1822, the Mississippi Legislature elected to establish its new capital city on this site. Thus, the long colorful story of Jackson, Miss., began 150 years ago.

Jackson has over the past 150 years grown to become a modern, progressive metropolitan city striving to meet the challenge of a great future.

All Mississippians are indeed proud of their capital city, its past and its future. And in this sesquicentennial year we join in saluting the great progress that has been a part of Jackson and look to even greater years ahead.

I take pride today in sharing with my colleagues the interesting and colorful story of Jackson and its potential for the future that recently appeared in the magazine, *Mississippi News & Views*.

JACKSON—150 YEARS

(By Dr. R. A. McLemore)

The rolling forested hills that were to become the site of Mississippi's capital city were untouched by Europeans in 1821. The Indians lived in the forests and won a livelihood from its denizens and the creatures of the gently flowing streams. They loved the beauty of the land but were finally forced to cede it to their white brothers. The white man wanted the land because he knew it would produce an abundance of cotton, the "white gold" of that era.

The unresolved question of the Constitutional Convention of 1817 and of subsequent legislative sessions was the location of a capital. The legislature wisely sought a site near the center of the state. The searching party sent out by the legislature in 1821 looked at many sites, but their preference was LeFleur's Bluff on Pearl River. Their convincing arguments for this choice location won the approval of the legislature. The site was ordered surveyed, a capitol erected, and the name of the hero Major General Andrew Jackson given the embryonic city.

Jackson welcomed its first legislative session in December, 1822, and though living accommodations were primitive the state's business was transacted and the lawmakers departed. The lands on the bluffs around Pearl River were not as productive as the loess soils farther westward, nor was it as easy to get cotton to market as it was from other areas. Since the economic health of a community depended upon the amount of cotton produced in its vicinity, Jackson grew slowly. The city was almost abandoned in 1828, and the legislature considered removing the capital to a more favored area. The difficulty of reaching an agreement and opening of Indian lands to the north saved the city and provided opportunities for growth.

The railroads laid their lines to reach Jackson, and thus the capital became the crossroads of the iron horse in the state. The city's central position made it the center of commerce for the interior. By the outbreak of the Civil War, Jackson had become a respectable city of over 3,000 souls. There were many of the amenities of life, such as gas lights, good hotels, a beautiful capitol building, many elegant homes, including the governor's mansion, and an abundance of

churches, newspapers, professional people, and a few manufacturing establishments.

The pleasant tenor of life in Jackson was wrecked by the tragedies of the Civil War. The city was occupied on four different occasions by enemy forces. On the second occupation in 1863, the facilities that supported the war effort were systematically destroyed and the stricken city was referred to as "Chimneyville." The difficulties of earning a livelihood made recovery from the war a slow and tedious process. The railroads were rebuilt, and new ones were added. The factories were gradually restored, and new enterprises began to develop. The manufacture of lumber took on new importance as the market became more lucrative. The cotton seed was utilized in the manufacture of various oil products. Millsaps College and Belhaven College were opened to give the capital city prestige as an educational center. The cultural life of the city was enhanced by the formation of drama groups, choral organizations, study clubs, and the presentation of traveling artists. Life in Jackson had become again rich and satisfying when the twentieth century opened.

Perhaps Jackson's greatest asset in its rise of the dominant municipal area in Mississippi was the concentration of governmental agencies in the city. At the beginning of the twentieth century government was relatively unimportant as an employer of labor and conductor of enterprises. The new century was characterized by a tremendous change. The state and federal governments entered many new fields of service and consequently expanded the labor force in governmental agencies. Their development had a greater impact on Jackson than on any other city. Another change that influenced the growth of the city was the migration of farm workers to the city. The growth of the population made it necessary for the city to promote an active industrialization program in order to provide jobs for the people. The intensive industry building program resulted in Jackson becoming one of the most highly industrialized areas in the state. This in turn increased the population of the city.

Jackson also became the principal finance center in the state during the twentieth century. The banking industry began a healthy growth in the early part of the century but met reverses during the depression of the 1930s. This was followed by a reorganization of the banking system and new growth that placed the city in the forefront of the financial communities of the state. Banking growth was supplemented by the development of insurance companies. Mississippi had been negligent in taking advantage of the opportunities of this industry, but the twentieth century witnessed a healthy growth in this field. Another field was the rise of savings and loan associations. These organizations stimulated thrift and savings among the citizens and provided funds for housing and other projects.

The cultural life of Jackson was enriched by many activities. Jackson State College became a public institution and established a record as one of the fastest growing institutions of higher learning in the state. Mississippi College, Belhaven College, Millsaps College, and Tougaloo College were centers of cultural activity. Hinds Junior College began its service in the 1920s and became a particularly important force in the technical life of the area. The Jackson Symphony Orchestra, the Little Theatre, the Opera Guild, the Art Association, the Ballet Guild, the Choral Society, the Junior League, the Old Capitol Museum, and many other organizations contributed to the cultural growth of the city. Jackson became the principal medical center of the state with the University Medical School, Baptist Hospital, St. Dominic's Hospital, Veterans' Hospital, Hinds General Hospital, and Doctors' Hospital pro-

viding leadership in the field. These developed the largest concentration of medical personnel in Jackson of any center in the state.

The religious life of the citizens was strengthened by the numerous church organizations that served the community.

The 150th anniversary of the founding of Jackson marks the realization of dreams that far exceeded the wildest expectations of the first settlers. If comparable achievements are to mark the years ahead, heavy responsibilities rest upon the citizens of today.

LETTER TO SENATOR KENNEDY

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 5, 1972

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, last week in a major mailing, a letter from Senator EDWARD KENNEDY was evidently directed to hundreds of thousands of individuals in support of Senator McGovern.

The tone of the letter was more anti-Nixon than pro-McGovern and that is understandable given the intellectual bankruptcy of the McGovern campaign and the ill-disguised animosity of the Kennedys for the President.

Usually when a mailing of this sort is misdirected, a number of Members take to the floor to answer. In this case, I was spared the task of preparing a reply since a dedicated Illinois taxpayer, Mr. Jim Reichardt of Carol Stream, Ill., was kind enough to send me a copy of his response to the senior Senator from Massachusetts.

The letter follows:

CAROL STREAM, ILL., August 31, 1972.

HON. EDWARD M. KENNEDY,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR FRIEND: Thank you for your kind invitation to join the McGovern Million Member Club. Since I am one of your typical poverty people, I cannot afford the dues. I am sure that you will not discriminate against me because of my financial status, and thereby exclude me from the club. So, I am asking you, as a friend, to pay my dues for me. I'm sure you can afford the \$25, and after all, you did address me as friend.

A word of criticism: Membership in the club only entitles one to a membership card and a button. I think we should also get a secret decoding ring. This way, members of the club, who have a special "in" in the McGovern campaign, could use their rings to find out what the good Senator means when he indicates he is behind someone 1,000%, or when he promises everyone \$1,000. (By the way, what ever happened to that? I could have used the dough to become a member of the club!)

Thanks again for your letter. It isn't every day that I get a letter from a Famous Personage who considers me a friend. You are certainly a good friend to have, because I happen to know that you are worth several million claims and are intensely interested in helping us poverty folk.

Let me know how the club goes and make sure that I get an invitation to the first meeting. I am anxious to get to know the other 999,999 members. They must be a great bunch of guys.

Sincerely,

JIM REICHARDT.

GUARANTEED STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM

HON. ALBERT H. QUIE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 17, 1972

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, the Congress is solving the most current problems related to the guaranteed student loan programs, with Senate Joint Resolution 260, but this resolution delays the implementation of the recent guaranteed student loan amendments only until March 1, 1973. In the meantime, we must plan for the period beyond March 1.

Some individuals—including Members who participated in the conference on the Education Amendments of 1972—have been suggesting that the new amendments to the guaranteed student loan do not require a so-called needs analysis. It is true that the conference report—now Public Law 92-318—does not mention a needs test specifically. But I can say as one who was very much involved in our negotiations with the other body that some form of a needs analysis was clearly intended.

Under the old provisions, there was an arbitrary ceiling of \$15,000 adjusted family income beyond which no student could receive Federal interest subsidies on any guaranteed loan. Those below this arbitrary ceiling received a Federal interest subsidy on every guaranteed loan. For a family of four, this adjusted income of \$15,000 amounts to a gross income of closer to \$19,000. The adjusted figure does not reflect the number of children one family has in postsecondary education at one time. This is a shortcoming of such an approach.

There were two major concerns of the conferees. One was to open up the interest subsidy provisions to some students above the adjusted \$15,000 who could demonstrate real need. The father might have recently become unemployed. There might be a serious medical or business setback. Whatever the reason, it was argued that some students above \$15,000 were actually in greater need of the subsidy than some students below that level.

The second major concern was the fact that many students under \$15,000 could get no-interest loans for non-education purposes through periods up to 7 or 8 years. It has not been rare to hear of students using these loans for trips abroad, cars, honeymoons and even investments. Indeed, many parents jump at the chance to get \$1,500 interest free money each year during the time their children are in college.

The conferees attempted to meet both of these problems. First, we allowed the educational institution to declare that a student whose adjusted family income was above \$15,000 to be "in need," thus qualifying him for a subsidized loan.

Second, we agreed that for all students—those whose need was "presumed" because their income was less than \$15,000 and those whose need was specifically "determined" by the educa-

tional institution—the educational institution would make a recommendation as to the amount of the subsidized loan each student needed.

The way this recommendation is determined is spelled out in the law. The financial aid officer determines the total cost of attending the institution. I should mention here that the conference report mistakenly restricted the definition of "cost." I hope technical amendments will soon correct this so that "total costs" will reflect all legitimate expenses related to attendance.

From this total cost figure for each student is subtracted "the expected family contribution with respect to such student plus any other resources or student aid reasonably available to such student." The "other resources" include grants, scholarships, other loans, and so forth.

Much of the controversy in recent weeks has centered on the required determination of "expected family contribution." This determination has been made for many years as part of the other Federal student aid programs. It has never been part of the guaranteed student loan program until the recent amendments. I do not know how anyone can comply with the law and not go through some sort of analysis of family income and assets. This is more popularly referred to as a "needs test."

The Office of Education, in its July 18 interim regulations, told the schools to use any of the several needs tests which have been approved for the other programs. That meant for thousands of students a rather complex parental confidential statement that took several weeks to process. My own hope is that OE can find a much simpler needs analysis system. That would solve most of the problems we have seen since July.

Mr. Speaker, I should also say that one major assumption behind the changes in the law was the assumption that students could continue to receive nonsubsidized guaranteed loans. We should not restrict the availability of guaranteed loans. We should only restrict the amount of loans for which the Federal Government pays the interest. These interest costs are growing rapidly, as the following table indicates:

| Fiscal year: | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1970 | \$96,558,000 |
| 1971 | 150,341,000 |
| 1972 | 192,062,000 |
| 1973 (estimate) | 215,000,000 |

What we intended with the recent amendments was that these interest subsidies would go to students to the extent they showed a need. So naturally some students who received large subsidized loans in the past without this needs determination would now qualify for smaller subsidized loans. But we did not intend to cut them off from guaranteed loans of which they paid the 7-percent interest.

I understand that the fact of the situation is that few banks are willing to exceed the institution's recommendation for a subsidized loan and that few banks are willing to make nonsubsidized loans at all. The reason for this latter problem is that banks find it much easier and less costly to bill the Government for

one large sum rather than bill each individual student for the interest.

Something must be done to solve this problem. Many students are absolutely dependent on receiving a guaranteed loan. And they are willing to pay 7-percent interest. If the banks continue to discriminate against those students who do not qualify for a subsidy, then we should consider eliminating the subsidy for all students since it is usually the student who pays off the loan once he becomes a wage earner rather than the family. We should look into the question of who actually repays these loans and whether or not an interest subsidy based on the student's family's income makes any sense at all.

