

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TESTIMONY OF DR. EUGENE LINSE

HON. JOSEPH E. KARTH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. KARTH. Mr. Speaker, the House Committee on Ways and Means has been holding hearings on a matter of importance—H.R. 16141—a bill that would allow tax credits for parents of children attending private elementary and secondary schools.

I am pleased that a distinguished member of my congressional district, Dr. Eugene Linse, the president of Citizens for Educational Freedom, testified before the committee on a vital section of H.R. 16141, title II.

I believe the testimony of Dr. Linse is of particular significance as we consider this important legislation. With that in mind I now place in the Record his testimony and commend it to our colleagues:

TESTIMONY BY EUGENE LINSE, PH. D.

As President of Citizens for Educational Freedom, I thank you for this opportunity to testify in regard to Bill H.R. 16141. CEF membership and its Board of Directors include citizens of every race, creed and color. CEF has a 13-year record of support for nonpublic education.

Without question, CEF endorses the philosophical position of the President and the many Members of Congress who have endorsed this Bill. My testimony today is therefore directed primarily to Title II of H.R. 16141.

Why aid such parents? Because nonpublic schools that these parents choose:

(1) provide freedom of choice; learn a benchmark of our American ideology;

(2) offer friendly and helpful competition to the public schools; beneficial to both republic sectors of American education on every level;

(3) they supplement the public system and educate 5 million children, and save the taxpayers 3 billion dollars annually, as Professor Kraushaar has noted in his new book;

(4) respond to the needs of minority groups in some of the large metropolitan areas these schools enroll one-third of all the students and are a stabilizing factor in changing neighborhoods of the poor and lower middle class families;

(5) most of these nonpublic schools in addition to the three R's also stress spiritual and moral values in fashion not permitted to Government-operated schools.

Far from being diverse over the course of our history, these schools have contributed to a wholesome variety in the educational enterprise of this country and are an essential part of the school system. They have helped us to avoid Government monopoly in education.

Congress, by amending the higher education bill a few weeks ago, found a way to strengthen the position of nonpublic schools. All institutions of higher learning, including those sponsored by various religious denominations, now benefit in capital expenditure provisions and in a generous system of grants available to students in any of these colleges and universities, up to \$1,400 per student.

As yet something similar has not been done for parents whose children attend non-

public Elementary and Secondary Schools. Members of both political parties recognize this need. Both are currently advocating the concept of educational tax credits as a Constitutional way of aiding these parents who now face the difficult task of meeting increasing tuition costs. H.R. 16141 possesses elements found in all 41 bills on tax credits that have been introduced in Congress while they differ in details, they all have the same purpose: help these parents by giving them at least some credit for their educational expenses. H.R. 16141 opposes the \$200 tax credit per pupil. A much more realistic figure would be \$400 per pupil less than 50 percent of the current expenditure alone in public education in the poorest of states.

Tax credits, except for educational expenses, are not a new idea the Federal Government currently permits credit for a variety of reasons, such as, for retirement incomes, for business investments, and certain types of foreign taxes.

The Government allows large corporations credit for business expansion. Theologically a loss in Federal revenue is incurred in granting such credits actually, through the creation of more employment by expansion, Government income is increased in succeeding years through taxes received from such corporations and their employees. Another example is the credit granted to retired persons. Here the purpose is to help our Senior Citizens remain self-supporting.

Tax credits for expenses paid to nonpublic schools are very similar in nature. A limited, reasonable amount of tax credit will help parents who wish to have their children attend such schools. The Supreme Court ruled in 1925 that parents have this right but today many of these parents, after paying their share of taxes for public schools, are financially unable to exercise this right.

How shall we summarize this argument? Nonpublic schools are a necessary part of the Nation's educational system by providing competition and diversity, they are a safeguard against monopoly, perhaps even against inefficiency, and save taxpayers 3 billion annually. Further, whether children attend a church-related school or a public school is a moot question as long as the school meets educational requirements and observes the regulations of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

Are tax credits Constitutional? We answer: President Nixon thinks so, the Presidential Commission thinks so, the large number of you Congressmen and your colleagues think so, some leading constitutional lawyers think so. The Supreme Court has never objected to the idea of tax credits in principle while rejected other forms of assistance.

From these recent decisions, it is evident that the following criteria must be found in any Act which provides aid: (1) the Act must have a secular purpose; (2) the primary effect of the Act must not inhibit or advance the cause of religion; (3) the Act, in its implementation, must not involve "excessive entanglement" of Government and religion. Tax credits legislation meets all of these criteria:

(1) the secular purpose is clearly the education of children in those fundamental skills required of all citizens;

(2) the primary effect of Title II of H.R. 16141 is to help parents exercise their Constitutional rights of selecting schools for their children. The Bill neither helps nor hurts religion, while a failure to enact such legislation may inhibit the free exercise of religion. The Supreme Court has stated in the 1963 Sherbert Case: "... No State may exclude individual Catholics, Lutherans,

Mohammedans, Baptists, Methodists, non-believers, Presbyterians, or members of any faith because of their faith or lack of it, from receiving the benefits of public welfare legislation."

(3) there is no entanglement of Government with religion in this Act; there is nothing different here than in any tax credit or deduction currently allowed in law.

I wish to thank you for this opportunity to present position of Citizens for Educational Freedom on pending tax credits legislation.

CATCH 22, INDIAN STYLE

HON. ALAN CRANSTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, on February 2, 1972, I introduced a bill (S. 3113) to declare that the United States holds in trust for the Bridgeport Indian Colony certain lands in Mono County, Calif.

I am extremely pleased that the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, meeting in executive session this morning, ordered S. 3113 favorably reported. I hope the Senate will move quickly to pass this bill.

The lands described in S. 3113 constitute a small, 20-acre tract of vacant public domain land, now managed by the Bureau of Land Management, adjacent to the town of Bridgeport in Mono County, Calif. The intended beneficiaries of S. 3113 are the 60 members of the Bridgeport Indian Colony. The bill enjoys the support of the townspeople of Bridgeport, and has been endorsed by the Mono County Board of Supervisors in a unanimous resolution adopted on January 18, 1972. In addition, Congressman Harold T. Johnson, of California, whose district includes Mono County, has introduced legislation identical to S. 3113 in the House of Representatives.

That, in a nutshell, is a description of S. 3113. Yet, it does not begin to tell the whole story. I should like to take a few minutes, Mr. President, to provide the Senate with some historical data relating to California Indians, in general, and the Bridgeport Indian Colony, in particular. I should also like to discuss briefly some of the issues raised by S. 3113 which so concern the Department of the Interior that it has recommended against enactment at this time.

Mr. President, the history of the Federal Government's relationship with California Indians is one of promises unfulfilled and responsibilities ignored. Most California Indians are landless today because the United States refused to ratify 18 treaties negotiated between 1851 and 1852 by three Federal agents and the majority of California Indians. These treaties would have granted some 8.5 million acres of land to native California Indians in exchange for their agreement to relinquish claim to all oth-

er State lands. And to add insult to injury, the unratified treaties were lost in the Senate's secret archives until 1906 when they were discovered accidentally by a clerk.

In the meantime, Congress, in 1853, enacted a California Land Title Registration Act which required registration on penalty of forfeiture. Most Indians were illiterate, and most were living in remote areas. The result was the loss of those lands which had not already been surrendered in reliance on the treaties. The Dawes Allotment Act of 1887 shattered the last remnants of Indian land. And the final blow to California Indians came in 1953 when Congress established an official policy of termination; that is, ending the trust status of the land and, thus, eliminating Federal Indian services for the people. The Rancheria Act of 1958, which applied only to California, has resulted in the termination of 36 rancherias and 1,500 Indians.

The Bridgeport Indian Colony consists today of some 60 members, all of whom are descendants of Indians who have continuously occupied their present site since before the white man came to California. Despite this continuous occupation, the General Land Office, predecessor of the Bureau of Land Management, issued a patent under the Desert Land Act to a non-Indian in 1914 which included the site then and now occupied by the Bridgeport Indians.

This patent was granted in spite of an explicit requirement prohibiting the granting of a land patent on land occupied by Indians.

The Bridgeport Indians have continued to occupy the site, although the lands are presently "owned" by several non-Indian heirs and grantees of the original patentee. Early in 1968, one of the "owners" formally demanded that the Indians vacate "his" portion of the tract. Through the intervention of California Indian Legal Services, eviction proceedings have been held in abeyance but time is growing short. The cloud of eviction proceedings hanging over the Bridgeport Indian Colony is but another instance of the wrongful taking of lands continuously occupied by native Americans and a further erosion of the meager land base of California Indians.

That the Bridgeport Indians had their lands illegally taken from them is beyond dispute. The question then is one of reparations.

The simplest and fairest solution, in my judgment, is to provide the Bridgeport Indian Colony with a new land base. This solution would enable the Bridgeport Indian families to begin to build a new, secure life without challenging the non-Indian families which claim title to the land the colony now occupies.

The transfer of the small, 20-acre tract of unoccupied and vacant public domain land described in S. 3113 would not involve land acquisition costs for the Federal Government.

Housing is perhaps the most critical problem facing the families of the Bridgeport Indian Colony. Twelve of the 19 Indian families now occupy totally substandard housing. Eleven of the families have no sanitation facilities or running water, but must use dilapidated out-

houses and share two outside water faucets which freeze during the winter where temperatures often dip to -30° in the Sierras. Five homes have only wood-burning stoves for heat. Three families have no refrigerators. Seven live in marginally adequate trailers or houses.

To make matters worse, Mr. President, only three of the 19 families have a fully employed member. The rest are unemployed. The average educational attainment of adults in the community is eighth grade.

The colony's desire to improve its living conditions is the chief reason for my bill. The land is situated adjacent to the town of Bridgeport, and convenient hookups for utilities, water, and sewage are available. Securing a trust land base will enable the colony to devote its considerable energies and meager resources to obtaining adequate housing.

Mr. President, the Department's report on S. 3113 recommends against enactment of my bill at this time, pending completion of a study of other situations in which tribes are seeking lands beyond their present reservation boundaries. The Department has also reiterated its general policy not to provide Federal trust land to unrecognized tribes.

It is my conviction that deferring action on S. 3113 until the Department gets around to completing some vague study is just a stalling tactic. The Bridgeport Indian situation has already been studied. We know the facts. And we have got a solution that appears to be acceptable to all parties involved. Why wait for another study? If the administration is as committed to the principle of "self-determination" as President Nixon indicated in his July 8, 1970, message to Congress, then let us proceed. The Bridgeport Indian Colony is ready to take affirmative steps to determine for themselves a better, brighter future. Delay in the transfer of a mere 20 acres of public domain land is all that stands in their way.