ADM. HAROLD R. STARK,
U.S. NAVY—1880-1972

HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 5, 1972

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, my home State of Pennsylvania has produced many military and naval leaders who have risen to high positions in the Armed Forces, among them Adm. Harold R. Stark of my hometown of Wilkes-Barre, whom I knew for many years and always held in the highest esteem.

A graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy in 1903, he was promoted through grades to the rank of admiral, a rank obtained on August 1, 1939, when appointed as Chief of Naval Operations in the crucial period preceding the outbreak of World War II in Europe. A dedicated naval officer of outstanding ability with the background of a distinguished career afloat and ashore, he was a leader for naval preparedness before the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Because of his high position he was in the vortex of intrigue and propaganda that preceded U.S. entry into the war and dealing with forces beyond his control he unavoidably became involved in the consequences of Pearl Harbor but was supported by such eminent naval leaders as Adm. Ernest J. King.

After being relieved as Chief of Naval Operations, in March 1942, he became the Commander of U.S. Naval Forces in Europe—the same position held during World War I by Adm. William S. Sims on whose staff he has served, 1917-19.

Admiral Stark continued in the European command until August 1945, and gained distinction. He retired from active duty on April 1, 1946.

Admiral Stark died on August 20, 1972, at the age of 91. In order that the details of his life and career as reported in two newspapers of our Nation's Capital may be recorded in the permanent annals of the Congress and thus be made readily available for historians, I quote the obituaries as parts of my remarks as follows:

[From the Washington Post, Aug. 21, 1972]

ADM. HAROLD R. STARK, FORMER NAVAL
CHIEF, DIES

(By Martin Weil)

Adm. Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations when the Japanese attacked Pearl Har-

bor, died yesterday after a heart attack at his home here. He was 91.

Admiral Stark earned much praise and many decorations for his service before Pearl Harbor and after it, but the attack on Dec. 7, 1941 cast a shadow over his career that was not quickly dispelled.

Shortly after Pearl Harbor, Adm. Stark was relieved of his duties as chief of naval operations, and given the lesser post of commander of American naval forces in European waters.

His command included American Naval forces involved in the Normandy landings of June, 1944, and for this service, he received the distinguished service medals of both the Navy and the Army.

However, on June 13, 1944, Fleet Adm. Ernest E. King, wartime chief of Naval Operations, signed a statement saying that Adm. Stark, and Adm. Husband E. Kimmel, the commander of the Pacific Fleet during Pearl Harbor, "lack the superior judgment necessary for exercising command commensurate with their rank and their assigned duties."

On Aug. 13, 1945, three months after the surrender of Germany, Adm. Stark received a testimonial dinner from the British Admiralty Lords. He sailed for home, Aug. 17 and arrived on Aug. 21.

But a few days later a Navy board report on Pearl Harbor criticized him and Secretary of Defense Forrestal directed that he be barred from any future position of responsibility.

At this time, Adm. King protested bitterly in Adm. Stark's behalf. However, after several months of service in the office of chief of naval operations here, Adm. Stark was detached from all active duty, on April 1, 1946, and ordered to the retired list.

In a book published six years later, Adm. King came vigorously to the defense of both Adms. Stark and Kimmel and the Army commander in Hawaii at the time of Pearl Harbor, Gen. Walter C. Short.

Adm. King called them "scapegoats . . . sacrificed to political expediency."

Adm. Stark himself had been a fervent advocate of preparedness after becoming chief of Naval Operations in 1939.

"We must translate our potential strength into immediate readiness, and . . . we must stay ready," he said in a 1940 speech. "My position is that we should have a Navy second to none," he said in testimony before Congress.

In a broadcast on Oct. 27, Navy Day, 1940, he said that the nation should prepare for "the possibility of simultaneous attacks on either or both oceans."

Adm. Stark was born at Wilkes-Barre, Pa. in 1880, graduated in 1903 from Annapolis where he was a member of the crew.

In one of his early assignments, he served aboard the USS Minnesota when the battleship made a round the world cruise that ended in 1909 with a fleet review by President Theodore Roosevelt.

Afterwards came several destroyer commands. It was in 1914 when he commanded the destroyer Patterson that the future admiral, then a lieutenant, met his future commander in chief, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Mr. Roosevelt, then assistant secretary of the Navy, was on board the Patterson off the Maine coast when he saw Lt. Stark at the helm. Describing himself as an experienced navigator who knew the coast, Mr. Roosevelt asked to relieve the young officer.

Lt. Stark reportedly replied: "I am in command here and responsible for the ship. I doubt your authority to supersede me. If you can offer any helpful suggestions I should be glad to hear."

It was 25 years later that Mr. Roosevelt, who apparently was impressed by the young officer's response, picked Adm. Stark over 59 others who outranked him for the Navy's No. 1 post.

In the interim, Adm. Stark distinguished himself in a number of posts. During World

War I, he won the Distinguished Service Medal for taking a flotilla of reconditioned, broken-down destroyers from Philippine waters to the Mediterranean, where they harassed German and Austrian submarines.

His later posts included service as aide to two Navy Secretaries, commander of Navy cruisers, and chief of the bureau of ordnance in the Navy Department, where he became known as a believer in the theory that victory went to the side with the biggest guns.

He lived here at 4900 Glenbrook Rd. NW. Survivors include two daughters.

[From the Washington Star and News, Aug. 21, 1972]

ADM. HAROLD STARK, 91, DIES; FIGURE IN PEARL HARBOR ROW

Retired Adm. Harold R. Stark, 91, whose role as chief of naval operations at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor later embroiled him in national controversy; died yesterday at his home on Glenbrook Road NW.

Despite having been awarded four Distinguished Service Medals—including one for his role as chief of naval operations—during his four decades in the Navy, Adm. Stark was a prominent figure in the search for a culprit during several post-war investigations of the surprise Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941.

A 1945 Navy Court of Inquiry criticized Adm. Stark and Rear Adm. Husband E. Kimmel for being "inadequate in emergency, due to the lack of superior judgment necessary for exercising command . . ."

But in 1948, Adm. Ernest J. King, who headed the inquiry, asked that the critical section of his report be withdrawn.

Four months after Pearl Harbor, President Franklin D. Roosevelt replaced Adm. Stark with Adm. King as chief of naval operations.

Adm. Stark went on, however, to distinction as commander of U.S. naval forces in Europe before and during the 1944 D-Day Allied invasion of Normandy.

For his role in that campaign, he received two Distinguished Service Medals—one an Army citation awarded by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

He retired in 1946 from active duty. His death came after a long illness, including a stroke last January.

A native of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Adm. Stark entered the U.S. Navy Academy in 1899. There he acquired his career nickname, "Betty"—which stuck after he was required as a plebe, or freshman, to recite repeatedly a quotation attributed to one of his military ancestors: "We must win today, or Betty Stark will be a widow tonight."

During World War I, he earned his first Distinguished Service Medal as commander of a squadron of small and old destroyers hurriedly fitted out in the Philippines and dispatched to the Mediterranean at a season when the southwest monsoon was at its height.

Stark's efficient leadership in spite of many difficulties, in a time much shorter than had been considered possible, and the squadron arrived in the Mediterranean in excellent condition in time to take an active and efficient part in the antisubmarine campaign there and in the Atlantic, the citation said.

After World War I, he held posts of increasing responsibility on land and at sea, including serving as aide to two Navy secretaries here. He was named chief of the bureau of ordnance and rear admiral in 1934 after commanding the battleship U.S.S. West Virginia for a year.

When President Roosevelt chose Adm. Stark as chief of naval operations in 1939, he jumped over 59 officers with more seniority.

It was a time of buildup for war and Stark was a leader in pressing for a strong Navy. In a nationwide radio broadcast in 1940, he

warned of "the possibility of simultaneous attacks in either or both oceans."

Later, his Distinguished Service Medal for his service as CNO from 1939 to 1942 cited his efforts "to effect a high state of training for war and the building of a 'two-ocean Navy.'"

After commanding the naval forces in Europe during the American campaign there, he returned to Washington for about six months in the office of the chief of naval operations, spending most of his time preparing testimony for Navy and congressional inquiries into Pearl Harbor.

His many U.S. awards and decorations were supplemented by a long list of honors from foreign governments, including Britain, France, Brazil, Norway, Poland, the Netherlands and Belgium.

Stark Field at Terminal Island, Long Beach, Calif. was named in honor of him in 1941.

Adm. Stark was a member of the Westmoreland Club in Wilkes-Barre, the New York Yacht Club and the Army and Navy Club, the Army-Navy Country Club, and the Chevy Chase Club here. He was also active in a variety of Navy organizations, including the Navy Relief Society.

His wife, the former Katherine Rhoads, died previously. He leaves two daughters, Mrs. Edwin W. Semans and Mrs. Harold P. Gillespie, both of Washington, three grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

OPERATION DRUG ALERT

HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 5, 1972

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, at a time when we are all concerned with drug abuse, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues of the resolution adopted by Kiwanis International at its 57th annual convention in Atlantic City, N.J., in connection with the continued outstanding success of "Operation Drug Alert."

DRUGS AND ENVIRONMENT

A Resolution adopted by the delegates to the 57th Annual Convention of Kiwanis International in Atlantic City, New Jersey, June 21, 1972.

Kiwanis is dedicated to the idea that to build means to grow.

To meet new challenges, we must continuously expand our horizons while promoting the activities and programs which have been the measure of our growth.

While we have made excellent progress with Operation Drug Alert and a good beginning on Project Environment, the need for and importance of these programs continue.

Therefore be it resolved, That we re-endorse the sponsorship of Operation Drug Alert and Project Environment, urging all Kiwanians to increase their efforts to implement these programs.

Be it further resolved, that we oppose the legalization of the manufacture, distribution, or use of marijuana and hashish, except for scientific or medical purposes.

And further, in the absence of self imposed controls by the legitimate drug manufacturers, we support legislation at federal, state, provincial and municipal levels, aimed at controlling the production, importation, exportation and distribution of amphetamines and barbiturates except to meet the realistic requirements of the medical profession.

And in keeping with our concern for our youth,

Be it further resolved, that a youthful first offender who is only involved in possession of,

or use of less than one ounce of marijuana, be charged with a misdemeanor offense according to the state or provincial law.

Be it further resolved, that a second offender, a grower, a transporter or a proven pusher or seller shall be filed upon as a felony and be held under the felony laws of each respective state or province.

PRACTICES WHAT HE PREACHES

HON. EARLE CABELL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 5, 1972

Mr. CABELL. Mr. Speaker, a personal friend and excellent staff writer of the Dallas Times Herald, OT Hampton, has written a most interesting article on the career of Col. Gordon A. Foubister who leads the Texas Salvation Army. I have admired Colonel Foubister for many years and know him to be a man who combines his religious faith with a humanistic and direct approach to solving the problems of our society. The article is as follows:

PRACTICES WHAT HE PREACHES

(By OT Hampton)

"Charity can put a new suit on a man, but it takes the grace of God to put a new man in the suit."

Col. Gordon A. Foubister peddles that kind of personal philosophy as he goes about the day-by-day, night-by-night job of keeping the Salvation Army in Texas in marching shape.

He's a sincerely religious man, yet, since he joined up with the "Army" in 1936, he's learned to rely heavily on his Scotch-like common sense to help the needy help themselves.

"I've found, in my long dealings with people and their problems, you can never change a man's circumstances until you change the man," he said. "Preaching the gospel is part of it. Then you've got to get out there where the problems are and do something about them."

Foubister practices what he preaches.

He "gets out there where the problems are," even though he's the Salvation Army's top officer in Texas. He still has a youthful zeal for work.

While being interviewed by The Times Herald, he interrupted himself three times to give advice to a mobile field crew he'd just dispatched to the Snyder flood scene in West Texas.

"Those flood victims can't wait," he explained. "Their needs have to be filled today."

Foubister grew up with other people's problems. He's the fourth generation member of his family in the army and his daughter, Capt. Ted Dalberg, has already started a fifth-generation tradition.

"I can still see my father and mother standing in front of saloons, conducting street meetings," the colonel said. "I was there, too, playing my cornet and mandolin. It wasn't easy, believe me. Times were hard in those days and our problems were many."

He said the Army kept his parents on the move most of the time, making it necessary for him to attend 12 different schools.

"We were always moving," he said. "I never did have time to spend much time with my friends."

Finally, after graduation from high school and business college, Foubister made up his mind about his future.

"I told father I wanted to devote my life

to the Salvation Army," he recalled. "He signed me up immediately. He said he and mother had prayed that would be my decision. They were really thrilled."

After a long course in the Salvation Army's training school in Chicago, Foubister was sent to the Citadel Corps in Omaha in 1936. Then, like clockwork, he advanced up through the ranks in Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota and Missouri.

WORK ETHIC RECEIVES LABOR DAY TRIBUTE

HON. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 5, 1972

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, in commemorating Labor Day, I think it is appropriate that we join the President in paying tribute to the work ethic which has impelled Americans and their forebears for many generations.

Working men and women who are formally honored on Labor Day have contributed significantly through the years in helping the United States reach its status of the one nation in history that has done so much for so many people. Their continued contributions will help us reach the full potential of which this Nation is capable.

I insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD this editorial published in the Philadelphia Inquirer on Labor Day, September 4, 1972, which indicates the depth of commitment to their jobs of working people in the United States:

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Sept. 4, 1972]

"MAN IS MADE TO WORK"—AND THERE LIES SATISFACTION

This being Labor Day, it seems an appropriate time—even at the risk of sounding a bit old fashioned—to say a good word for work.

The work ethic, to get more formal about it, is by no means dead in this country. But it does seem to be ailing.

Workers today, says Wickham Skinner, a professor of business administration at Harvard, "have a fundamentally different ethic about what a person ought to do with his life. The typical worker is . . . more anxious to get away from the job."

And that's particularly true of the young, according to Frederick Herzberg, a professor of management at the University of Utah and an expert on industrial psychology. Many younger workers, he says, feel "no personal obligation for productivity, work quality or work discipline."

It doesn't take an expert in industrial psychology to sense this, of course.

We had a phone call recently, for example, from a businessman who was puzzled by the fact that he had had just one answer—in this period of high unemployment—to an advertisement for a machine shop trainee who would start at \$5,200 a year, plus generous benefits, and have good opportunities for advancement.

We also had an applicant of our own who wrote not to ask for a job but something called "a valid journalistic work experience." In case we missed the point, he explained that "it is of utmost concern to me that I not be burdened, for very long, with the trivial types of reporting that so many new prospects are confronted with at the outset of their jobs."

Why? Why it is that an increasing number of people don't want to work at all, or want to work as little as possible, or don't want to be "burdened" with anything they consider trivial?

One popular explanation is that in this highly automated and increasingly impersonal society of ours too many jobs have become dull, boring, routine and monotonous.

That assumes, however, that in the good old days there were no such jobs. But that assumption is just as erroneous as another many workers make, namely that there's nothing but glamor in the executive suites. They'd be surprised how many hours the boss spends on routine details.

There is some validity, all right, to change in work patterns noted by Dr. Hans Selye, director of the University of Montreal's Institute of Medicine and Experimental Surgery and author of the book "The Stress of Life." "Formerly a craftsman would make a table from beginning to end and get a great deal of satisfaction. Today, one person makes the legs, another the top and still another paints so that no one person has made the article and no one is gratified."

But it is also true, as Prof. Herzberg reminds us, that there were plenty of dull jobs in the past, too. So what has changed? The typical worker, then, he says, "would bear his life on a Mickey Mouse job and gather his psychological income from social traditions, ethnic traditions, religious traditions, and family traditions." But now many of those traditions, religious traditions, and of those . . . and more workers are discontented with their lives as a whole.

Which is exactly why work itself needs to be understood as something not to be avoided or, at best, endured but something to be pursued as a source of satisfaction.

"Man is made to work, to do something that makes demands on him," says Dr. Selye. "With the decline of so many other values and nothing new to replace them, work is one of the few areas where man can find a sense of worth and enjoyment."

That doesn't mean that everybody has to be president of the company, either.

"There's just as much satisfaction in being a bricklayer and building walls well as there is in being a scientist," Dr. Selye concludes. "Everybody, no matter how low he may be in the scale of mental development, has something to give, something that he wants to express, some valve for letting off steam."

It's called work, and it remains a value which merits our individual and national respect.

RED CROSS CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 5, 1972

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, recently the American National Red Cross honored one of my constituents, Miss Catherine A. Bohn, 19, by presenting the Red Cross Certificate of Merit, its highest award.

Miss Bohn received the award because of her quick-thinking and knowledgeable actions in an emergency. She saved the life of a man who had been bitten by a copperhead snake.

While many people would panic or find themselves helplessly immobilized in such an extreme crisis, Miss Bohn quickly put into action her Red Cross training and drew on her own courage and resourcefulness. She applied a constricting band above the wound, used a

bobby pin to make the fang punctures bleed, and sucked the wound to remove as much venom as she could.

Miss Bohn was later informed by medical authorities that without her first aid the victim in all probability would have died.

In this era when people spend so much time criticizing the younger generation, oftentimes unfairly, it is my pleasure to be able to commend Miss Bohn for actions which are a credit to her generation and to any generation. To my mind, such courage and heroism in a person of any age are truly humbling. One wonders how one would react in an emergency, and though some people believe themselves to be calm enough to handle such crises, it is indeed a rare person who has the combination of the first aid knowledge and quick thinking calmness that Miss Bohn has shown. Our society is truly in debt to those few.

CONGRESSMAN REPORTS SURVEY RESULTS

HON. EDWIN B. FORSYTHE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 5, 1972

Mr. FORSYTHE. Mr. Speaker, earlier this summer I asked my constituents to respond to questions soliciting their views on major issues facing our Nation.

Hoping that their feelings will be of interest to my colleagues, I am including the results of my questionnaire in the RECORD at this point:

RESULTS OF QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Southeast Asia: What is the best policy to follow?

1. Reinroduce ground troops and take necessary action to win the war, 8%.

2. Continue withdrawal, but provide air and naval power to help curb North Vietnam's invasion of the South, 44%.

3. Publicly set a date for absolute withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Southeast Asia, in return for all U.S. prisoners of war, 41%.

4. Continue President's withdrawal program, but not provide air and sea support regardless of military efforts made by North Vietnam, 7%.

2. War Powers: Do you support legislation restricting the President's use of armed forces in combat for more than 30 days without prior Congressional approval?

1. Yes, 55%.

2. No, 36%.

3. Undecided, 8%.

3. Military Spending: How would you characterize present U.S. expenditures for defense?

1. Too high, 60%.

2. Too low, 12%.

3. About right, 28%.

4. Economy: Do you believe the Economic Stabilization Program is:

1. Stopping the rise in inflation and improving employment, 22%.

2. Reducing inflation only, 14%.

3. Improving employment only, 3%.

4. Not having a positive effect upon either factor in the economy, 61%.

5. Pollution: What do you consider most important in combatting pollution?

1. Finding ways to reduce the number of motor vehicles using the highways, 10%.

2. Initiating a "pollution tax" based on

the amount of pollutant discharged by industry into the atmosphere, 14%.

3. Enacting stricter anti-pollution laws, 53%.

4. Requiring industry to control pollution, with the cost reflected in the price of the production, 23%.

6. Elderly: Do you believe Congress should:

1. Provide better retirement benefits, 32%.

2. Improve medical benefits, 10%.

3. Find ways to reduce tax burdens for senior citizens, 38%.

4. Concentrate on other services and needs, such as nursing homes, special food programs, transportation and recreation, 19%.

7. National Health Program: Which would you prefer?

1. No national health insurance program, 20%.

2. A program financed by tax revenue and operated by the federal government with benefits for all citizens, 29%.

3. A federally-mandated program financed by employer and employee contributions, 14%.

4. A program financed by tax revenue and operated by the federal government with benefits only for persons in need and for catastrophic illness, 11%.

5. A mandatory program financed with a combination of tax revenue, employee and employer contributions, 27%.

8. Welfare: Which of the following do you favor:

1. Establishing a minimum annual income for every American, with strict job training and work requirements, 35%.

2. Maintaining the present welfare system, 1%.

3. Reduce welfare benefits, limiting food stamp program, and establish government work program for those who are able, 64%.

9. Transportation: In what area would you prefer concentration of transportation funds?

1. Operating funds for mass transit systems, such as bus and train lines, 15%.

2. Construction and improvement of highway system, 14%.

3. Development of new mass transportation systems, and expansion of facilities like the Philadelphia-Lindenwald High Speed Line, 71%.

10. School Desegregation: What is the best way to resolve the problem of school desegregation?

1. Adopt President Nixon's moratorium on school busing and enact his recommended Equal Educational Opportunities Act, 21%.

2. Adopt a constitutional amendment prohibiting busing to achieve racial balance, 28%.

3. Using busing as a means of integrating schools in hopes of providing equal education, 6%.

4. Reform the tax system to remove the reliance of school districts from the property tax and equalize spending for education, 45%.

11. School Financing: If you agree that public education should be less dependent upon the local property tax, which would you prefer:

1. A value-added (national sales) tax, 39%.

2. Increased federal income tax, 13%.

3. State Income Tax, 19%.

4. Combination of above, 27%.

12. Age:

1. 18-20, 5%.

2. 21-35, 27%.

3. 36-45, 18%.

4. 46-55, 22%.

5. 56-64, 14%.

6. 65 and over, 13%.

13. Do you consider yourself a:

1. Republican, 39%.

2. Democrat, 16%.

3. Independent, 45%.

14. County of Residence:

1. Burlington, 51%.

2. Camden, 33%.

3. Ocean, 17%.

IDAHO—"THE SPARKLING LAND"

HON. ORVAL HANSEN

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 5, 1972

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, each year additional thousands of Americans and visitors from other lands are seeing Idaho for the first time as they vacation in our rugged and magnificent State. While all of them are inspired to conversational superlatives in describing the attractions of Idaho, few have the opportunity of seeing their high thoughts in print. One of the outstanding exceptions is Emma Louise Philabaum whose accomplished writing on Idaho as "The Sparkling Land" appeared in the August 26 issue of the Christian Science Monitor.

IDAHO—"THE SPARKLING LAND"

The mountains of Idaho have beckoned us for a long time, even though there are pine-clad hills only two hours from our home. Finally it was decided; we must see these unfamiliar highlands that have lured travelers and trappers as long as men roamed the mountain west.

We journeyed over this state of wide contrasts from southern to northern border, through farmlands and desert plains, river valleys and mountain fastnesses. From now on, as long as memory lasts, we shall think of Idaho as the sparkling land.

The sparkle is no illusion. It is everywhere . . . luminous, radiant, adding extra grandeur to the already grand mountains and sage-blue flatlands.

Mountain air always has a crystal quality, yet this alone cannot explain the light burnishing the Idaho landscape.

Most of this brightness comes from the incandescent sun that blazes in a sky so fiercely blue that eyes ache to view it. Then the land and all that grows upon it also seem to snatch at the light, to catch it, collect it . . . and flash it back in myriad ways and colors.

Mile on mile the highways follow twisting creeks turned into long silver ribbons tying together the broad meadows. And the magnificent rivers—the placid Snake and the furious Salmon—have that same shimmer all along their white-capped breadths. The rocky gorges they have carved shine in infinite colors, layered evidence of the earth's shaping in aeons past.