Finally, I would like to speak to the question of Federal "recognition." As I understand it, an Indian is recognized by the Federal Government as an Indian if he is a member of a tribe or band which has a Federal trust land base. To be recognized means eligibility for the special Federal Indian services of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service. Recognizing the importance of this, I inquired about how a tribe or band not now recognized gains the treasured status of Federal recognition. How? By living on Federal trust land. And how does a group of landless Indians obtain a Federal trust land base? Only by being recognized.

And so, Mr. President, we have come up against Catch 22, Indian style. As you may recall, Catch 22 in Joseph Heller's well-known novel specified that a concern for one's own safety in the face of real and immediate dangers was the process of a rational mind. Thus, Orr, who was crazy, could be grounded. All he had to do was ask. But as soon as he asked, he would no longer be crazy and would have to fly more missions. Thus, he could never be grounded.

The Bridgeport Indians are up against the same kind of absurd logic. The De-

partment is saying to them that they cannot have a trust land base because they are not now recognized, but they cannot be recognized until they have a trust land base.

Mr. President, the 60 members of the Bridgeport Indian Colony are faced with eviction from the lands they and their ancestors have always occupied. They have no place to go. They have asked for our help. They are supported by the local townspeople, the Mono County Board of Supervisors, their U.S. Representative, and their two U.S. Senators. The land transfer will not involve any outlay of Federal money, and it will solve a tangled land title dispute for the Indians as well as for the non-Indian owners.

The Department, in recommending against S. 3113, has shown little understanding of the unique situation of the Bridgeport Indians by forcing them onto the merry-go-round of a Catch 22.

I am delighted that the Interior Committee took a positive position on S. 3113, and I hope the Senate will be as generous.

HOW VIETNAMIZATION UPSET RUSSIA'S PLANS

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, both during the Korean war and during the current war in Vietnam many critics, both in our own country and abroad, have repeatedly advanced the view that those on our side were unenthusiastic about the war effort, were not as committed as the enemy, and could not hold their own in battle. These arguments were set forth as a basis upon which to call for American withdrawal and, in effect, surrender to the enemy. If our allies will not fight, the argument has gone, then we should not fight for them.

The fact is that during the Korean war our allies fought bravely. The enemy soldiers, men we were told were devoted to the Communist ideology, refused to return to their own country when the war ended and repatriation efforts were initiated to exchange prisoners. It turned out that these men fought not because of their ideological disposition concerning communism, but out of fear. Given a choice, they chose freedom. The arguments of the critics about Korea were clearly proven to have been false.

Now their arguments concerning Vietnam are being proven equally false. Our allies in South Vietnam are fighting bravely and are succeeding in defeating enemy efforts. For some reason, their valor and bravery has not been heralded in the press. Critics do not like to be proven wrong and they attempt to keep the evidence of their inaccuracy from the public, at least as much as it is possible to do so in a free society.

After a recent visit to Vietnam a British Member of Parliament, Philip Goodhart, reported that—

Most of the American advisers in Vietnam have gone now . . . But on the battlefields of An Loc and Quang Tri the Army of South

Vietnam has proved that the transformation scene is in full swing. The best South Vietnamese units are earning a reputation which the Koreans themselves might well envy. One objective of the current North Vietnamese offensive was the destruction of Southern morale. In fact, after four months of battle, the morale of the South Vietnamese forces has never been higher.

Mr. Goodhart points out that the Hanoi offensive was launched at least in part because of prodding from the Soviet Union. In this sense, he notes, the policy of Vietnamization has upset Russian plans in this area. He writes:

At the beginning of the offensive intelligence experts estimated that the North Vietnamese were prepared to lose 120,000 men to achieve victory. Independent observers believe that the 120,000 casualty figure may already be within sight, and there are no visible victories on any front. . . . In 1968, the Tet offensive effectively broke President Johnson's administration. The 1972 offensive might well clip the wings of the Moscow hawks.

It is clear that the picture painted of events in Vietnam by antiwar critics has no relationship to reality. I wish to share with my colleagues the important report by Philip Goodhart, M.P., as it appeared in the London Daily Telegraph of Thursday, August 3, 1972. That report follows:

[From the London Daily Telegraph, Aug. 3, 1972]

WALKING TALL IN SOUTH VIETNAM
(By Philip Goodhart, M.P.)

"Do you know why this division is called the White Horse Division?" my companion asked, pointing at some Korean soldiers who were walking past the Vietnamese café at which we were sitting. I shook my head. "It's because the battle of White Horse Hill was the first damned battle in which the damned South Korean Army didn't take to their damned feet and run—but look at them now, they're superb. In the end our work paid off."

My companion was an American colonel who had fought with distinction in Korea. At the time that we were talking, September 1966, the Korean White Horse Division had recently moved into the Vietnamese province where he was a senior adviser. The Koreans would visit the local villages and smash bricks with their bare hands. The Vietnamese listened with some attention when the Koreans went on to say that anyone who caused trouble could be broken as easily as the bricks.

At that time, many of the senior and middle-rank American advisers in Vietnam had served in Korea training the Koreans, and used constantly to reiterate their hope—and sometimes their belief—that the Vietnamese forces would eventually undergo a transformation like that of the Koreans.

Most of the American advisers in Vietnam have gone now. Some have retired. Some have been killed. But on the battle-grounds of An Loc and Quang Tri the Army of South Vietnam has proven that the transformation scene is in full swing. The best South Vietnamese units are earning a reputation which the Koreans themselves might well envy. One objective of the current North Vietnamese offensive was the destruction of Southern morale. In fact, after four months of battle, the morale of the South Vietnamese forces has never been higher. In the words of Lt-Gen. Nguyen Van Minh, Commander of III Corps, whose troops held An Loc against a furious Communist assault, "my men are now three inches taller."

What matters for the future of South Vietnam is the fact that the recent battles have

been won without an obtrusive American presence on the ground. The American advisers brought with them candy and kindness and guns and ammunition and transport and communications and knowledge, but they could not bring morale. Indeed, it is arguable that the pride of the South Vietnamese Army was once buried under a pile of American divisional insignia and Coca Cola bottle-tops. But now, four months after the launching of the North Vietnamese offensive, there are just two American combat battalions left in South Vietnam, and the South Vietnamese Army can record some success on every front.

Admittedly, this position has been achieved at substantial cost. Since the offensive began, 15,000 South Vietnamese soldiers have been killed; some of the best young officers have been knocked out; a number of attractive towns have been destroyed; 600,000 refugees have fled from their homes. Both sides have thrown vast quantities of material into the battle.

Over the battlefields the American Air presence is still a noisy and effective reality. On a clear day Communist positions west of Hue and Quang Tri have sometimes been hit by more than 2,000 tons of bombs. During the whole of the Cassino campaign, Allied bombers dropped 700 tons of bombs in support of the troops. Of course the American air intervention has had an important effect on Vietnamese morale. "That is the spirit of air bombing" my Vietnamese companion remarked, as we passed a particularly beatific-looking plaster angel in Saigon recently, "entirely symbolical, of course." The American bombing has been far from symbolical, but the bombing could not have been half so effective if the South Vietnamese soldiers had not held so well on the ground.

It is estimated that the initial planning for the current offensive was begun in February 1971, and that active preparations on the ground began in 1971—the final deployments and orders for the offensive were given in February 1972. There is substantial evidence that the Russians, at every phase, encouraged Hanoi to go ahead with their offensive.

ROCKET'S AIM

Some degree of the Soviet Union's direct involvement is shown by the deployment of the SA 7 "Strella" rocket. The SA 7 is a sophisticated infra-red heat-seeking rocket, very similar to the British "Blowpipe" or American "Redeye" missile launchers. It can be carried and fired by one man.

The SA 7 is reasonably effective against fixed-wing aircraft, but it was expected that the effect on helicopters would be devastating—and the South Vietnamese forces are heavily dependent on helicopter supply and support. The Russian decision to hand over the SA 7—which has not been made available to other Russian allies—was clearly a blow aimed at the South Vietnamese jugular vein.

Every North Vietnamese army regiment on every front now has an SA 7 section, and in view of the difficulty of training and deployment, a decision to equip the North Vietnamese with the SA 7 can hardly have been taken later than October, 1971. Engine shielding, exhaust deflection and advanced flying techniques have helped to reduce the impact of the introduction of the SA 7. The fact that the widespread use of the SA 7 has not had the devastating effect on American and South Vietnamese helicopters that many people first feared is not the fault of the Russians.

Why did the Russians decide to encourage Hanoi to launch an offensive in March 1972? There are probably three main reasons. First, it is clear from the conversation of Soviet diplomats in a number of capitals that the Soviet Government knew that Vietnamisation was working and that the power of the South Vietnamese Government within its own borders was increasing.

Secondly, the Russians and the North Vietnamese both knew that a successful offensive

in the spring of 1972 would give powerful support to the "peace" movement in America at the beginning of the election campaign.

Thirdly, there is some sign that the Russians were getting fed up with the constant drain of supplies to North Vietnam. At the beginning of 1972 American commanders estimate that up to 1,000 Russian lorries a week were being destroyed on the Ho Chi Minh trail. The Soviet Union was prepared to make more sophisticated equipment available only if Hanoi was prepared to try to impose a decisive defeat on the South. The Russians, like the Americans, have been finding the physical cost of supporting their Vietnamese allies increasingly burdensome.

The result has been a catastrophe for the Soviet hawks. Some allied experts have argued in the past that a plethora of sophisticated equipment has encouraged the Americans and the South Vietnamese to adopt unsuitable tactics. In 1971 and 1972, the Soviet gift of tanks, rockets and heavy artillery provided an irresistible inducement to the North Vietnamese to adopt tactics for which they were temperamentally unsuited and inadequately trained.

At the beginning of the offensive intelligence experts estimated that the North Vietnamese were prepared to lose 120,000 men to achieve victory. Independent observers believe that the 120,000 casualty figure may already be within sight, and there are no visible victories on any front. Meanwhile, the reputations of those who advocated this offensive policy have clearly suffered in both Moscow and Hanoi. In 1968, the Tet offensive effectively broke President Johnson's administration. The 1972 offensive might well clip the wings of the Moscow hawks.

Despite these terrible losses, the North Vietnamese army—particularly near Hue—still retains some offensive capability and could inflict damaging local defeats, but now the North Vietnamese army faces an enemy that expects to win. The ordinary South Vietnamese soldier has often had a claim on our sympathy. Now he should command our respect.