Trees always have seemed creators of shade, yet here they become sources of light. Golden glints spark from the needles of breeze-stirred evergreens. Aspen leaves flash on-and-off spots of reflected sun against the patterned ground.

Across the face of a shimmering meadow, pink-tasseled grasses blush. And light from the weaving emerald blades ripples onto wildflowers of endless variety.

The flowers make their own bright points of neon hue. A whole valley turns golden with daisies and black-eyed Susans. Deep blue lupine and pentstemon make tall spikes of pigment along the roadside. Lacy yarrow—three times as large as that blooming at home—tosses back a white reflection. And there are more—vermillion cups, purple bells, magenta torches—whose names we do not know but whose luster we shall not forget.

The water glistens most—and illumines the land. Every bend in the road brings us to another canyon . . . and another tumbling shaft of silver liquid. Spring comes late to the high country, and these cascading streams we see in every crevice still hold the icy light of the thawing heights. High above we

glimpse the glow cast from the last snow patches. And on the smooth, tree-lined swaths, now spring green, we envision the white flame that must radiate from ski slopes wrapped in winter.

Stopping to picnic by one of these sunny streams, we see a dozen tints reflected from the agate- and crystal-strewn creek bed. The static rocks are as many-hued as the blossoms that dip their heads along the water's edge.

The sun, a clear, all-encompassing white through the long day-light hours, takes on a new quality at sunset. We see it begin to break and splinter and finally dissolve. Each atom of air becomes a single dot of glit, bathing the folded beige hills in golden mist.

Even on blackest nights, the light leaves tardily, outlining the pines in dusky silhouette against the blue-black horizon. Though the sky keeps an almost daytime brightness, stars appear in such piercing profusion that the universe seems to stretch its boundaries.

At dawn, the abrupt Idaho sunrise startles the earth with its suddenness and brilliance. All the trees stir with the orange light and the breeze that seems always to accompany it. The small creatures of the forest scurry about, their fur alight with morning flame.

Each bright day brings renewed radiance to the sparkling land.

MAKES 'OLYMPIC QUARTER FINALS

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 5, 1972

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, I am sure all Americans are proud of the outstanding performances these past several days by members of the U.S. Olympic team in Munich, Germany. And the people of Indianapolis, Ind., can take special pride in the tremendous abilities of native son Marvin Johnson, a graduate of Crispus Attucks High School.

Last night Americans had the opportunity to see this young man perform, with the grace and skill recalling the world's great boxers, in his march to the gold medal in the middleweight finals. With the brilliant coach and trainer, Mr. Colin Chaney of St. Rita's, in his corner, this young athlete brought the fans to their feet in defeating the 29-year-old West German, Ewald Jarmer.

I'm sure my colleagues will indulge my own pride in sharing with them the following news item from this morning's Indianapolis Star:

MAKES OLYMPIC QUARTER FINALS

Middle-weight Marvin Johnson of Indianapolis, Indiana, punished West Germany's Ewald Jarmer for three rounds to gain a unanimous decision and advance to the Olympic boxing quarter finals yesterday.

The eighteen-year-old American belted his scar-faced opponent about the ring with a dangerous left uppercut. But Johnson, a southpaw, failed to floor his more experienced opponent. Jarmer, twenty-nine, seemed to have only one thing in mind, to reach the final bell without a knockout. Johnson, who won thirty-nine of his fifty-seven previous fights, gained the decision on all five score cards by a wide margin. His next opponent will be Alejandro Montoya of Cuba who beat Britain's William Knight by a second round technical knockout.

CARL T. ROWAN COMMENTS ON
"WATERGATE CAPER"

HON. ROBERT N. C. NIX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 5, 1972

Mr. NIX. Mr. Speaker, the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin on Monday, September 4, carried an excellent commentary by Mr. Carl T. Rowan, who asked: Do we really care? The caption over the commentary was: "Little public outcry over 'Watergate caper'". I believe the theme of the article and the points made are most worthy of note and should be called to the attention of all Americans.

LITTLE PUBLIC OUTCRY OVER "WATERGATE CAPER"

(By Carl T. Rowan)

WASHINGTON.—It would be in the spirit of charity to give everyone the benefit of doubt and say that a secret \$25,000 gift to the Nixon reelection fund had nothing to do with the grant of a new Minnesota bank charter to the donor, Dwayne Andreas.

But the evidences of big favors for big money keep piling up in this Administration. I call your attention again to that remarkable, almost incredible, revelation on "Meet the Press" two weeks ago by Clark MacGregor, the former Minnesota congressman, who heads Mr. Nixon's reelection campaign.

MACGREGOR STORY

MacGregor said the lawyer for a generous Democratic donor had awakened him at half-past midnight to plead with him not to reveal his client's name. Keeping "faith" with people like this donor was MacGregor's justification for not revealing those who gave \$10 million to the Nixon campaign through last-minute maneuverings, just in time to beat the new campaign reporting law.

Was it Andreas' lawyer who telephoned MacGregor? Andreas had reasons to fear embarrassment. Here was the friend and No. 1 supporter of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, playing financial footsie with "the enemy."

If it wasn't Andreas' lawyer who telephoned MacGregor with the plea for secrecy, then it means someone else among the givers of that secret \$10 million has something to hide. And that only deepens the pall of shame that lies about this fund, part of which former Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans funneled through Mexico so as not to reveal the name of the donors.

OTHER CASES

If the Andreas case stood alone, one could be accused of politicking for suggesting there is a scandal here. But there are other cases of this Administration's ladling out favors to persons connected with campaign contributions.

The ITT affair, involving a donation of \$200,000 to the cost of the Republican convention (if held in San Diego) at the same time the Justice Department was dropping court action to block ITT mergers, has faded from the headlines. But the memory lingers on.

There was the matter of dairy price supports which I wrote about. Through various channels, the dairy people pumped at least \$329,000 (in 1971) into the fund to reelect Mr. Nixon. Suddenly, then-Secretary of Agriculture Clifford Hardin decreed a hike in price supports worth at least \$400 million a year to the dairy industry.

LAW AND ORDER?

It is manifestly clear to me that this Administration is about as sanctimonious over "law and order" as the next one. Imagine the No. 1 fund-raiser for a President of the United

States with a secret slush fund of at least \$350,000 in his personal safe. At least \$114,000 from that fund winds up in the Miami bank account of a man arrested with, and believed to be the leader of, a team of accused burglars bugging Democratic Party headquarters.

Imagine Stans claiming "no knowledge" of how \$114,000 from his slush fund is spent. It is more than any sane American can swallow.

Yet, Stans offers only evasive talk in which he tries to discredit a report by the General Accounting Office. The White House also offers only silence.

Americans are left only to hope that Attorney General Kleindienst is going to order a vigorous investigation which opens the way to indictment of officials in the Committee to Reelect the President. To suggest that this is likely, however, is to insult the intelligence of the people.

On the other hand, there is pathetically little public outcry. It is as though the people have become inured to corruption, considering it the new American way of life, as it long has been in some Asian lands.

INTERNATIONAL OUTRAGE

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 5, 1972

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, the horrifying tragedy that has befallen the innocent civilians representing the State of Israel at the Olympic games in Munich offends the sensibilities of all civilized men. And yet, in quantitative terms, this cowardly and reprehensible deed does not compare with the violence at Lod international airport earlier this year. The truth of the matter, Mr. Speaker, is that this is but one more outrage in a chain of outrages perpetrated by terrorist fanatics against innocent civilians, many of whom at the Tel Aviv Airport were not even Israelis. But, such is the nature of terrorism.

It is high time all civilized nations rise up in condemnations of such atrocities. Nations of the world should refuse sanctuary to such elements. A desirable first step would be to reach an international agreement refusing sanctuary anywhere to skyjackers. In the Middle East, the Arab States which still permit terrorist organizations to operate within their borders should take the initiative in purging themselves of such elements with a vengeance.

The problems between Arabs and Israelis are complex and delicate. Hopefully, in time, they will be resolved without further conflict. But atrocities such as this most recent one can only injure efforts at reaching an amicable settlement and simultaneously bring shame and mortification to all responsible Arabs in whose name these self-styled leaders in the war against Israel conduct their barbarous activities. If the Arab countries sheltering terrorist organizations act with dispatch, they can restore lost prestige, ease international tensions, and hopefully, prevent repetitions of these senseless tragedies by those at war with all standards of decency and humanity.

TEAMSTERS SET LETTUCE DEBATE STRAIGHT

HON. VICTOR V. VEYSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 5, 1972

Mr. VEYSEY. Mr. Speaker, in Extensions of Remarks, August 3, 1972 (page 26779 I corrected some misinformation circulated to the Members in a letter July 31 by one of our colleagues urging the boycott of lettuce not bearing the seal of the United Farm Workers—UFW.

On August 9, our colleague attempted a refutation of my principal points that: no lettuce workers are on strike in California or Arizona, and since all lettuce marketed in the East is harvested under union contract, we are being asked to take sides in a jurisdictional dispute between the Teamsters and the UFW.

I was happy to note that our colleague conceded:

It is understood that there is no strike in progress at the present time.

Unfortunately, he persists in denying that a jurisdictional dispute between two unions exists. He stated,

The jurisdictional dispute that did arise soon after the termination of the grape strike was settled over 16 months ago on March 26, 1971, in Los Angeles, Calif. This information was reconfirmed by conversations with representatives of the two unions here in Washington and with officers of the Western Conference of Teamsters in California.

Our colleague does not identify which officers of the western conference of Teamsters are the source of his information, but I would like to insert a letter below dated August 21, 1972, from the international director of the western conference of Teamsters at my request narrating the inability of all parties in the lettuce dispute to come to an acceptable agreement following an arrangement worked out May 7, 1971, between the Teamsters, the UFW, and the AFL-CIO.

I draw particular attention to the last sentence:

As a consequence, the Teamsters consider their contracts with the growers to be both valid and in full force.

If two unions contesting over the organization of the same workforce does not constitute a "jurisdictional dispute," what does?

The letter follows:

WESTERN CONFERENCE OF TEAMSTERS,
Burlingame, Calif., August 21, 1972.

HON. VICTOR V. VEYSEY,
U.S. Congressman,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN VEYSEY: On May 7, 1971, I and some of my associates in the Teamsters Union met with Albert Woll and Joseph Keenan as representatives of the AFL-CIO, Cesar Chavez and aides from the United Farm Workers and Herb Fleming, Andrew Church and others representing growers with Teamster contracts.

On that occasion the Teamsters proposed, and it was agreed to by the other participants, that the growers sit down with representatives of the AFL-CIO and United Farm Workers in an attempt to work out an agreement that would be acceptable to all parties. In the event this was done, the Teamsters

agreed they would turn over to the United Farm Workers all of the approximately 170 contracts in existence between them and the growers.

Representatives of the concerned parties met at intervals during the next several months but failed to come to any solution or acceptable agreement. As a consequence, the Teamsters consider their contracts with the growers to be both valid and in full force.

Very truly yours,

EINAR O. MOHN,
International Director.

HEALTH CARE—THE 92D CONGRESS

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 5, 1972

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, since I first came to Congress, I have had a strong interest in health care. I have been a member of the Republican Task Force on National Health since it was created and we have studied the problem, trying to devise an effective program to decide how our health care dollars can best be applied.

Of course, this is a very complex, interrelated area. We can rarely isolate and attack a problem, expect it to disappear, and then attack another problem. A comprehensive approach is obviously needed and too often lacking.

Listed are the bills concerning health care which have at least had hearings during this Congress and which I support. As you can see, there is a strong emphasis on research and study. I have faith in our ability to find new cures and treatments for damaging disease, such as cancer and sickle-cell anemia, as well as the troublesome common cold.

Unfortunately, the social problems of increasing health costs and lack of care in rural areas and for the poor will not yield as easily. Often we do not define or understand the causes of a problem before we propose a hasty or dramatic solution. Action on many fronts is needed, from the training of more personnel to the social causes of drug and alcohol abuse. There are no reasons why a Nation as rich as ours cannot afford to provide health care to all the people at reasonable cost.

The list referred to follows:

HEALTH CARE, 92D CONGRESS

Public Law 92-13, H.R. 5674 (House Report 92-121) Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse: During the 91st Congress, the Commission on Marijuana was established to study the extent of marijuana use in the United States, the efficiency of existing marijuana laws, the pharmacology of the drug, its immediate and long-term effects physically and psychologically, its relationship to aggressive behavior and crime, its relationship to other drugs, and the international control of the drug. There was an original expenditure limit of \$1 million, however, subsequent amendments expanded the duties of the Commission.

The Commission's duties now consist of an intensive study of such subjects as the relationship of drug abuse to personality traits, especially as regards a tendency to be prone to drug abuse, the relationship of peer group, and family relationships to susceptibility to drug abuse, and the degree to which

social tensions locally and nationally (such as poverty, war, social permissiveness, availability of drugs, leisure time activities, personal and family use of alcoholic beverages, media exposure, especially rock music and underground papers) contribute to drug abuse.

The Commission will employ experts in various areas and will conduct hearings across the country. Also as a key to stopping drugs, the Commission will meet with officials from countries where drugs originate.

Public Law 92-255, H.R. 12089 (House Report 92-775) Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention: This bill sets forth the national policy toward controlling drugs and drug addiction. The government recognizes that education, treatment, rehabilitation, research, training of personnel, and law enforcement are all interrelated with the drug problem. The Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention will be the focal point in the Federal government for coordination of comprehensive, long-term programs aimed at combatting the drug abuse now prevalent in the United States.

The Office is set up as a component of the Executive Office of the President. It is the duty of the Director to establish the objectives and implement the policies which will govern Federal drug abuse prevention programs.

The bill authorizes the Director to recommend changes in other Departments to overcome bureaucratic apathy. The Director is expected to act decisively and promptly and is given wide powers to do so. By giving him these powers it is expected that new or modified programs will be more effective in combatting drug abuse. As a final method of causing action, the Director is given powers similar to those held by OMB over drug related programs.

Research and development are to be encouraged and facilities can be provided. The Director is given broad budget powers to speed programs he deems especially productive. This Act also provides for the treatment of drug problems in Mental Health Centers, Veterans Hospitals and public health facilities.

H.R. 9936 (House Report 92437) Drug Listing Act of 1971: Awaiting Conference.

This Act would require the drug companies to list with the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, the drugs currently marketed. It would have to be updated semi-annually. It would provide information including ingredients, labels, advertising, etc. Secretary would be able to determine better if the drug fell under the jurisdiction of a new law. Could be used as a source to check if labelling was deficient.

It is basically a consumer protection plan.

MEDICAL PERSONNEL

Public Law 92-52 (H.R. 7736, House Report 92-249) Medical Student Loan Extension Act of 1972: Extends the student loan and scholarship provisions of the Public Health Service Act. This allows that the 35% of entering medical students who need aid beyond what is normally granted to receive that aid necessary in order to allow qualified but disadvantaged students to continue pursuit of the understaffed medical profession.

PERSONNEL

H.R. 15859 (not voted yet).

Emergency Medical Services Act of 1972 (Report Ordered Filed 8/15/72): Provides that the Secretary may determine the feasibility of establishing through expansion and improvement of existing services or otherwise and operating emergency medical service system for an area through projects (one per area) which are undertaken by public and/or private groups or individuals.

Allows the Secretary to make grants for projects to plan the establishment of a workable system.

\$5 million authorized to be appropriated

for fiscal year 1973 and \$10 million for fiscal year 1974.

Allows the Secretary to make grants to cover up to 50% of the operating cost of such a system during the first two years of operation. Grants under this authority are not to exceed \$150 million. Allows the Secretary to make grants for research into emergency care methods. Grants under this authority are not to exceed \$10 million in 1973; \$20 million in 1974.

May make grants to cover up to 50% of the cost of expansion or improvement of existing facilities, but not to exceed \$10 million.

Secretary shall create an Inter-Agency Technical Committee to evaluate programs and proposals.

H.R. 8629 (House Report 92-258, conference report 92-578, Public Law 92-187) Comprehensive Health Manpower Training Act of 1971: Act extends the grant assistance provided for construction of research and teaching facilities and adds loan guarantees and interest subsidy authority for teaching facilities.

Schools may apply for funds to update facilities.

Private schools may be eligible for assistance.

Portions of affiliated hospitals and outpatient facilities which are geared to teaching are eligible for assistance.

Provides the schools with grants based on the number of students enrolled.

Provides grants to allow a two-year medical school to convert to a full school of medicine.

Provides grants to schools of veterinary medicine.

Provides grants to schools of pharmacy, optometry, and podiatry.

Sets requirements a school must meet to qualify for a grant—application required.

Provides loan forgiveness for students who will serve in under-staffed areas.

Authorizes grants for the training of teachers in health fields.

Provides draft exemption to those who practice in shortage areas for more than four years.

Public Law 92-158, H.R. 8630 (House Report 92-259, Conference Report 92-577) Nurses Training Act of 1971: Provides money for grants for construction or expansion of nurses training centers.

Also provides loan guarantees.

Allows for construction of interim teaching facilities.

Provides for start up grants for new schools.

Provides up to 85% loan forgiveness over a 5-year period for service to a non-profit agency; 85% over three years for shortage area.

DISEASE CONTROL

H.R. 13592 (House Report 92-923, Public Law 92-294) Sickle Cell Anemia Control Act: Secretary can make grants to develop information, and research project relating to sickle cell anemia.

H.R. 11302 (House Report 92-659, Conference Report 92-722, P.L. 92-218) National Cancer Attack Act of 1971: Provides that all programs aimed at conquest of cancer will be coordinated.

Establishes a National Cancer Institute—Accelerates the attack on cancer.

Sets up a date bank to collect and disseminate cancer date—worldwide.

Eliminates a hold of funds by anyone except the President (overrides OMB).

Sets up a National Cancer Advisory Board.

Authorizes the President to request additional appropriations beyond the original authorization.

H.R. 13501 (House Report 92-940, Public Law 92-305) National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Disease: Places consideration of digestive disease under the Institute by changing the title.

Expedites consideration of digestive Disease Research.

H.R. 15081 (House Report 92-1108) National Heart, Blood Vessel, Lung and Blood Act of 1972 (In Conference): Enlarges the authority of the National Heart and Lung Institution to advance the attack against heart, blood vessel, lung and blood disease.

Coordinates the programs relating to the research and treatment.

Authorizes up to \$1.2 billion over a three-year period.

Places emphasis on informing the public of the effect of reduction of known risk factors.

H.R. 14455 (House Report 92-1107) (In Conference) Communicable Disease Control Programs: Extends the Public Health Service Act provisions which authorizes grants to state and local government for communicable disease programs.

Authorizes money for control of tuberculosis, measles, VD, and other communicable diseases.

H.R. 15475 (House Report 92-1185) (not voted on yet) (Passed House) National Advisory Commission on MS: Establishes a National Advisory Commission on multiple sclerosis to determine the most effective means of finding causes and cures and treatments of MS.

Directs the study of the possible means of financial support to research.

H.R. 15474 (House Report 92-1184) (not voted on yet) (Passed House) National Cooley's Anemia Control Act: Establishes a national program to provide support for research into Cooley's Anemia.

Sets up agency to test, screen, and counsel those susceptible.

Distribution set up for information on the disease.

AGING

H.R. 14424 (House Report 92-1026) (Passed House, pending in Senate) National Institute of Aging: National Institute of Aging is established.

Purpose—to research the aging process, and special health problems of the aged.

Allows for treatment of aged in mental health facilities.

Noise Control Act of 1972 (H.R. 11021, H.R. 92-842): Requires all Federal agencies to promote noise control.

EPA given consultant status with all noise regulations decisions—may order review of lenient regulations.

Requires publication of noise information.

Requires publication of a list of major products constituting a noise hazard.

Enables the Administrator to set standards for new products.

Leave the State to control the operation or movement of products covered under this statute.

Can request review of standards set by the Federal Aviation Agency.

Requires labeling of noisy products.

Allows penalties of up to \$25,000 per violation of noise standards.

Allows citizen to file court action.

Requires manufacturers to keep record of the tests they run to check compliance.

Directs the Administrator to find low emission products and push for use by Federal agencies.

MUNICH OLYMPIC TRAGEDY

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 5, 1972

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, mere indignation and condemnation by the international community over the wanton slaughter of two members of the Israeli Olympic team and the seizure of

others in Munich today are no longer sufficient responses if this type of outrage is to be prevented in the future. The unwillingness of the international community to respond in a meaningful way to previous incidents of this kind is as responsible for the present tragedy as the madness of the assassins themselves.

I am today asking the Secretary of State to advise the House Foreign Affairs Committee on what steps the United States intends to take—itsself and with other nations—to punish any government which offers sanctuary or encouragement to international murderers and air pirates.

Positive steps can and must be taken by the United States, the United Nations, and other individual countries to end once and for all the actual or threatened murder of totally innocent civilians for political or other purposes. International accords must be reached which provide for the mandatory punishment of any nation which offers refuge to international outlaws, including expulsion from the U.N. and stern economic sanctions by members of that body. Anything less deserves scorn and condemnation by all those throughout the world who respect the sanctity of life and the rule of law.

TOO MUCH CONCERN

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 5, 1972

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, in my judgment, taxpayers of the country are not being deceived by the demagogues who preach of tax reform and who, in the same breath, envision new Government spending programs.

The evergrowing, costly Federal bureaucracy has clearly become too much of a burden on the average American.

A very effective, timely editorial commentary in the press publications of August 18, should, I believe, be read by all the Members, especially since we have all returned from our districts and, I am sure, are now aware of the wrath of the taxpayers.

The editorial follows:

TOO MUCH CONCERN

Congresswoman Edith Green of Oregon asked the Library of Congress to compile the total amount of funds a family could receive if that family took advantage of all public assistance programs available. On the basis of two hypothetical families—one a mother with four children ranging in age from preschool to the college level and the other a mother with eight children ranging from preschool to college—Mrs. Green was advised that the first family could collect a total of \$11,513 a year under various programs of federal aid ranging from health care to scholarships. The second family, if all available federal programs were utilized, could have an annual income of over \$21,000. Commented Mrs. Green, "Now for those people across the country who are saying this is a government that does not have any concern for the poor... I suggest they look at these programs."

A lot of taxpayers are also looking at the programs and do not like what they see—a country that is being overwhelmed by the adverse ratio between producers and non-producers.

TAX CREDIT FOR HIGH SCHOOL AND GRADE SCHOOL TUITION

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 5, 1972

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, the question of tax assistance for parents and guardians of students attending non-public schools is a subject of wide interest.

The House Committee on Ways and Means has resumed hearings on this vital matter and a witness at Tuesday's hearing was Charles J. Ruppert of Buffalo, N.Y., representing two parents' organizations from my district.

Mr. Ruppert was the founder about three years ago of the organization of parents of high school students, the Parents' Council of Independent Schools. He is a past president and now serves the group as secretary. Mr. Ruppert also appeared on behalf of the parents of elementary school students whose organization is known as the Federation of Home School Associations.

In his testimony, Mr. Ruppert spells out very well the case for providing a tax credit for those parents of elementary or high school students who pay tuition. There are several suggested formulas for the tax credit, including the one I proposed last May. And on which I testified before the committee on August 17.

The need for help for those families is clear and a tax credit obviously is the best approach. In view of the developing support for action, I am hopeful that the committee will make recommendations promptly.