SCHOOL PRAYER AMENDMENT IN REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

HON. RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. SCHWEIKER. Mr. President, I am deeply gratified that the 1972 Republican platform contains a strongly worded plank in favor of school prayer. As a member of the Republican platform committee, and a longtime supporter and cosponsor of the school prayer amendment, I gave my strong support to the school prayer plank. In addition, I advised platform committee Chairman JOHN RHODES of the strong support for school prayer by a number of organizations with which I have been in contact, including Citizens for Public Prayer, the National Back to God Movement, and Citizens for Public Reverence.

It has been 10 years since the Supreme Court ruled to ban prayer from public schools and buildings. In that time, respect for other persons, respect for individual integrity, and respect for our institutions has been weakened. I believe the Supreme Court was misguided in its decision. I know the majority of citizens share my belief.

I am encouraged by the strong stand the leadership of the Republican Party

has taken on the school prayer issue, and I am hopeful that Congress will move swiftly to restore the right of prayer to our citizens.

The text of the Republican platform plank on school prayer follows:

We affirm our view that voluntary prayer should be freely permitted in public places—particularly by schoolchildren while attending public schools—provided that such prayers are not prepared or prescribed by the state or any of its political subdivisions and that no person's participation is coerced, thus preserving the traditional separation of church and state.

McGOVERN "ELITES" TO PURIFY US ALL

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, certainly, we recognize the natural tendency of political commentary to reflect the partisan view of an individual, and I believe it behooves us to study objective reports of the political scene. Therefore, I direct the special attention of the Members to a column in the New World of August 25th by Father Andrew M. Greeley which is, in my judgment, a very scholarly commentary on the makeup of McGovern supporters.

McGOVERN "ELITES" To Purify Us All

(By Father Andrew M. Greeley)

Among other things, the 1972 campaign is an attempt by those who are the intellectual and cultural elites of the country—and by their own standards are also an elite of moral concern and ethical sensibility—to take over political power. They have already taken over the Democratic party, and their sights are now set on the White House.

Forty-five per cent of the McGovern delegates at the Democratic convention had attended graduate school as opposed to 4% of the national population. They were very much concerned, of course, about "balanced" delegations—although none of them suggested that there should be adequate representation for the 89% of the American population which did not go to college, or even for the 60% of the young people who never went to college.

As one McGovern enthusiast said to me when I expressed doubt that Gloria Steinem or Bella Abzug spoke for very many American women, "But they know what the interests of women really are and most women don't." This is elitism pure and simple; but that's what the name of the game is.

As for moral sensitivity, consider Shirley MacLaine's comment that the Daley delegation was so old she didn't know how they got out of bed in the morning. Most people would consider such a crack to be cruel, vicious and politically inept, but one must understand that the elites consider youth to be clean and pure and the rest of us to be immoral and corrupt. There is no need to abstain from offending the old or the ethnic or the workingman. They are politically finished. The legions of the young are going to deliver the country into the keeping of people like Miss MacLaine.

Obviously, Mr. McGovern himself is not so naive. Yet those of us who have never voted for a Republican in all our lives would like to be able to distinguish between Mr. McGovern and some of his supporters, but it

does not seem to be a distinction that he himself is prepared to make.

Nor is it just a washed-up movie actress with lots of money who hates the old. Listen to Tom Wicker, the movement's representative on The New York Times, describe the labor leaders of the country. "They were still mumbling threats and recriminations around their frayed cigars—elephants on their way to the boneyard."

Well, maybe. But many Americans still have some reservations about whether they are ready to turn political and moral power over to the elites. Many intellectuals will agree, but the sectarian intellectuals see a way to power and they are grabbing for it.

Where these sectarian intellectuals stand is nicely outlined by Arnold Belchman (himself an intellectual) in his new book, "Nine Lies About America." Anyone wishing to know what the sectarian intellectuals really think about the rest of us should read the book.

Among the lies Belchman documents are: "America is a fascist country," "America means genocide," "the American worker is a honky," "our political system is a fraud," "American values are materialistic," "America is insane," "the American people are guilty." The people who believe these things hate the rest of us, make no mistake about it.

In fact, there was much hatred at the Democratic convention. The pro-McGovern journalists sang the praises of the delegates for drinking less than delegates at previous conventions. But many of these delegates did not need to drink; they were getting their kicks other ways. Political rhetoric is frequently abusive, yet it is harmless because no one takes it seriously, neither those who use it nor those who are attacked by it. But when Allard Lowenstein and Father Drinan attack Mr. Nixon there is pure venom in their voices. They not merely want to beat him; they want to destroy him because he is "immoral."

And not only Mr. Nixon, I think. One of the female crazies said that it was a "purifying" convention. Right! The old and the corrupt and the uneducated and the ethnic were purified right out of the party. The Chicago delegation, duly elected under the laws of the State of Illinois was purified because it was old and immoral. The labor leaders were purified because they were on their way to the boneyard. But the purification has just begun. Now the party has been purified, next the nation.

What does Mr. McGovern think of all this? His admirers say he is a decent, honorable man who is not an extremist. But if he has repudiated the purifiers, he has yet to do it in a very loud voice.

Who are these people that are going to use the young of the nation to purify the rest of us? Listen to Norman Podhoretz, who knows them all too well from having associated with them most of his life. They are unwilling "as a class to understand themselves as part of the common run of mankind, to understand their own implication in the common run of human experience . . . the intellectuals have been trained to believe that they transcend the common destiny by virtue of the power of their minds."

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN—HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 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?

CASPER MATHER, WELL-KNOWN ALASKAN, DIED AT 97

HON. NICK BEGICH

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. BEGICH. Mr. Speaker, on July 19, 1972, Casper Mather, well-known Tsimpsian wood carver and one of the five remaining pioneers of New Metlakatla, died at Ketchikan General Hospital at the age of 97. I would like to pay tribute to this man who symbolized a generation that dimly remembered the days in Alaska before the white man and looked forward to conquering the difficulties of a new way of life.

Casper Mather was born in 1875, and, as a young boy accompanied Father William Duncan, a missionary sent from England, to their new home on Annette Island in Alaska. Father Duncan had a profound influence on Casper Mather's life, and Casper believed that "Christianity was the greatest gift of the white man to our people." He, himself, was a staunch Christian who preached to his people on Sundays, both in English and in his native tongue. On one occasion, accompanied by his wife, Casper went to many churches in New York, Chicago, and other cities to tell the congregations of the missionary work among the Indians. He was chosen because he "knew more about Alaska than anyone else."

Casper had traveled extensively throughout Alaska. When he was a young man during the gold rush, he went to Chilkoot Pass and packed loads for men who wanted to dig for gold. In Casper's words, "They were all crazy; it was hard work, but we made lots of money." Later, he traveled all over Alaska, learning about the land and its people. He trapped fur animals, fished for Alaska salmon, and did all of the many things Indians had learned to do to earn a living in the rugged climate.

At one time, he even had a ship captain's license. He and his brother Paul knew how to pilot boats, had grown up on the water, and knew all about the rocks and islands where they lived. Father Duncan encouraged them to read books on navigation and steam engines, which they did before going to Juneau and passing the examination. Nearly 50 years later, during World War II, the Coast Guard called him, renewed his old license, and asked him to be ready in case he was needed.

His wife and 12 children were claimed by the tragedy of tuberculosis. Alone during his later years, Casper earned his living by carving totem poles, peace pipes, war clubs, bows and arrows, and other wooden objects for the tourist trade. The art of wood carving had been passed

down to him through many generations, and the long hours of careful and loving attention were evident in the hand-carved figures. Casper was a real artist in wood and each of these productions were authentic, taken from the lore of his wood carving ancestors or the legends of his people. Some of the designs were borrowed from other Canadian and Alaskan tribes, with the influence of the Tlingit and Haida tribes, among others, being seen in his work. Each figure was carved with great care and concentration with his handmade tools.

The totems he carved told ancient legends of his people, stories of battles and other happenings, or of the lineage of an Indian family. But, even more importantly, the wood carvings of Casper Mather will serve as a reminder of a man who has become such an unforgettable part of Alaskan history.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY ACT

HON. EARL F. LANDGREBE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Speaker, in passing the Equal Opportunity Act, I feel that the House of Representatives has made a historic decision to restore the inherent balance in our Federal system between the power of the courts and the legislature. But more than this, by our action we have reaffirmed the right and the power of Congress to enforce the equal protection laws as they are guaranteed under the 14th Amendment.

These two actions should serve as a turning point for the renewal of the Federal structure and serve notice at the same time that we will not desist from our efforts to see that every American receives the equal protection of the laws of our land.

It would be valid at this point to refer directly to the words of the 14th Amendment:

No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

The amendment goes on to state, however that "Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article." This, then, is the crux of the matter before us. It must be clearly understood that Congress is specifically given the power of enforcing the guarantees of this amendment to the Constitution by specific legislation. Up to this point, Congress has failed in its appointed duty and left this task to the Federal courts. Congress has allowed the courts to assume a legislative role completely at variance with the Constitution; the passage of this bill will redress that imbalance.

The Supreme Court, in its historic ruling in Brown against the Board of Education, found de jure school segrega-

tion to be unconstitutional. Since that time subsequent court decisions have found that de facto segregation, resulting from neighborhoods being predominantly of one racial group, is also unconstitutional.

In the absence of Congressional action, the lower Federal courts have issued a wide variety of remedies to insure that all school children have equal educational opportunity. One of the many remedies drawn up by the courts was the extensive transportation of pupils from one school to another often over long distances.

The result of all this court action has been a new evil to match the older one of racially segregated schools. That evil is the disruption of communities and the transportation of school children to achieve social goals. I strongly concur with the President's statement that "schools exist to serve children, not to bear the burden of social change." It is wrong to expect that our schools can be the sole factors in achieving social change.

There were many reasons why I objected to the use of forced busing as a major means of ending discriminatory schooling.

First, I felt that Congress had to reassert its duty to enact legislation and to secure the rights guaranteed under the Constitution in the 14th Amendment. I could not stand by and see this power usurped by the Federal courts.

Second, I feel that our governmental structure must sustain the rights and responsibilities vested by the States in the local school boards.

Third, we dare not allow the legitimate concerns of parents to be muffled by Federal regulation. The enforced busing orders of the courts resulted in just such a disruption of peoples' lives.

Fourth, forced busing does not really contribute to solving the racial problems in America. On the contrary, it compounds the problem by stirring up emotions in many communities throughout the country.

Above all, the undue attention which forced busing has attracted has diverted attention from what must be our prime area of concern—that of improving the quality of education for all students.

In addition to this, we must face the hard fact that quality education can only take place in an orderly atmosphere. Discipline and learning go hand in hand and to achieve that end we must make a major effort to reduce the present chaos in the classroom.

A NEW LIGHT ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

HON. TIM LEE CARTER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, the rural areas of our Nation must be viewed as one of our most valuable resources. I deeply feel that the development of our rural areas should be carried out in a

manner which includes local interest and participation. I wish to submit the following article pertaining to this matter from Rural Electrification magazine, entitled "A New Light on Rural Development," by James V. Smith, Administrator of the Farmers Home Administration.

[From Rural Electrification, August 1972]

A NEW LIGHT ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(By James V. Smith)

When I heard that one rural community had been polled on its interest in rural development and had overwhelmingly refused to take part in it, I was amazed and a little shocked. Why would a community reject improvement? In this particular case, the residents thought "rural development" meant that a factory would invade their community and they did not want it.

To me rural development is a package involving ideas, initiative and action programs that will bring new life and new opportunity to rural areas. If communities we serve think it means only bringing in a factory, we have not told our story well enough.

We must inform rural people of the many things that can be done, and of the importance of local participation and initiative. . . .

The most important contacts must be made by the states and counties. Rural Development Committees should use every possible avenue to advise each community of the opportunities to determine its destiny. The town, community, or area can select the kind of help it wants from the dozens of programs available to it.

Some will decide that they need factories and other alternative sources of employment. Some will emphasize new homes, which will improve the local economy by providing work and an expanded tax base. Others will continue their present course. If communities are to be improved, the needs must be assessed and plans worked out. Then help can be sought.

The Farmers Home Administration promotes rural development through three major thrusts: A rural housing program provides funds for single-family dwellings, rental units, and self-help housing. Farmer programs help families purchase or improve farms, provide short-term operating funds, and help restore farming operations disrupted by natural disaster. Community services loans permit thousands of families in rural areas to enjoy an adequate water supply for the first time. Industry finds ideal locations along these water lines. This means jobs and real and viable rural development spearheaded by USDA.

FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, JULY 1972

HON. GEORGE H. MAHON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I include a release highlighting the July 1972 civilian personnel report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures, together with a fiscal year 1972 summary of payroll costs and average employment:

SUMMARY OF PAYROLL COSTS AND AVERAGE FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT—FISCAL YEAR 1972

The total annual payroll cost of civilian employment in the Legislative, Judicial and

Executive Branches of the Federal Government in fiscal year 1972, ended June 30, 1972, was \$31,717,000,000. This was \$2,170,000,000 higher than in the preceding fiscal year, and an all-time high.

Total average federal civilian employment in all three Branches for the 12 months of fiscal year 1972 was 2,879,379. This was a decrease of 15,511 as compared with total average employment in fiscal year 1971.

This summary of annual payroll costs and average employment for fiscal year 1972, following practice of many years standing, is submitted along with the Joint Committee's regular monthly report for July 1972 which carries payroll figures for June, the last month of fiscal year 1972. Figures are from reports certified by the agencies as compiled and published monthly by the Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures.

PAYROLL COSTS—FISCAL YEAR 1972

Within the Executive Branch payroll costs in fiscal year 1972 totaled \$31,193,000,000, an increase of \$2,114,000,000 over the previous year. The following tabulation shows Executive Branch annual payrolls, broken between civilian and military agencies, for the past 10 years—fiscal years 1962–72:

[In rounded amounts]

Executive branch—Civilian employee payrolls			
Fiscal year	Civilian agencies	Defense Department	Total ¹
1962.....	\$7,898,000,000	\$6,318,000,000	\$14,216,000,000
1963.....	8,659,000,000	6,603,000,000	15,262,000,000
1964.....	9,297,000,000	6,818,000,000	16,115,000,000
1965.....	10,043,000,000	7,102,000,000	17,145,000,000
1966.....	10,875,000,000	7,732,000,000	18,607,000,000
1967.....	11,727,000,000	8,668,000,000	20,395,000,000
1968.....	12,919,000,000	9,395,000,000	22,314,000,000
1969.....	13,840,000,000	10,298,000,000	24,138,000,000
1970.....	15,621,000,000	11,213,000,000	26,834,000,000
1971.....	17,480,000,000	11,599,000,000	29,079,000,000
1972.....	18,992,000,000	12,201,000,000	31,193,000,000

¹ Excludes pay for foreign nationals not on regular rolls (\$533,000,000 for fiscal year 1972); includes pay for disadvantaged persons employed under youth opportunity programs (\$93,000,000 for fiscal year 1972).

Payroll for the Legislative Branch in fiscal year 1972 totaled \$412,000,000 an increase of \$42,000,000 over the previous year. Payroll for the Judicial Branch in fiscal year 1972 totaled \$112,000,000, an increase of \$14,000,000 over the previous year.

AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT—FISCAL YEAR 1972

Civilian employment in the Executive Branch during the 12 months of fiscal year 1972 averaged 2,839,163 as compared with 2,857,014 in fiscal year 1971. This was a decrease of 17,851 in average employment.

The average Executive Branch employment total of 2,839,163 for fiscal year 1972 includes an average of 2,530,037 full-time employees in permanent positions; the total of 2,857,014 for fiscal year 1971 includes an average of 2,526,088 full-time permanent employees. This was an increase of 3,949 in average full-time permanent employment.

The following tabulation shows average employment for the Executive Branch, broken between civilian and military agencies, for fiscal year 1962–72.

Average civilian employment, Executive branch			
Fiscal year	Civilian agencies	Defense Department	Total ¹
1962.....	1,373,484	1,058,676	2,432,161
1963.....	1,417,937	1,063,720	2,481,657
1964.....	1,434,104	1,042,552	2,476,656
1965.....	1,443,376	1,024,482	2,467,858
1966.....	1,500,349	1,074,080	2,574,429
1967.....	1,605,919	1,234,474	2,840,393
1968.....	1,654,973	1,280,853	2,935,826
1969.....	1,655,976	1,305,664	2,961,640
1970.....	1,694,157	1,264,207	2,958,364
1971.....	1,694,897	1,162,117	2,857,014
1972.....	1,710,991	1,128,172	2,839,163

¹ Excludes foreign nationals not on regular rolls (averaging 99,684 for fiscal year 1972); includes employment of disadvantaged persons under youth opportunity programs (averaging 33,543 for fiscal year 1972).

Average employment for the Legislative Branch in fiscal 1972 was 32,072, an increase of 1,437 over the previous year. Average employment for the Judicial Branch in fiscal year 1972 was 8,144, an increase of 903 over fiscal year 1971.

THE MONTH OF JULY 1972

Total civilian employment in the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Branches of the Federal Government in the month of July was 2,854,913 as compared with 2,865,303 in the preceding month of June. This was a net decrease of 10,390, primarily due to reductions in Postal Service and Defense Department employment, partially offset by increases in regular seasonal employment and summer employment of the "disadvantaged" under youth opportunity programs.

Executive Branch

Civilian employment in the Executive Branch in the month of July, as compared with the preceding month of June, follows:

	July	June	Change
Civilian agencies.....	1,717,474	1,715,608	+1,866
Military agencies.....	1,095,160	1,107,761	-12,601
Total, civilian employment.....	2,812,634	2,823,369	-10,735

The civilian agencies of the Executive Branch reporting the largest increases during the month of July were Agriculture with 8,928, HEW with 4,314, Interior with 3,487, Veterans Administration with 2,902 and Treasury with 1,626. The largest decrease was in Postal Service with 21,231. In the Department of Defense the largest decreases were reported by Army, Air Force and Navy.

Total Executive Branch employment inside the United States in July was 2,663,630, a decrease of 7,440 as compared with June. Employment outside the United States in July was 149,004, a decrease of 3,295 as compared with June.

The total of 2,812,634 civilian employees of the Executive Branch reported for July 1972 includes 2,468,423 full time employees in permanent positions—a decrease of 37,265 from the preceding month of June.

Legislative and judicial branches

Employment in the Legislative Branch in July totaled 33,998, an increase of 307 as compared with the preceding month of June. Employment in the Judicial Branch in July totaled 8,281, an increase of 38 as compared with June.

Disadvantaged persons

The total of 2,854,913 reported by the Committee for July includes 61,112 disadvantaged persons employed under Federal opportunity programs. This is an increase of 7,692 over June due to the hiring of temporary summer aids.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, I would like to include a tabulation, excerpted from the Joint Committee report, on personnel employed full-time in permanent positions by executive branch agencies during July 1972, showing comparisons with June 1972, June 1971 and the budget estimates for June 1973:

FULL-TIME PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT

Major agencies					Major agencies				
	June 1971	June 1972	July 1972	Estimated June 30, 1973 ¹		June 1971	June 1972	July 1972	Estimated June 30, 1973 ¹
Agriculture.....	84,252	82,511	81,320	83,400	General Services Administration.....	38,076	36,002	35,708	39,400
Commerce.....	28,435	28,412	28,172	29,700	National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	29,478	27,428	27,253	26,800
Defense:					Panama Canal.....	13,967	13,777	13,651	14,000
Civil functions.....	30,063	30,585	29,856	31,300	Selective Service System.....	5,569	5,791	5,759	6,100
Military functions.....	1,062,741	1,009,548	994,011	1,005,800	Small Business Administration.....	4,004	3,916	3,829	4,000
Health, Education, and Welfare.....	104,283	105,764	105,946	99,500	Tennessee Valley Authority.....	13,612	14,001	14,000	14,000
Housing and Urban Development.....	16,030	15,200	15,164	16,000	U.S. Information Agency.....	9,773	9,255	9,285	9,400
Interior.....	57,570	56,892	56,166	56,900	Veterans Administration.....	158,635	163,179	164,241	174,100
Justice.....	42,662	45,446	45,572	46,300	All other agencies.....	31,333	33,499	33,533	34,600
Labor.....	11,352	12,339	12,374	12,600	Contingencies.....				5,000
State.....	23,398	22,699	22,715	22,800					
Agency for International Development.....	13,477	11,719	11,486	11,800	Subtotal.....	1,955,530	1,910,854	1,891,667	1,933,300
Transportation.....	68,482	67,232	66,099	69,200	U.S. Postal Service.....	564,782	594,834	576,756	618,500
Treasury.....	90,135	95,728	95,600	99,200	Total ²	2,520,312	2,505,688	2,468,423	2,551,800
Atomic Energy Commission.....	6,920	6,836	6,781	6,900					
Civil Service Commission.....	5,324	5,260	5,259	6,000					
Environmental Protection Agency.....	5,959	7,835	7,887	8,500					

¹ Source: As projected in 1973 budget document; figures rounded to nearest hundred.

² Subject to revision.

³ July figure excludes 2,901 disadvantaged persons in public service careers programs as compared with 3,250 in June.

UNSUBSIDIZED HOUSING PROGRAMS

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, the claims of the incumbent administration notwithstanding, the Nation's accomplishments in meeting the housing needs of our people have not been without severe problems and some pain. Not the least of these has been the exposure of the inadequacies of certain of our Federal housing programs.