Mr. Speaker, as part of my remarks, I include the text of Mr. Ruppert's excellent testimony today:

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES J. RUPPERT AT HEARING BEFORE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, SEPT. 5, 1972

Mr. Chairman, Honorable ladies and gentlemen:

I am Charles J. Ruppert and I am speaking on behalf of the Parents' Council of Independent Schools and the Federation of Home School Associations of the Diocese of Buffalo. These organizations represent over 100,000 parents of approximately 70,000 children in the non-public schools in the Western New York area. I am Secretary and past-President of the Parents' Council of Independent Schools and father of eight children, all of whom have been or are presently being educated in the Buffalo Catholic School System.

I would like to speak briefly on the necessity of maintaining freedom of choice in education, secondly, the economic problems afflicting parents who exercise this choice by sending their children to non-public schools and, thirdly, the urgent need for financial relief for parents via some form of tax credit.

While our Constitution and courts have guaranteed us this freedom of choice, it is more and more becoming an economic impossibility to exercise this choice. The need to preserve this freedom of choice is highlighted by the fact that in many underprivileged areas, parents choose to send their children to non-public schools.

As an example, in a recently consolidated Inner City parochial school in the City of Buffalo, approximately 80% of the 800 students are non-Catholic and their parents are paying \$60 per year to exercise this freedom of choice.

DIVERSITY IN EDUCATION

The non-public schools provide a diversity which our educational system would otherwise lack. They not only provide knowledge but also a system of values which inform the moral and ethical choices one must make throughout his life.

The more one appreciates the quality of education provided by the typical non-public school, the more urgent their preservation becomes. In the Diocese of Buffalo, for example, standard tests demonstrate that children in Catholic elementary schools exceed the national average by an ever-increasing margin as they progress from kindergarten through grade eight. This phenomenon occurs despite the fact that the distribution of IQ's among the student population is normal.

Inasmuch as a pluralistic society has been part and parcel of this country since its very inception, it is absolutely necessary that a realistic freedom of choice in education be maintained. It appears that Russia and the United States are the only two countries that discriminate against non-public schools.

The economic problems afflicting parents who exercise this freedom of choice of education by sending their children to non-public schools continue to mount. These parents make many sacrifices to support the two school systems.

For the average working man and the underprivileged this freedom of choice is fast disappearing. The inflationary pressure afflicting non-public schools with a resultant increase in the cost of tuition is fast making the exercise of this precious freedom an economic impossibility for more and more parents.

Mothers are going to work, fathers are working two jobs, and discrimination is occurring within families where some children are sent to non-public schools and others must attend the public schools because of a shortage in family funds.

Present unemployment rates of 11% in Niagara County and 9½% in Erie County serve to compound these economic problems.

SPIRIT OF FAIR PLAY

All Americans are enjoying the benefits produced by both school systems but the fact that some Americans are penalized by exercising this freedom of choice offends the Americans spirit of fair play.

For example, it costs the Catholic community in New York State approximately \$172 million a year to operate the parochial schools. In New York State alone, it would cost taxpayers over \$400 million to absorb the students in these schools.

In the span of five years, it has been necessary to increase tuition in our diocesan high schools from \$150 to \$400, further increases in tuition are inevitable. More and more, the average family can no longer afford to send their children to non-public schools.

The average per pupil cost in the Buffalo Diocese in \$216 in the elementary schools and \$550 in the secondary schools. This is well below the average per pupil expenditure of \$1,400 in New York State's public schools. Obviously, a tax credit of only a few hundred dollars would help restore balance to our plural educational system.

RECOMMENDS TAX CREDIT

It is therefore our recommendation that some form of tax credit be given directly to the parents. It is my understanding that over fifty tax credit bills have been submitted to this Committee and it is our hope and prayer that you will see fit to recommend one that most suits our immediate needs.

It is also our recommendation that tax credit for tuition be extended only to the parents whose children attend schools meeting State and Federal educational standards and conforming to the Civil Rights Act of 1964. All the non-public schools represented by our organizations have been approved by the New York Education Department.

It is not our intention, now or in the future, to expect government to support the entire cost of tuition for non-public schools. However, we must keep in mind that time is of the essence and too little or too late could be chaotic.

In closing, I wish to thank this Committee for your interest and concern and I trust you will submit a tax credit bill that will enable us to maintain our freedom of choice in education.

BEN CHERNER—A GREAT LOSS FOR ALABAMA

HON. WALTER FLOWERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 5, 1972

Mr. FLOWERS. Mr. Speaker, our State of Alabama lost a great public servant in the untimely death of Ben Cherner on August 27. A two term member of the Alabama Legislature, he was one of its acknowledged leaders. Whatever Ben Cherner participated in, he did so with enthusiasm and ability.

It was a privilege for me to have known him well as a friend, and I know that he will be greatly missed by all.

I include in the RECORD two articles appearing recently in the Bessemer News and the Birmingham Post-Herald:

[From the Bessemer News, Aug. 27, 1972]

BENNETT CHERNER

Bessemer people who had worked with Bennett Cherner on local-level projects knew we had something special in this young man.

And the shock waves that erupted here at his untimely, sudden death Sunday afternoon were felt in the four corners of the state, as he had made his unusual talent for getting things done known statewide in his tenure as a member of the Legislature.

Such a pity that such a brainy, knowledgeable man as Ben Cherner was taken by death, at barely half of his Biblically-allotted three score and ten years.

He never sought publicity, although he was thankful for what he got, and thus it may be that many Bessemer citizens probably are not aware of the really effective civic work he did for us.

At the time of his death he was busy promoting a "Sell Bessemer" plan to create an industrial park at the new airport, he being a member of the Airport and Industrial Park Authority.

The other projects in which Mr. Cherner was interested, business and civic, are too numerous to mention here, but it can truthfully be said these interests covered an extremely wide and varied area.

Ben's ability to see through extraneous matters to the core of a problem was perhaps his greatest asset. Our city, our state, can ill afford to lose such a promising mind coupled with unusual ability.

No man is irreplaceable, of course, but Ben Cherner comes close.

As Shakespeare wrote: "Now cracks a noble heart. Good night, sweet prince."

[From the Birmingham Post-Herald, Aug. 27, 1972]

BEN CHERNER

Although he was a very modern model of a legislator, State Rep. Ben Cherner, whose sudden death on Sunday diminishes this entire community, was an exemplar of the best of all the old time traditions of public service.

For one thing, Mr. Cherner was probably as hard-working a Legislator as has ever sat in the state capitol. He also was as well in-

formed on public affairs in general and the operation of the State Legislature in particular as any legislator in memory.

Candidates seek public office for a variety of reasons, personal and otherwise. Generally, however, most of them will say that they merely seek only an opportunity to serve. Ben Cherner said that, too, when he first ran for the Legislature. What set him so distinctively apart was that he really did seek an opportunity to serve. And he did serve well.

Reporters and other observers of the Legislature soon learned that if they wanted to understand a piece of legislation or a course of action they would be wise to check with Ben Cherner. He always knew. From his first day in the Legislature he made it his business to understand every proposition made to the Legislature and to determine for himself a course of action which, in his opinion, would best serve the people of Jefferson County.

A fine intelligence and a creative spirit distinguished all of Ben Cherner's service in the State Legislature. He will be sorely missed by his fellow legislators and by all whom he represented so well. It cannot be said of many but it certainly can be said of Ben Cherner: he left his community and his state better than he found them and his example of service should inspire office seekers for a long time to come.

ARAB TERRORISTS STRIKE AGAIN

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 5, 1972

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, the shock has worn off a bit now. The cruel message of this morning's radio commentator has ended: The initial attack occurred at 4:30 a.m.; the Israeli wrestling coach was immediately killed; an additional team member was fatally wounded; all 14 members of the Israeli Olympic team are being held hostage. The captors have stated that if their demands are not met, one hostage will be killed every 2 hours. The Black September terrorist organization, the most violent of all Palestinian groups, has acknowledged responsibility for these acts. Once again, Arab terrorists have taken innocent lives and used them as objects for protest and for pawn.

The Bonn cabinet has already met and stated that they will come through with all demands asked of them. They have offered money for the ransom of these Israeli prisoners but their offer has been coldly turned down. I am told that seven of the hostages were former inmates in concentration camps a few miles from where this morning's injustice took place.

Prime Minister Golda Meir has called for the suspension of the Olympic games. Early this afternoon her request was granted.

I am deeply distressed and extremely frustrated by this brutal behavior. Whatever terrorist activities take place, no action, no settlement has yet been strong enough to stop the Palestinian destruction of life. I pray for an end to this unfair method of resolving differences while I remain with all the world anxiously awaiting further news of this horrid situation.

WHY WE SERVE

HON. JOHN BUCHANAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 5, 1972

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, during the Fourth of July festivities in Birmingham, Ala., a city which it is my privilege to represent in the Congress, Brig. Gen. R. C. Cartwright, one of this Nation's finest military officers, delivered an outstanding address which well answers the strident voice of cynicism in the United States.

General Cartwright is currently assistant commander of the 3rd Infantry Division, now stationed in Germany. He holds an A.B. degree from San Francisco State College and an M.B.A. from the University of Missouri. The general has a distinguished record in Vietnam, having served as commander of the 108th Artillery Group stationed along the Demilitarized Zone and later as deputy commanding officer of the U.S. Army Support Command at Cam Ranh Bay. Prior to his current assignment, he was special assistant to the Comptroller of the Army in Washington, where he was Director of Management, Review, and Analysis.

General Cartwright's words of encouragement are particularly fitting in this day when we hear prophets of gloom continually expounding about this Nation's problems. The address of this distinguished black American points to a hope for the future, which so many in our country feel today, and to a spirit which must be kept alive if we are to conquer the problems we face.

I include the text of General Cartwright's remarks, because they represent but another aspect of what is right with America:

WHY WE SERVE

(By Brig. Gen. R. C. Cartwright)

Congressman Buchanan, distinguished guests, and members of WBRC-TV audience.

It is a distinct honor to be here today to represent the Army in this outstanding 4th of July celebration. During my Army career, I have seen many 4th of July celebrations—but none like this. It is most impressive and I am proud to be a part of it. I congratulate the city of Birmingham and station WBRC for this truly fine effort.

Flying here from Europe yesterday, on my way to Birmingham, I looked down on this great land of ours through the window of the plane. I saw the green farmlands—the cities and towns—the beautiful hills and woods—and the lakes and streams as they passed beneath the plane. And I couldn't help but recall those great poetic lines:

Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself has said
This is my own—my native land!

These lines by Sir Walter Scott are to me what this celebration is all about. We are saying that we are proud of our great country—proud to be a part of it. It is our country—for better or worse. And it is this undefinable feeling of pride and patriotism that we express today.

Americans have always had this feeling of pride in our land—from our beginning days as a colony. We have had to make our own destiny, and often against heavy odds. To recall a little of the flavor of those early days, a prominent Englishman named Samuel

Johnson said in March 1775, "The American Colonists are a race of convicts and ought to be thankful for anything we allow them short of hanging." This was the prevailing attitude among our British rulers at the time.

It is small wonder that American Colonists—patriots like George Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Hancock and many others—reacted negatively to the British view, and to British actions. In June of 1776, the Continental Congress passed a resolution that said,

"Resolved that six companies of expert riflemen be raised in Pennsylvania, two in Maryland and two in Virginia; that each company consist of a captain, three lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, a drummer or trumpeter and sixty-eight privates; that each company as soon as completed shall march and join the Army near Boston, there to be employed as light infantry under the command of the Chief Soldier of the Army." With this resolution, the United States Army was born.

From this humble beginning, the Army—lacking in supplies, in manpower, in food and weapons—even in shoes—in fact, lacking in everything but courage and fortitude—went on to force the British to surrender at Yorktown in 1781.