An article in the August 1972, edition of the Mortgage Banker states very succinctly, yet quite adequately, the fears and concerns I have both felt and expressed from time to time. I commend to my colleagues Mr. Jackson's observations as to the efficacy of the retention within HUD of the Federal unsubsidized housing programs:

UNSUBSIDIZED HOUSING PROGRAMS SHOULD BE SPUN OFF FROM HUD

(By Philip C. Jackson, Jr.)

The Mortgage Bankers Association (MBA) is convinced that the Federal Housing Administration's unsubsidized programs cannot be sustained as part of the operations of the Department of Housing and Urban Development offices where they must compete with subsidized housing and community development programs. The unsubsidized programs can be managed more effectively—to the benefit of all parties involved, including HUD—if separated within HUD or spun off in a federally chartered, private, and mutually-owned corporation. MBA has given this matter serious study and consideration.

The prevailing concern over the future course of subsidized housing programs of FHA ignores the persistent decline of FHA's unsubsidized programs. Yet, the unsubsidized programs, specifically the mutual mortgage insurance (MMI) programs, have served this nation well for nearly four decades. These programs helped lift a seriously depressed industry off the ground in the thirties. They provided the base for the nationwide mortgage market that developed in the postwar years and contributed most significantly to the task of catching up with the massive housing shortage that faced the nation in 1945. They provided a vehicle attractive to borrowers because of the low borrowing cost, and to investors because of the protection of insurance and assurance of standard appraisals, inspections, and underwriting procedures. Throughout its entire history, the mutual mortgage insurance program was privately-oriented and supported by private lenders. Throughout its entire history, premiums and fees have more than covered operating expenses and losses under the MMI program.

Despite this unqualified success, MMI programs are falling into disuse. The evidence is clear. More and more builders of unsubsidized homes, and sellers of existing unsubsidized homes, are having difficulty in participating in the FHA system because of mounting delays and complexities in its underwriting process. This process is not an even swap between FHA and conventional mortgage markets. When builders and sellers refuse to "go FHA," they cut off many low-income families from the housing market and reduce the flow of funds into local market areas. Conventional lenders, then, have less competition and are free to charge higher interest rates.

NEW EMPHASIS IS GIVEN SUBSIDIZED HOUSING

As the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development has stated on numerous occasions, this difficulty is an outgrowth of the dual role FHA has been required to play as an insurer of credit-worthy mortgage loans and as the vehicle through which housing subsidies to the poor have been distributed. As a result, FHA has been unable to play either role well.

An unsubsidized system of mortgage insurance can rely on the fact that most home purchasers are sound financial risks, knowledgeable of the facts of the real estate market and able to conduct real estate transactions in a sound manner. In writing insurance for such a market, it should be possible to provide prompt service with a minimum of administrative overhead and paper work.

In contrast, the subsidized market is characterized by uninformed buyers motivated by a desperate need for shelter. Purchasers not only need assistance in the costs of housing, but also training in the techniques of personal financial management and the preservation of the real estate. Due to the lack of dependable market data, appraisals are made with difficulty under these programs. All of these factors make processing an application and servicing a loan complicated, expensive, and time consuming.

As policy has developed, HUD has been forced to place its primary emphasis on the subsidized sector of the market. As the distributor of federal housing subsidy funds, HUD has the responsibility of assuring that they are properly and effectively administered. Further, the successful administration of housing subsidy programs had direct impact on the broad responsibility of the department for community development.

The question then moves another notch forward: Can a system be devised which would retain the unsubsidized market, mortgage insurance function within HUD and still be workable? Our industry is working with HUD Commissioner Gullledge on revisions in procedures with this goal in mind. Among other features, the revisions would place increased reliance on outside fee appraisers and mortgagee analysis of credit requirements.

Yet, even if these changes prove successful in improving the quality of service to the unsubsidized buyers and sellers, they would not change the fact that market programs will continue to be the stepchild of the department—eating the leftovers after the administrative requirements of the subsidized programs have been satisfied. Furthermore, the unsubsidized programs will continue to be burdened by the legislative process which controls appropriations for personnel and authorizations for insurance activity.

MUTUAL MORTGAGE INSURANCE STILL NEEDED

Some have pointed with satisfaction to the reduced role of mortgage insurance in the private market as evidence that government participation is no longer needed in this field, and that non-government-sponsored private sources are now adequately and competently serving this function. True, the sustained period of inflating real estate values since 1935 has finally encouraged supervised lenders to enlarge maximum permissible loan-to-value ratios. The success of these programs does not mean that FHA mutual mortgage insurance has out-lived its mission of broadening—both economically and geographically—the nation's housing market.

The FHA system offers the one effective means so far devised for providing a nationwide flow of mortgage funds. The Federal Home Loan Bank System, despite its participation program and the operation of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, cannot do it. The commercial banking system, without the backing of FHA insurance, cannot do it. Life insurance companies have found FHA insurance necessary for nation-

wide lending. Only substantial and unlikely changes in federal and state laws could lessen the national market's dependence on FHA.

Finally, it is essential that the FHA mortgage insurance system exist as an adjunct of the private mortgage market with ample reserves (the Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund) and secondary financial facilities (the Federal National Mortgage Association) to withstand a period of sharp or prolonged adversity.

BOLD NEW STEP NEEDED

If it is concluded that a continuing, self-sustaining federal system of mortgage insurance is needed, the question then becomes: What changes, if any, are necessary in order to make it more effective? What is needed is not a revision within HUD, but a bold, new step forward to create an organization that has a primary goal to improve and expand the present market-oriented system, and will find more economical ways to perform present functions. One obvious way to create such a new organization would be for the Congress to charter a new federal mutual mortgage insurance corporation. This corporation may remain subject to the general supervision of the Secretary of HUD, as national banks are subject to the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency.

The corporation may be controlled by a broadly representative board of trustees appointed by the President. The capital for the corporation initially should be derived from a transfer and continuance of the existing \$1.4 billion in reserves of the FHA mutual mortgage insurance fund. This would provide a reserve sufficiently large to be an adequate base for expanded operations. Thereafter, the affairs of the corporation should be carried by the fees and premiums charged participants. The charter should provide that the reserves shall be invested in such obligations as are legal investments for Federal Reserve Banks. The corporation should be subject to all of the requirements of the civil rights legislation applicable to other private financial institutions.

HUD SPECIALISTS NUCLEUS OF PRIVATE CORPORATION

The management and staff of the new mutual corporation would operate under the direction of the trustees. The initial employee nucleus might be derived from those personnel now in HUD having special training and skill in the underwriting and appraisal processes. Adequate provision for continuing retirement, tenure, and fringe benefits similar to that available under Federal Civil Service should be available to those employees who desire to transfer. Thereafter, additional staff would be added according to the current or future needs of the corporation's activity.

The operational goal of management should be to build a highly competent team of experts in the skills of underwriting and appraisal to serve the interests of their policyholders and participants. In addition, the same team may, by contract, serve the department for appraisal, underwriting, construction analysis, and engineering functions. Further, the corporation should be able to contract to employ its special skills to liquidate foreclosed properties acquired by HUD or other agencies of the federal government which acquire private housing through the operation of various laws.

The proposed changes aim to:

1. Make housing available at lower cost to a larger number of American families.
2. Reduce the level of federal expenditures by removing one of the current functions and, as a consequence, lowering the number of federal employees.
3. Make the federal unsubsidized mortgage insurance system more responsive to current demand by eliminating imbalances attendant to the legislative process.

4. Provide HUD with a specialized team of experts in appraising, credit underwriting, and construction analysis, thus enabling the department to concentrate on its much more difficult responsibilities of human relationships and urban development.

5. Avoid confusion between welfare- and market-oriented functions, each of which requires specialized talent and training.

There is widespread support for these constructive proposals. After 40 years of changes in the fiscal and social environment, FHA should face this natural evolution. It would be a giant step forward for the nation's housing programs.

NEWS BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

HON. G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. WHITEHURST. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting in the RECORD the August 21, 1972, edition of the news bulletin of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission—ARBC. I take this action to help my colleagues be informed of actions and developments across the Nation preparing for the 200th anniversary of our country in 1976. The bulletin is compiled and written by the ARBC Communications Committee staff. The bulletin follows:

BICENTENNIAL BULLETIN

The National Association of Negro Musicians held its annual convention in New York City recently. Keynote speaker Dr. Walter F. Anderson, director of music programs for the National Endowment for the Arts, suggested a national archive of the works of black musicians and composers. Dr. Anderson stated that the nation's Bicentennial celebration would be an appropriate time for such recognition of the musical contributions of black Americans.

The Florida Bicentennial Commission adopted a half-million dollar budget for 1972-73. Largest expenditures are grants of \$130,000 to Third Century USA and \$100,000 to Interama. Lt. Gov. Tom Adams, Chairman of the Florida Commission, said \$42,230 has been allocated as "seed money to be disbursed to 16 scattered communities on a matching fund basis for local Bicentennial projects. The purpose of this money is not to stage a celebration—we would oppose such use of the funds—but to stimulate the development of meaningful programs."

Kenneth Fulk, Secretary of the Iowa ARBC, reported that the State Commission has set up preliminary planning organizations in all but two of Iowa's 99 counties. Fulk said when the Commission receives federal funds, an additional staffer will be hired "to go to the schools and colleges. We really want to get students involved; after all this fall's freshmen are the class of '76."

Fort Frederick State Park in western Maryland recently held a two-day Bicentennial preview with a three-hour re-enactment of authentic Revolutionary War drills, drums, music, musketry and crafts by the First Maryland Regiment. In the afternoon other demonstrations that typified colonial life in Maryland were presented.

Hon. George F. McDonald Jr., Chairman of the Rhode Island Bicentennial Commission, announced at a press conference that the Commission's plans to restore the Old State House on North Main Street in Providence

are nearly complete. The building, built in 1762, witnessed gatherings which included George Washington, Rochambeau and Lafayette, as well as the adoption of the State's Act of Independence on May 4, 1776.

The Nebraska ARBC recently elected officers, and State Senator Wayne Zelbarth was chosen chairman by the 15-member Commission. . . . Gov. George Wallace of Alabama has appointed Bobby Bowick as director of the Alabama ARBC. . . . Gov. Wendell Ford of Kentucky recently announced that Charles J. Hellmann has been appointed executive director of the state's Bicentennial Commission.

Hawaii Bicentennial Chairman, Thurston Twigg-Smith, wrote the ARBC that receipt of the State Commission's federal grant "is really a lifesaver. It's exactly the boost we need." With the money, the Commission intends to open a permanent office and create a staff to assist in planning and implementing celebration projects.

The City of Lansing (Mich.) is proposing a Michigan Bicentennial Park, a historical-cultural-educational-recreational complex occupying 130 acres of Grand River waterfront, to the State ARBC. "The entire thrust of the Michigan Bicentennial Park concept is to provide a dynamic, exciting urban park in the center of the state capital for the people of Michigan," said Clarence H. Rosa, design committee chairman for the city's ARBC Committee.

Ann Hawkes Hutton, ARBC Commission Member and author-historian of Bristol (Pa.), has been included in the 37th Edition of *Who's Who in America*. Mrs. Hutton, who is also chairman of the board of the Washington Crossing Foundation, is recognized for her definitive research on the year 1776.

After receiving a federal grant check, P. Bradley Morrah, Chairman of the South Carolina ARBC said, the Commission hopes to be "self sustaining, without any additional burden to the taxpayer" for the state's part in the Bicentennial. He further stated that the Commission plans a "grand celebration" involving all the agencies in the state, counties and even individual commissions in the larger cities.

David L. Davies, Chairman of the ARBC of Oregon, announced that the state's federal grant will assist in the establishment and operation of the State Bicentennial Commission. Davies pointed out that the Nation's 200th anniversary will be centered on individual and local activities. "Oregon with its history and outstanding local leadership record can well be in the vanguard of the states in the observance of the Bicentennial in 1976."

On July 25th, the National Association of the Physically Handicapped, Inc. resolved: "Whereas, 1976 will mark the 200th 'Birthday' of the United States of America; and whereas, plans are currently being formulated for a uniquely diversified celebration, not just in one particular U.S. city, but scattered across the country with one city in each state being selected to develop a Bicentennial Park Project; and Whereas, many of these proposed projects include great potential for the redesigning and rebuilding of city environments which are more compatible with human needs; now let it be resolved that NAPH join with other organizations of and for the handicapped in making 1976 the target year on which all of our needs and rights will have been recognized and responded to by a society which will once and for all include every individual in America within the concept of a Barrier-Free Design."

John Conrad, Chairman of the North Dakota ARBC, reports that the money from State's federal grant will be used for informational materials and guidebooks encouraging local involvement in the Bicentennial.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WARNER SPEAKS AT THE KEEL-LAYING OF THE U.S.S. "VIRGINIA"

HON. THOMAS N. DOWNING

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. DOWNING. Mr. Speaker, on the first day of our recess just concluded, the Secretary of the Navy, the Honorable John W. Warner, led a most distinguished group of visitors into the First Congressional District of Virginia with the high purpose of authenticating the keel of the U.S.S. *Virginia*, the sixth vessel of the U.S. Navy to bear the name of our State.

Those of us who shared the occasion at the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. were deeply moved by the eloquence of Secretary Warner's remark which is inscribed upon the authenticated plate of the vessel:

My mission is to pledge to bring a generation of peace to my children, to your children, and hopefully to children the world over.

The keel was authenticated most appropriately by Secretary and Mrs. Warner's 13-year-old daughter, Virginia.

We are proud to have the opportunity to build another great vessel for our peacetime Navy in Newport News.

We are proud indeed to have the opportunity to share the feelings of Secretary Warner.

I am proud to include them in the RECORD so that all of the Members might share the opportunity which was ours on a sunny August day:

REMARKS BY HONORABLE JOHN W. WARNER, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY—KEEL LAYING OF U.S.S. "VIRGINIA" (DLGN-38), NEWPORT NEWS, VA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1972

Greetings and amenities:

Admiral Rickover's eloquence has set the tenor—for today's occasion—he has ordered the helmsman to set a course that will pay honor not only to our great state but to the ladies of Virginia.

I fervently hope that the thundering tide of women's lib will not wash out to sea the old traditions emanating from ancient times whereby it is the woman who imparts to a ship its spirit. Mariners facing the unknown perils of a vast and trackless sea, put their faith not only in a stout ship but in that unseen guiding spirit provided by ladies who participate from the laying of the keel to the sponsor's thrust of the bottle to slip her from land to sea.

My current service to the Navy as Under Secretary and Secretary is nearing the four-year mark and I daily pause to pay respect to those who have entrusted me with the responsibility of being "top hand" in the Navy. It has been not only an honor for me but for my family, particularly today when my daughter inscribes her initials in the keel of this great ship.

You may fairly ask of me why should a girl of but 13 be the one to impart her spirit to this ship. My message to my daughter and to her generation is simple. It is to tell her and all the children throughout the free world that this ship will protect them only if they protect it.

I would also like to share with you a story I told my daughter about one of the most memorable events of my life—my visit to the Moscow summit with the President of the United States.

There, in full view of the citizens of the Soviet Union, he laid a wreath at the cemetery which commemorates the brave people who died during the siege of Leningrad in World War II. He told the people of the Soviet Union that he saw at the cemetery a picture of a 12-year-old girl. She was a beautiful child. Her name was Tanya. The pages of her diary tell the terrible story of war. In the simple words of a child, she wrote of the deaths of the members of her family. "Geine in December, Grannie in January, Leka next, then Uncle Vasya, then Uncle Lyosha, then Mama and then the Savichevs," and then finally, these words, the last words in her diary, "all are dead. Only Tanya is left."

Unlike Tanya's generation, we in this country have been fortunate, by the grace of God, to have been free of foreign invaders for many generations.

One reason for this blessing has been the high seas which surround our island nation—oceans which have made it impossible for anyone to attack us, oceans which have given us in the past the time needed to build our strength when danger has threatened.

The defense of our country has always depended, upon control of the seas. We have listened with comfort and security to their gentle wash upon our shores. We must never allow that lullaby to send us off to sleep.

The oceans no longer provide that protection. Today a danger can come overnight and can come stealthily, hidden beneath the surface of these once friendly seas.

We must carry the message to today's children, to this generation experiencing change now, that leisure without liberty is an empty victory, that idealism without labor and energy betrays rather than serves their hopes for the betterment of mankind.

One of America's most priceless assets is the idealism which motivates its young people. Always have they strived to make this a better world. Today's youth is an exception only because they seem to be trying harder. They long to divert their labor and energy from material pursuits to thoughts, dreams and creation for the betterment of all mankind.

We don't fault this goal; in fact, in secret many of us have similar dreams. We don't wish to dampen these dreams, but our experience has shown that now you should gain an awareness of the responsibilities you must soon shoulder.

One of these responsibilities—of co-equal importance to any other—you must assume is that of participating in national defense. Some may elect to serve in uniform, others may elect to work in great shipyards such as this one, where for generations the hands of Virginians have built the finest ships to be found anywhere in the world, and others may elect to support national defense through indirect means. But all must be aware and all must shoulder the responsibility.

I view today's ceremony as a passing of the mantle of responsibility from the sponsor of the last ship to bear the name Virginia to my daughter and her generation. As this new generation takes up its responsibilities to work toward a more peaceful world, let us think of Tanya and the other children throughout the world who have not enjoyed the blessing of freedom we have known so long in this country.

As President Nixon has stated, let us do all that we can to insure that no other children will have to endure what Tanya did and that your children and ours, all the children of the world can live their full lives together in friendship and in peace.

As the great mass of the next U.S.S. Virginia rises above her keel, aided by skills and talents of our finest craftsmen, we shall begin to see another instrument of peace cloaked in spartan grey. We welcome her birth today.

LONGS WIN FREEDOM OF INFORMATION SUIT AGAINST IRS

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, among the many cases involving the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) that have come to the attention of the Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee is that of Mr. and Mrs. Philip H. Long of Bellevue, Wash. and their long struggle with the Internal Revenue Service bureaucracy.

The Longs' case, the subject of discussion with IRS officials who testified in April before our subcommittee during hearings on the administration of the Freedom of Information Act, has now been decided by the Federal court in Seattle, Wash., and the information requested—the IRS "closing agreement handbook"—has been turned over to them by order of the court.

The struggle over this information consumed 8 months and vast expenditures of time and money both on the part of the plaintiffs and untold sums of U.S. taxpayers' dollars in IRS administrative and Justice Department attorneys' time in fighting the public's right to know. Yet this case is but one of many pursued by the Longs in their determined efforts to force the IRS to live up to the law of the land. I commend these outstanding Americans for their courage and perseverance. They are fighting the battle of many millions of our fellow citizens against the secrecy-minded bureaucrats of the IRS and other executive agencies.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I include an article by the distinguished tax writer, Mr. E. Edward Stephens commenting on the court decision in the Long case, appearing in the Washington Star-News for August 27, 1972:

COUNSEL FOR THE TAXPAYER—IRS LOSES A ROUND

(By E. Edward Stephens)

Dear Counsel:

In past columns, you have exposed the Internal Revenue Service's failure to comply with the 1967 Freedom of Information Act. Have any taxpayers gone to court and forced IRS to furnish documents?

Yes. On Aug. 9, Philip H. Long and his wife, Susan, chalked up a glorious victory in the U.S. District Court at Seattle, Wash.

It was a day of emancipation for all American taxpayers. IRS warriors were ordered to appear before Judge William T. Beeks, to be told what they must do to get in step with the Freedom of Information Act, now in its sixth year of operation.

This is the first time taxpayers have prevailed over the deft maneuvers of IRS and Justice Department lawyers in a freedom-of-information case. They did it without counsel too.

At a cost topping \$10,000, Phil and Sue have mastered the Freedom of Information Act. Contact them at 4885 Lakehurst Lane, Bellevue, Wash. 98006, if IRS turns you down for requested information. These courageous, unselfish people will tell you what to do. No charge.

For Phil and Sue, it's been a long, hard struggle. Their original request for the de-

sired documents was made a year and 8 months ago. IRS and Justice Department attorneys shot the works in an all-out drive to keep the information door closed.

The Longs stuck to their guns. With their backs to the wall, they filed some 300 pages of legal briefs and memoranda to establish their right to know.

The Freedom of Information Act was passed to force bureaucrats to disclose, upon request, nearly every kind of information they compile at public expense. But IRS officials virtually ignored it. They went right on brushing off taxpayers who dare to ask for a peek at manuals, statistics and similar documents that the Service stamps "for internal use only" or "for official use only."

IRS disclosure staff members, headed by Donald O. Virdin, have flaunted the act so arrogantly that they were raked over the coals last April by the House Foreign Operations and Government Information subcommittee, chaired by William S. Moorhead, D-Pa. The committee's staff director, William G. Phillips, said IRS was the "most flagrant" of all U.S. agencies in violating the act. IRS policies had almost become a "national scandal," he said.