In the years that followed, the Army and our sister services whose representatives are here on the platform with me today, have compiled a magnificent record protecting the American people and the American way of life from its foreign enemies. We exist for one purpose—to serve the American people in defense of their liberty and freedom. As one of our senior leaders said, "The Army belongs to the people, and it is made up of the people. It draws its officers and soldiers from every walk of life—from every part of America. The Army—and all of the Armed Services—are cross sections of American life."

In today's world, The Armed Services are stationed across the United States, and around the world, protecting our precious freedoms. The Seventh Army in Europe is one of these units. It is part of NATO—the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. NATO is the military shield in which Army, Navy and Air units of the United States combine with forces from 14 other nations against the threat of Communist aggression. The Third Infantry Division, of which I am a part, is one of the four and one-third U.S. divisions in Europe making up part of the NATO shield. We are there to protect the United States. We are there because it is cheaper, easier and safer to protect our country from east of the Rhine River—working together with the joint forces of 14 other nations—than it would be to do it alone, from somewhere on the eastern coast of America.

The Third Infantry Division is called the "Marne Division" because of its unyielding defense of a sector along the Marne River during World War One. Through more than 50 years—and three major wars—the Marne Division has compiled a combat record unsurpassed in American military history, as attested by the 49 Marne men who have won their nation's highest award, the Medal of Honor.

Today, in Europe we are in a constant state of combat readiness as part of the deterrent to the spread of Communism. This calls for highly motivated, well trained soldiers, dedicated to the principles of freedom. These men reflect in their professionalism and pride the finest spirit of our American life.

As symbols of this commitment of service to you, two Marne men are here with me today. Staff Sergeant Stanley P. Lowry, who is holding the Third Division flag with its 26 battle streamers and 3 Presidential Unit Citations is a native of Birmingham. Staff Sergeant James A. Miller, holding the national colors, is a native of Sumter, South Carolina. These outstanding noncommissioned officers are two of your representa-

tives in Europe, protecting your freedom—and you have every right to be proud of them today—and of all of the soldiers, sailors and airmen who are manning the outposts of freedom here and overseas.

But pride is not enough—and the military cannot do everything. For we have some problems in America that must be faced. I have read many statements that America is in real trouble. And I must admit that in some ways, it seems true. Old Glory has never fallen so close to earth. Some of our embassies and installations have been stoned and attacked, we've been involved in a number of conflicts on foreign soil. Our young men have died for ideals which don't seem to mean much to some Americans.

The truth is, America's real trouble doesn't lie in the rice paddies of Vietnam, in the masses of China or the endless turmoil of the Middle East. Our real trouble lies in places like the playgrounds of St. Louis, the hillside mansions of San Francisco and the slums of Chicago. A disease is slowly eating at the lives of Americans in the small towns—and in the big industrial cities like Birmingham. The disease is cynicism—a lack of faith.

This is the age of the cynic—"The man who knows the price of everything and the value of nothing", as Oscar Wilde once said. It is the year of the unbeliever—the era of doubt. We've killed all our sacred cows, ever-exposed our faults and destroyed many of the images—and there is nothing much left to respect—too little old fashioned love of country, God and family. There are people who stare at their shoelaces when the national anthem is played. They don't want to be seen at a political rally, or a town hall meeting. Other people are not sure they want to be caught with their eyes closed during public prayer. Our heroes are often the bad guys who get away with things. And patriotism—pride in our country, the old, hand over heart, flag waving, singing patriotism is fast going out of style—it's embarrassing. Our form of government is the same; we still say America stands for the same things; the fundamentals haven't changed—we have, you and I. To prove it, next time at a gathering, ask someone to sing America and see what happens.

Our enemies know this, for they have seen the pictures in the papers and on TV, of the discontented marching around the country. They have distorted and blown up our mistakes, and they have been driving steel wedges into the wall of our solidarity. They say, don't attack America—wear it down gradually and it will eventually fall of its own corruption. This sneering cynicism, once stamped out by the bloody feet of a tattered Continental Army in 1776, has risen again. This daily "let George do it" attitude lights the way for the Viet Cong in the swampy jungles of Vietnam. This "better Red than dead" cancer may be more dangerous than all the Communist mortar shells, for it kills the spirit and vitality of America. Democracy is a frail and fragile instrument, made of hope, prayer, confidence and American ingenuity—and held together by pride, and 4th of July patriotism—and it is in danger today.

But I do not want to sound like a prophet of doom and gloom, because I really am not. I think America will come out of this period of cynicism—in the long run of our history, it will seem as a short temporary detour on our road of progress.

In fact, I think our best days are still ahead of us—for several reasons. One is that we have identified our national problems now. We know what they are: ecology, pollution, quality education, civil rights, poverty and the rest. The problems are out on the table. We can talk about them, and we do—and this is the vital first step. And, we are moving to solutions—not always quick or easy solutions—often halting and unsure, with much noise and debate. But we are shouldering our burdens and moving

again in the right direction—and we will succeed.

Just as important, we have good material to work with. This younger generation, the "now generation", is the finest we have produced. When they are given meaningful jobs to be done—and provided with good leadership—and respect for their effort, and their ideas—they cannot be surpassed. I see them every day in the Army, and I know you can depend on them when it counts. They are superb—and they will help us solve these national problems better than we could ever do by ourselves.

Finally let me observe that our national spirit—our sense of concern for our country and its people—is returning. I sense it in my daily contacts and in my travels. The spirit of the 70's was so well stated by President John Kennedy when he said, "Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country". I see this spirit expressed in many forms. It is on the rise and it will pull us through.

Yes, America's future is bright—brighter than ever before. And in the America of the future, we will pause on future 4th of Julys—and in the noble words of our song, "America the Beautiful", we shall look across our spacious skies, our amber waves of grain, our purple mountain majesties, and we will know that God has truly shed his grace on our country—and crowned our good with brotherhood—with peace—with pride in our country—from sea to shining sea.

THREAT TO EDUCATIONAL TV

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 5, 1972

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, the President's recent veto of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting appropriations bill may have dealt a damaging blow to the important and innovative cultural and educational programing provided by public TV. One of the leading noncommercial stations, WGBH in Boston, detailed the extensive cutbacks it will have to make, both in program quality and quantity. Such a result is the product of the long line of administration efforts to undermine freedom of the press in this Nation.

I urge all my colleagues to read the inserted articles from the Boston Globe. One of them reveals the problems facing public television in Boston and many other cities in the wake of the veto. The other is an editorial examining the impact of President Nixon's action on the future of noncommercial television.

The articles follow:

NIXON VETO OF PUBLIC BROADCASTING BILL SEEN LEADING TO SEVERE CHANNEL 2 CUTBACK

(By Percy Shain)

A severe cutback in broadcasting activity will become necessary at WGBH-TV (Channel 2) as a result of President Nixon's veto of the \$155 million appropriations bill for public broadcasting, it was revealed last night.

Old shows will be reduced in episodes and new shows will never get off the ground because of the action, David O. Ives, Ch. 2 president, said in a statement issued from his island home on Naushon.

At the same time, Rep. Torbert MacDonald, chairman of the House subcommittee on communications, blasted the last-minute veto as an "incredible sacrifice of the public's

interest on the altar of partisan politics. Despite Nixon's shallow protestations I am absolutely convinced that this Administration has decided that their interests will best be passed by muzzling the voice of public broadcasting directly."

"WGBH has been very active in developing plans for new programming—exciting plans dependent on Federal funding," said Ives. "Now those plans must be shelved, for how long we just don't know."

"Of those programs WGBH is currently producing for the national audience of the PBS network, we are already constrained by limited funds to less than a full season's run. At present our grant support for The Advocates extends to no more than 26 programs—the shortest season for this series in four years on national television. Zoom, which was a runaway success this season, is assured of only 33 new programs—far short of the year-round service it should be."

"Perhaps more damaging is the blow to totally new programs. WGBH has developed a number of series that would be pioneering in their fields. Some of them have already reached the stage of pilots."

"Two in particular were virtually certain of being funded, if the CPB's (Corporation for Public Broadcasting) appropriation for this fiscal year had been at least somewhere in the \$55 to \$65 million range."

"One of these new program projects would launch, here in Boston, a permanent first rate production unit for the making of science-documentaries, children's series, and even some co-productions with the foreign broadcasters whose achievements in science far outshadow anything American television, short of moon shot coverage, has ever mustered."

"Another new program project jeopardized by the veto would be a fresh, dramatic and useful weekly treatment of the causes and curses of crime in our cities."

"Locally, moreover, this setback will hurt our news and public affairs programming most. We have been counting on an increased annual CPB grant for community services to help make up the difference in support for the Reporters when the Ford Foundation's partial grant for this new local news operation ceases as of Aug. 31."

THREAT TO EDUCATIONAL TV

It has been argued that government financing of television, even on a partial scale, involves the same risks as would government subsidy of an otherwise free press. What government gives, government can take away (as President Nixon now has done), and therein lies the constant threat of control.

There is something in this. And in the radio and television industry the threat of control and hence of government suppression of all criticism is aggravated by licensing laws.

What needs to be emphasized, however, in assessing President Nixon's last minute veto of a two-year, \$155 million appropriation for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, is that public, or educational, TV magnificently serves one of the main purposes of the land-grant colleges established by the Morrill Act 110 years ago. There can be no sound criticism of them, and no President has dared to impoverish them.

"A nation that acts by the will and judgment of the people," said the author of the land-grant college act, Rep. Justin Smith Morrill, of Vermont, "must make available to the people the knowledge and spirit of the civilization they are expected to sustain and develop." This is precisely what public TV has been doing.

The Carnegie Commission paraphrased the Morrill philosophy when it fostered the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967, setting up the system under which such public service stations as Boston's superb WGBH, better known, perhaps, as Channel Two, operate today. President Lyndon B. Johnson also said

much the same thing in his State of the Union message in January of that year:

"We must develop educational television into a vital public resource to enrich our homes, educate our families and to provide assistance in our classrooms."

The President has not succeeded in wrecking Public TV entirely—not yet, anyway. There are still foundation grants and individual donations. And at the last minute, the Senate joined the House in passing a resolution to keep it going at the present level of funding—\$39 million—pending new legislation. But serious question remains as to why he tried at all, especially in view of the Congress's overwhelming support of the project—the House approved the appropriation 256 to 69 and the Senate, 82 to 1, surely enough to override the veto.

He is convinced, the President said in his veto message, that "the problems posed by Government financing of a public broadcast system are much greater than originally thought."

DR. MELVIN R. POSTON—OPTOMETRIST OF THE YEAR

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 5, 1972

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, in the July 1972 Optometric World, there appeared an article praising a constituent of mine, Dr. Marvin R. Poston, an optometrist from Danville, Calif.

I would like to take this opportunity to place this article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

DR. MARVIN POSTON, FIRST BLACK TO BE NAMED "OPTOMETRIST OF THE YEAR" BY AOA

Dr. Marvin R. Poston, a prominent, black, Oakland, Calif., citizen and optometrist, was named the 1972 national "Optometrist of the Year" by the American Optometric Association. He is the first black to be so honored in AOA history.

The honor, in recognition of Dr. Poston's public service contributions to his community and profession, was announced at a 75th anniversary tribute and awards evening held as part of the association's annual congress in St. Louis, Mo. More than 2,000 optometrists and their guests attended the function.

The national award of the 17,300-member association, which represents the nation's largest vision care profession, follows Dr. Poston's selection as the California "Optometrist of the Year" in March. He was the first black ever given the honor in California.

A resident of Danville, Calif., Dr. Poston has practiced optometry in downtown Oakland for over 31 years.

One of his major interests has been youth and he has devoted many hours to his work with the Alameda County Juvenile Delinquency Committee. He has served as president of the Northwest Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association and as a member of the board of directors of the Oakland area YMCA. He is also a member of the board of directors and Minority Adoption Committee of the Children's Home Society of Northern California.