Phil and Sue wanted to examine the IRS "closing agreement handbook." This is a bible used by service employees in negotiating agreements with taxpayers affecting their tax liabilities.

Judge Beeks found that the handbook isn't "solely" related to IRS internal personnel functions, as its attorneys contended. The service must come across, he ruled, because the book "clearly" affects members of the public—taxpayers.

The Longs also wanted to examine audit statistics that IRS had compiled at public expense. For many years, earlier reports of the same kind were prominently displayed on shelves of the Treasury Department library, open to the public. But they were whisked away last March—along with row on row of other statistical reports—when embarrassing figures were published in this column.

The library shelves still are as bare as a night club fan dancer. And that's the way IRS moguls want to keep them. So service lawyers argued that such statistics are exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act.

But Judge Beeks ordered IRS to hand them over. He said they're "entirely factual" and not "inextricably intertwined" with any IRS policy-making process, as IRS attorneys contended.

Phil and Sue have sent a load of statistics to me. In columns to come, I'll let you in on some secrets that IRS has been keeping from you.

CONGRESSIONAL REFORM

HON. MARVIN L. ESCH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, the wisdom of the division of powers in our Constitution between the Executive and the Congress has been continuously reemphasized in history. Unfortunately, as the Federal Government has grown more complex Congress has not equipped itself with the tools necessary to maintain itself as an independent and effective partner in our Federal system. This problem could perhaps be best summed up in a statement by James Madison in 1788. He said:

I believe that there are more instances of abridgement of the freedom of the people by the gradual and silent encroachment by those in power than by violent and sudden usurpations.

An independent role for Congress has been proscribed because as our federal system has become more complex we have not taken the same care the Executive has to modernize its functions. The result is that Congress is unable to handle the new and complex problems which face our Nation.

Five years ago I wrote a paper entitled, "The Need for Reform." In it I said:

If Congress is going to remain a viable force in our federal system, then it must squarely face the need for change. It must fill the void left by its failure to exercise effectively its oversight obligation. It must adopt reforms which make it physically and structurally possible to review what administrations have done with the laws it has passed. It must be willing to take a long hard look at its rules and traditions to determine which ones are inconsistent with the times and then be willing to adopt the necessary changes.

Since that time, myself and a number of my colleagues, have worked to bring about reforms to meet these challenges. Our efforts have centered on five areas: First, information sources for Congress; second, congressional structure and staffing; third, definition of the congressional role in warmaking powers; fourth, definition of the congressional role in budget and financial control, and fifth, campaign financing reform.

INFORMATION SOURCES FOR CONGRESS

In many legislative areas the only source of information for Members comes directly from the executive. Obviously, if Congress is to play a viable role in the making of policy and in the drafting of legislation it must develop independent sources of information. This is especially critical in technological areas where many Members of Congress have a distinct lack of expertise. This problem was never better demonstrated than with recent consideration of the supersonic transport. Proponents of the SST claimed that the supersonic plane would create few if any environmental problems. The opponents of the SST claimed that the proposed "dodo bird" as many of the environmentalists liked to call it, would wreak havoc on our ecosystem through massive amounts of noise and air pollution. The controversy involved complex scientific considerations, and Members of Congress were besieged by information from both sides of the issue. While much of this information was helpful, it would have assisted many Members of Congress to have an independent analysis of the technological implications of the plane. In more generalized issue areas, such as the energy crisis which faces our Nation today, Members of Congress could truly benefit from an independent technological assessment of alternatives in resolving the competing demands of energy and ecology. The solution which I have supported in the last few Congresses and which passed the House during this past session is for the creation of an Office of Technology Assessment. The OTA would operate in a similar manner to that of the Congressional Reference Service and

the Government Accounting Office which provides independent sources of information for Congress in research areas, and in the case of the latter, a postaudit of Federal programs.

A second area of concern relates to the congressional role in determining our Federal budget. The record of Congress on budgets in the last 15 years has been consistently poor. Congress never once takes the time to consider the budget as a package. Members of Congress have very little information on a comparative basis of budget categories. How can Congress reasonably expect to deal with the budget and to deal with changing national priorities if it does not consider a comprehensive picture of the budget? It would be helpful to Members of Congress to have the budget computerized so that comparative analysis can be made on categories, much the same as is done within the departments in the executive.

Congressional information on oversight of Federal programs could also be improved. The Government Accounting Office which performs this function for the Congress has been recently reorganized. While the quality of reports done by GAO has been high, it has been consistently limited in staff. I believe this is unfortunate as the basis for an improved congressional information flow is there. The need to upgrade this system as we go into the 1970's and 1980's remains an important task.

CONGRESSIONAL STRUCTURE AND STAFFING

The manner in which Congress organizes itself can have a significant impact on how it is able to respond to the issues facing it.

One of the most detrimental aspects of the present structure is that which bases committee chairmanship on seniority. There are some 16 chairmen of key committees in the House and the Senate over 70 years of age. While age is not necessarily an indication of competency, many instances of roadblocks to significant national legislation can be attributed to the seniority system during this and other sessions. A more rational system would require a vote of confidence in each session by the chairman's colleagues to insure that the person who can handle the job serves as chairman—a system that Republicans have adopted for choosing their ranking members on each committee.

A second problem relating to congressional structure is the limited availability of minority staff on the committees. Most of the work of the Congress is done in the committee and much of that work, particularly in the area of analyzing complex legislation, is carried on by that staff. It seems illogical to me that the minority party is not guaranteed adequate staffing.

If Congress is to be truly responsive to the people then it must open up its deliberations to the people. The first steps at this were taken in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970. One section of that act initiated an easier procedure for requesting recorded teller votes on the floor of the House, a procedure which had heretofore allowed the Members to hide their votes under a layer of parlia-

mentary subterfuge. Several years ago my own Committee on Education and Labor, became the first committee in the Congress to make all of its hearings open to the public. This included the markup sessions where legislation is actually written. I believe all the committees should undertake such a reform so that citizens are better able to find out how their Representatives voted on any given legislation.

A final question relating to congressional structure concerns the rule which allows Members of Congress to revise the substance of their remarks in the daily CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I believe it is important that we limit this practice to grammatical and stylistic changes so that the substance of what is said on the floor or in committee will be an accurate record.

REASSERTING THE CONGRESSIONAL ROLE IN WARMMAKING POWERS

It has become especially clear with the Vietnam conflict that Congress' role in war-making powers has been greatly reduced from that originally prescribed in the Constitution. During the last two sessions of Congress I, along with several other Members, have proposed legislation which would limit the ability of the President to get us into armed conflicts overseas without congressional assent. Those who have supported the President's actions have claimed that he has some mystical implied powers which give him the right to, by himself, take this country into war. In our representative system, foreign policy decisions, especially the decision to go to war, should be made on the broadest possible base. If this is not done in future conflict situations, we can expect to receive the same indication that our representative system is breaking down which was so obvious during the height of the conflict in Vietnam. During this session, the Senate was able to pass a measure which would prohibit the President from sending unauthorized troops overseas without congressional assent, unless it could be shown that they were protecting American lives and property. This legislation gives the President adequate emergency powers so that he could handle emergencies while Congress is acting. However, it limits his ability to carry on extended conflicts. Many of the opponents of this legislation say that Congress cannot act rapidly enough in crisis situations. It has been demonstrated to me time and again that this characterization is patently untrue. When Congress needs to act, it can act.

The House has also passed war powers legislation during this session but clearly the intent of the manager of the House bill was to prevent the issue from being seriously considered. I am hopeful that during the next session of Congress we will be able to pass a meaningful war-powers bill.

BUDGET AND FINANCIAL CONTROL

The divergence between congressionally established prerogatives in budget and fiscal matters and the level of congressional activity in this area has been extremely great. First, this has been caused by the overall level of Federal spending. This year the budget will ex-

ceed \$240 billion. The budget document runs over 1,100 pages and is divided into 14 separate appropriations measures. At no time in congressional consideration is the budget ever examined from a comprehensive point of view. There is no cost comparison being done. How can we talk of seriously restructuring our national priorities when Members of Congress cannot really sit down and consider alternatives?

The ability of individual Members of Congress to become involved in tax and appropriations measures is also limited. Most authorities on the budget agree that subcommittees in each House make the preliminary decisions which are assented to for the most part by the full Appropriations Committee and then are given minimum consideration on the floor. This means that the members of the Appropriations Committee hold a great deal of personal power on the budget. A similar position is present on tax matters with members of the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee.

Congress still works through a two-step budgeting process which requires authorization before funds can be appropriated. The folly of this system is best demonstrated through the record of education appropriations and authorizations. In fiscal year 1971, the level of authorized expenditures for Federal programs in education amounted to over \$11 billion. In the same time period, however, the appropriations for those programs amounted to only \$4 billion.

In recent years, the President has felt it necessary to impound appropriated funds to help balance budget expenditures. This takes away congressional prerogatives in the appropriations area. Impoundment of funds has been criticized from many quarters. However, Members of Congress should realize that part of the responsibility for wise budgeting falls on their shoulders. In March of this year I introduced the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1972.

H.R. 15509 would make a start at reorganizing the congressional appropriations process and other budgetary procedures. Congress has traditionally been very late in passing appropriations bills. Last year the last appropriations bill was passed 252 days into the fiscal year. Although this budgeting procedure can be patched up through supplemental and continuing appropriations, these measures are hardly adequate to fit the needs of our system. The first title of the Fiscal Responsibility Act reestablishes the fiscal year to coincide with the calendar year. Basically, this would allow Congress 12 months to consider the budget instead of the 6 it now has. The second title of the bill requires that at the beginning of each budgetary cycle, Congress establish an expenditure limitation taking into account all the competing priorities in the budget. This would help Congress to consider the budget as a financial document rather than 14 separate appropriations bills. The third title of the Fiscal Responsibility Act regulates the President's ability to impound funds. It establishes two types of impoundments—one a pro rata or percentage impoundment

allowing the President to impound funds in a department or agency on a percentage basis. If this percentage funds cut is applied to all bureaus in that agency or department equally, the President is required to notify the Congress of his impoundment. Either House of Congress then has 60 days to disagree with that impoundment. Congressional action will force him to cease the impoundment. If the President wants to target his impoundment against a specific program or agency, he must notify the Congress in advance. Either House then has 30 days to disagree with this impoundment. The final title of this bill calls for a comprehensive year-long study involving the leadership of both Houses of Congress as well as the Comptroller General of the United States in looking at the congressional budgeting process. The study should produce alternatives to the present inadequate system. One additional provision of the bill is an indemnification clause which requires that after the Federal Government has established a payment schedule, that it must keep to that schedule or face the burden of paying extra costs incurred as a result of the delay. The Fiscal Responsibility Act obviously will not solve all of our Federal problems relating to budget and fiscal problems. However, I think that it is a step in the right direction.