Concerned with the renewal of his urban community, Dr. Poston has served as a member of the board of the Oakland Council for Social Planning and as a member of the Danville Renewal Corporation. He is director of the Oakland/Fukuoka (Japan) Sister City Committee and is an active member of

the Oakland NAACP, the Oakland Rotary Club, the board of directors of the Contra Costa County Tuberculosis Association, and the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. Poston has been an organizing member of at least four major vision care programs in the Bay Area and throughout California. These include the West Oakland Health Group, where he is vice president and chairman of the center's eye group; the Children's Vision Center of the East Bay; vision screening programs for the East Bay Skill Center; and the California Vision Service, a prepaid vision care plan covering over 700,000 eligible participants in California.

Dr. Poston has served as co-chairman of the Merritt College Optometric Assistants' Advisory Committee and as a member of the Public Advisory Council on Education for Oakland Public Schools. He also is a member of the board of directors and treasurer of the community committee for African Students and works with the University of California at Berkeley and the American Optometric Association in minority recruitment programs.

The noted optometrist is a past president and currently a member of the California State Board of Optometry. He is a past president of the Alameda and Contra Costa Counties Optometric Society. He has also served as a member of the Long Range Planning Committee of the California Optometric Association.

Dr. Poston resides at 567 El Pintado Road in Danville.

BALLOTS, NOT BULLETS

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 5, 1972

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, on August 30, 1972, as Gov. George Wallace was leaving the hospital after two more operations, reporters pressed him for his comments on the political scene. He fended off the questions, saying that he had not had much time for politics, that he was concentrating on getting well. The newscaster reporting the story added that Governor Wallace had told a friend that:

If I had all the money in the world—if I was the king of Siam—I'd give it all up just to be able to walk again.

The really tragic part of this vignette is that it never had to be. The shooting of George Wallace—and of Dr. Martin Luther King, Senator Robert Kennedy, President John Kennedy, and Malcolm X—could easily have been prevented. It is not too late, of course, to start thinking about ways to prevent future killings and maimings.

Congressman WILLIAM L. CLAY discussed some of the means of prevention in an article he wrote for The Boston Globe. His column appeared on July 25, 1972 and it contained a number of important, provocative ideas on the subject of political assassinations. His thoughts range from the need for gun control legislation, through media overexposure of assassins, to a discussion of the violent society in which we live.

I hope that Congressman CLAY's ideas receive the wide discussion they certainly merit. For this reason, I include his column for the benefit of my colleagues:

OPPOSITION TO MEN LIKE WALLACE MUST BE BY BALLOT, NOT BULLETS

(By Congressman WILLIAM L. CLAY)

George Wallace stood opposed to the leadership of the late John F. Kennedy. He stood in the schoolhouse door blocking the entrance and orders of integration carried by former Attorney General Robert Kennedy.

For Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., it is fair to say that George Wallace held only contempt—for they stood at the very opposite ends of the political and ideological spectrum. Until two months ago, the only thing these men shared in common was that both had the spotlight in center stage debating national issues. And it must have been that spotlight which attracted the senseless bullets that struck each of them.

No matter how repugnant the politics of George Wallace, nothing is more regretful than the notion that these men who inspire controversy and/or who seek to lead this nation are fair game for thousands of kooks, misfits and degenerates.

Assassinations and attempted assassinations are only so prevalent because of availability of firearms is prevalent. Many argue that strict gun control would not eliminate political assassinations. This may be a fact. But it is also a fact that the abundance of guns in America, the delinquency of those who possess them and the false sense of security experienced by gun owners contribute significantly not only to assassinations, but to 28,000 other deaths each year in America.

George Wallace was not shot because of his views. The shots came from a man who was probably void of politics. If the would-be assassins of this country believe they will become heroes in the eyes of those who renounce their political targets, let us make as clear as we can to these demented minds that they are wrong. Assassins are despicable to all Americans—about that, at least, there is consensus in this country.

The men who commit these acts are weak and faceless—and they should remain nameless. If it is the promise of notoriety which drives their sick minds, it should be deprived them.

It is unlikely that there are any "bullet-proof" guarantees to protect public office seekers from assassins, especially since those who have aimed the guns over this last decade came alone, unnoticed and silent. Nevertheless, it may be very important at this time for those of us who disagree with George Wallace to speak up. We have sought and we will continue to seek to defeat the influence of George Wallace. But we join the supporters of George Wallace in a deep concern for his welfare. The only thing we would want cast against him is the vote.

The Wallace philosophy will not be overcome by gunfire or by any other violent act. Americans do not make heroes of men who bring such tragedy.

We must also be concerned for the welfare of the nation as a whole—for if men are not allowed to go to the public to seek the vote, what is to become of the democracy we have strived to practice?

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 5, 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?

JACKSON, MISS.

HON. CHARLES H. GRIFFIN

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 5, 1972

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker, education plays a key role in the development and growth of any area. The city of Jackson has made great strides in its growth because of the dramatic steps it has taken in its educational program to offer unlimited opportunity for all citizens.

I am especially pleased to note that recent figures for cities of comparable size—100,000 to 250,000—show that Jackson, Miss., has the highest educational level in the South and 10th highest in the United States. This is certainly an outstanding achievement and a fine tribute to a growing city.

I am sure that with the new innovative education plans being developed, Jackson will continue to enjoy a prosperous and expanding future.

I include, as a part of my remarks, an editorial from the Jackson Clarion-Ledger on this subject.

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF JACKSON IS 10TH HIGHEST IN UNITED STATES

Many impressive facts and figures are listed in "Change and Challenge—The Story of Jackson, Mississippi Today" issued by City Hall officials as a dramatic reminder of our city's amazing progress and vast potential for future growth.

Among the most gratifying phases of this handsomely illustrated brochure is the section devoted to education. Its text notes that our area's educational facilities run the gamut—from nursery school to graduate school with everything in between.

City schools include 37 elementary facilities, ten junior high schools, and seven senior high schools. There is also a state school for the deaf and for the blind. Most of these facilities have a complete array of advanced equipment and are in excellent condition. They serve the student demand well. Approximately 75 percent of the City school system's graduates go on to college. The City also has a number of private schools at each level.

An exciting new project to centralize the City's public schools into a unique creative learning concept is being planned. Two educational plazas will be constructed for fifth and sixth graders in areas where there are presently no homes. One plaza is scheduled for North Jackson and the other in Southwest Jackson. Both will have about 2,000 students, and employ the latest teaching techniques.

The program of the City's schools include closed circuit instructional television, special computers, teaching teams, creative organizational patterns, and new courses.

The Jackson area offers a wide choice of institutions of higher education. There are five 4-year colleges, two junior colleges, the University of Mississippi Medical Center, the Universities Center and the Jackson School of Law in the metropolitan area. The unique Universities Center is a joint venture of the University of Mississippi, Mississippi State University, Jackson State College, and the University of Southern Mississippi. It offers

undergraduate subjects, a graduate degree program, and statewide educational television.

One of the most important facts about Jackson in the area of education though, is the average Jacksonian's general educational level. Based on the U.S. Census report

of 1960 (these figures will be even higher when the 1970 Census figures are available), the average Jacksonian has completed 12.1 years of school. In cities of comparable population—100,000 to 250,000—this is the HIGHEST general educational level in the South, and 10th highest in the entire United States.

In the important area of college education, 13.4 percent of all adults are college graduates, making Jackson 2nd HIGHEST in the South and 8th HIGHEST in the nation. These remarkable figures speak for themselves regarding the quality of education the average Jacksonian has received.

SENATE—Wednesday, September 6, 1972

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. EASTLAND).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Dear Lord and Father of mankind, as we pause this day in Thy presence and share in the grief of all peoples before the horror of shattered young life which so sears the conscience of all men, teach us once more the hard lesson that hate begets hate, evil nourishes evil, and violence reproduces violence. Teach us the higher truth of the oneness of the race, that every man's suffering and sin is our suffering and sin, for we are all involved in humanity.

By some miracle of divine grace, may the innocent suffering of today atone for the sins of yesterday and bring cleansing and forgiveness to our broken world. May the shock of events drive a war-weary world to the ways of peace and concord. May there come over the world a renewal of the ideals of good sportsmanship and a resurrection of that spirit of universal good will and fraternity which endures all pain and abides all time.

Help us here to labor ceaselessly for that kingdom whose builder and maker is God. Amen.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Berry, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 12350) to provide for the continuation of programs authorized under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, and for other purposes.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, September 5, 1972, be dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President I ask unanimous consent that all committees may be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, on behalf of the distinguished Republican leader and myself, may I say it would be our hope that the policy will continue which was inaugurated before adjournment for the Republican National Convention, that committees would hold only necessary meetings, and that they will clear with us, if they would—and I use these words in their best sense—any meetings which they may be contemplating.

QUORUM CALL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum briefly. The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GAMBRELL). The clerk will call the roll. The second assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE TRAGEDY AT MUNICH—SENATE RESOLUTION 358, EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE TRAGIC KILLINGS OF ISRAELI OLYMPIC TEAM MEMBERS OF THE 20TH OLYMPIAD AT MUNICH

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, a resolution can express our sympathy to the families of the victims and to their homeland, but it can in no way diminish the tragedy of Munich. That tragedy points up the fact that the Olympic games have become a forum not for sports, primarily, but in specific instances, a means for political, ideological, social, and racial expressions of the most violent kind.

It seems to me that too much emphasis has been placed on gold, silver, and bronze medals, on commercialism, on nationalism. In these games, we tend to place stress above all else, on the superiority of nations.

What of equality among nations? What does superiority prove?

What has the tragedy at Munich accomplished, except to disturb the shaky and dangerous balance in the Middle East and to emphasize that violence in the end defeats its own ends?

In lending itself to displays of violence, of defections, of anarchy, of dispute and dissension, and even of madness, the arena of the Olympics has strayed far from its original concept of peace and unity among all men. There are individual triumphs and there are national triumphs; there are gold, silver, and bronze medals. But none of these can have any

meaning when they are accompanied by what we have witnessed in Munich.

The tragedy of Munich should make us review our concept of these games and even ponder their ultimate worth. The nations of the world should address themselves to this grave question at once.

A fitting memorial for the dead demands no less.

Mr. President, for myself and on behalf of the distinguished Republican leader (Mr. SCOTT), Senator JAVITS, Senator RIBICOFF, Senator ALLEN, Senator ROBERT C. BYRD, Senator COOPER, Senator GAMBRELL, Senator BAKER, Senator SAXBE, Senator GRIFFIN, Senator EASTLAND, Senator MCGOVERN, Senator SPONG, Senator METCALF, Senator BROOKE, and Senator PERCY, I send to the desk a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GAMBRELL). The resolution, with its preamble, will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Whereas, with profound sorrow and deep alarm the Senate is informed of the events surrounding the killing of eleven members of the Israeli Olympic team participating in the Twentieth Olympiad at Munich, and

Whereas, such actions are to be condemned as inimical to the interests and aspirations of the civilized world, be it hereby

Resolved, That the United States joins with the world in mourning the loss of Israel's athletes and extends its deepest sympathy to the people of Israel and to the families of those so tragically lost and be it further

Resolved, That all means be sought by which the civilized world may cut off from contact with civilized mankind any peoples or any nation giving sanctuary, support, sympathy, aid or comfort to acts of murder and barbarism such as those just witnessed at Munich and that the Secretary of the Senate be directed to communicate these sentiments and expressions to the Secretary of State for appropriate transmittal.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, there is a depth of irony in this tragedy, rarely reached, beyond the scope of the writer's pen. The reason for holding the games at Munich, 36 years after the bitter episode of the 1936 Olympic games where man's inhumanity to man was exemplified by the greatest beast in human form in this century and his behavior toward some of our athletes; it was the hope of the resurgent nation of West Germany that the memory of that inhumanity might be erased by the manner, the spirit, and the universality with which the games would be observed.