CAMPAIGN FINANCING

Access to the political system is an important aspect of a representative government. The 1970 election proved to me and to many other Members of Congress that the cost of political campaigns was jeopardizing the potential for participation for most Americans.

While realistic campaign guidelines have yet to be established the first step has been taken by the Campaign Reform Act of 1971. The act limits the amount that can be spent on the electronic media in political campaigns. As one who has worked many hours for the first reform in financing of political campaigns since the Fair Campaign Practices Act of 1925, I was particularly pleased by the passage of this legislation. It also requires detailed reporting of expenditures so that an elected official's campaign expenditures become a matter of public record. I have favored opening campaign finances to public view for all of my public life. Denying the public access to information on campaign financing seems somewhat analogous to the come-ons used by carnival barkers at the county fair. The public interest will be served if during this first election with new reporting requirements, they inform themselves on their candidates financing and press for enforcement of the provisions against those who are not complying with its requirements.

The Tax Reform Act of 1971 made a step toward involving more citizens in the political process. Beginning with this election, taxpayers can deduct up to \$50—\$100 for couples—or count up to \$25—\$50 for couples—as a tax credit on their income tax returns for political contributions. This tax benefit will encourage wage earners to get involved in campaigns.

All of the ideas discussed in this paper

set as their goal a more responsive and responsible government. While many of these reforms will move Congress toward that goal, the key in my mind to a more responsive and responsible government is based on continued citizen involvement. Deeper citizen involvement in all our congressional districts would insure that Members of Congress could not do their job without consulting their constituency. It would insure that innovative legislative proposals do not become lost in an antiquated congressional structure. It would insure that the budget document would be a financial plan of competing priorities, and that that document was studied carefully and intensively. It would insure that Congress come to grips with the question of crisis-management. In short, a greater degree of citizen involvement would insure that Congress begins to reestablish the responsibilities they have let slip through their hands to the Executive.

In the Youngstown Sheet & Tube case, Justice Jackson admonished the Congress that the tools belonged to the man who can use them. The wisdom of Justice Jackson applies to all powers of Congress.

DRUG ADDICTION

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, few issues facing us today are the subject of as much concern, and as much misinformation, as that of drug addiction. Everyone agrees that we ought to do something about the problem, but much of what is done is misguided because it is based on false premises about the situation. There is an organization in Massachusetts which is doing a good deal to correct this situation by circulating correct and thoughtful information about drug addiction and its attendant problems. It is called the Committee for a Sane Drug Policy and the set of questions and answers attached to these remarks are an example of the work this committee has been doing to advance public understanding of drug addiction and the role that Government ought to play in combating it:

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON "THE BRITISH SYSTEM"

Question.—What is "the British system" for treating heroin addiction?

Answer.—In Britain addicts can get daily heroin from the government. Official clinics dispense a range of services—medical care, detoxification, encounter groups, family casework—but they get almost all addicts under care by starting where they're at—on the needle. Addicts are seen weekly and given a prescription for their drug—injectable heroin, injectable methadone, oral methadone, or a combination of these. The prescription can only be filled at a pharmacy on a daily basis. Doctor and patient together decide which form of treatment the patient can make use of.

Q.—What are the goals of the British system?

A.—The ultimate goal in treating the addict is to help him to become drug free.

Until that happens and in the cases where it doesn't, the goal is to help him function as normally as possible and to keep him under medical care to minimize the secondary complications of addiction such as overdose reactions and infections from unsterile needles. The goal for society is to avoid addict-induced crime and to prevent the rise of a black market in addictive drugs.

Q.—Is this system a new development?

A.—No, the British have always handled addiction as a medical, not a criminal problem. When drug control legislation was first enacted in the 1920's, doctors were given wide discretion to treat addicts as their professional practice dictated. Such treatment has consistently included the provision of addictive drugs. Since 1968, however, prescription of heroin for purposes of maintenance has been confined to special government clinics and to certain hospitals.

Q.—How large a population of addicts does Britain have?

A.—Under 3000.

Q.—Why have some people claimed that "the British system" is a failure?

A.—During the 1960's the rate of addiction in Britain began to climb alarmingly. Between 1958 and 1968 the number of persons known to be receiving any kind of addictive drug rose from 442 to 2,782. The number receiving heroin rose during these ten years from 68 to 2,240 and their average age dropped until 33% were teenagers. Investigation revealed serious over-prescription by a small handful of doctors with the resultant surplus of heroin creating a "gray market" and many new addicts. Concern about this problem led the British to restrict prescription for addicts to newly established government clinics as of April 1968 and prompted many observers abroad to conclude prematurely that the British approach had failed. In 1969, however, the rate of addiction slowed and in 1970 the number of addicts seen at the clinics actually decreased¹—and this despite improved reporting procedures.

Q.—Are there some addicts unknown to medical authorities?

A.—Yes, but studies have shown their number to be small.

Q.—Isn't methadone a preferable drug for maintenance?

A.—Yes, methadone, a synthetic relative of heroin, is longer acting and needs to be administered only once a day instead of every 4 to 6 hours. Accordingly, British doctors try to persuade addicts to switch drugs, but if a patient is managing well on heroin, he is generally permitted to remain on it. The number of patients receiving heroin, either alone or in combination with other drugs, has been reduced from 81% in 1968 to 31% in 1970. Contrary to the practice in this country, however, three quarters of the addicts on methadone choose and are allowed to inject it like heroin.

Q.—Does heroin do physical harm?

A.—Unadulterated heroin administered by sterile procedures in a tolerance-related dose does nothing injurious to a person already addicted. A study at Lexington Hospital in 1970 of 31 chronic opiate addicts, whose years of addiction averaged 35 years, concluded, "opiate effects *per se* must be differentiated from the medical complications associated with the hectic way of life pursued by youthful heroin addicts. While there is ample evidence that the aberrant way of life followed by most heroin abusers has both acute and chronic medical consequences (i. e.—tetanus, overdose, hepatitis, endocarditis) there is insufficient scientific basis for maintaining that long-term use of opiates—in and of itself—is related to any major medical condition."

Q.—Can persons maintained on heroin function normally?

A.—Yes, other things being equal. Of course many British addicts have severe social and personal problems, including multi-

ple drug use, which limit their functioning. 40% of British addicts are, however, employed. (And one youthful group of 218 addicts receiving intensive services at St. Clement's Treatment Center had an employment record which rose from 10% to an average of 55-56%.)

Q.—Can an addict be stabilized on a given dose of heroin, or will he always crave more?

A.—British doctors do stabilize patients on a set dose and even reduce the dosage gradually in many cases. They admit a lot of "haggling" occurs between doctor and patient over the amount of drug to be given, but patients can usually be persuaded to content themselves with a fixed dose if assured that they won't experience withdrawal.

Q.—Does Britain have a black market in heroin?

A.—There are illegal transactions of heroin in Britain. Addicts do sometimes share or sell some of their own legal supply, although the more skilled and careful prescription in the clinics has sharply reduced the illicit circulation of addictive drugs. There is also a small black market in "Chinese heroin" from Hong Kong. The large scale, organized traffic in narcotics which attracts criminal investment in this country, however, does not exist in Britain where the low price of legal heroin makes competition unprofitable. (A bottle of 100 heroin tablets, worth \$1000 on the streets of New York, retails at \$2.16.)

Q.—Is there any relationship between British addicts and crime?

A.—Britain remains free of the kind of street crime which has plagued American cities in recent years, in part because addicts don't have to maintain expensive habits by stealing. This does not mean that British addicts are never involved in crime. A study in 1969 of 111 addicts showed that 41% had convictions for non-drug related offenses prior to their first use of heroin. 34% of the 111 reported current involvement in non-drug related crime.² Thus, although the provision of heroin may not reform persons disposed to criminal activity, the amount of addict crime in this sample did decrease after the addicts became involved with a clinic.

Q.—Is it illegal for a person to possess heroin without a medical prescription?

A.—Yes. The maximum punishment for illegal possession is seven years and for trafficking fourteen years in jail. In 1970, 226 persons were convicted for unlawful possession of heroin, down 52 from the year before. (6,682 convictions were obtained in 1970 for offenses involving cannabis.)

Q.—Are British addicts ever cured of their drug habit?

A.—Yes, but the number successfully rehabilitated remains small. St. Clement's Treatment Center reported that 86 of 218 patients treated between 1968 and 1970 were taken off drugs altogether and were not using opiates 6 months later. Many of these patients were, however, abusing alcohol, hallucinogens, barbiturates, etc. Britain has not found an answer to multiple drug use by young people.

Q.—Could heroin be legally given to addicts in this country?

A.—Yes. The Federal Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 provides that any research with a drug in Schedule I (e.g., heroin) requires registration with the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs and approval from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and from the Food and Drug Administration. To gain approval, a proposal would have to satisfy various criteria, including the provision of adequate safeguards against diversion of the drug and community support for the project. Proposals would also have to receive state approval. Thus until the idea becomes a lot more acceptable than it is at present, it will remain a difficult and discouraging project for any medical program to undertake.

Q.—Have there been proponents for heroin maintenance in this country?

A.—Yes. A number of well-documented books advocating legal heroin for addicts have been written, the best known being Alfred R. Lindesmith's *The Addict and the Law* (Vintage Book, \$1.95). Groups supporting heroin maintenance have included the New York Academy of Medicine (1955), the Joint Committee on Narcotic Drugs of the A.M.A. and the A.B.A. (1958, 1961), the Council of Judges of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (1964, 1971), the San Francisco Committee on Crime (1971), Americans for Democratic Action (1971), Committee for a Sane Drug Policy (1971), the Special Committee on Crime Prevention and Control of the A.B.A. (1972), and the new Drug Abuse Council (Washington, New York, 1972). Currently, the Vera Institute of Justice in New York is seeking government approval for a concrete proposal offering a highly structured heroin maintenance program to 300 hard core addicts who have refused or failed in that city's methadone program.

FOOTNOTES

¹ The number of addicts known to the Home Office during 1969 peaked at 2,881. The number actually receiving drugs at the end of the year, however, was just 1466. In 1970 that end of the year figure was reduced to 1430. The 2600 figure often cited in recent reports about English addicts is apparently the approximate number of addicts known to the Home Office during 1970.

² B. V. Stimson and A. C. Osborne, "A Survey of a Representative Sample of Addicts Prescribed Heroin at London Clinics," *Bulletin on Narcotics*, 12:4, October-December 1970.

TAKING TANGLEWOOD OUT OF THE WOODS

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, of the many outstanding events that take place in my district each year, one that consistently attracts thousands of delighted visitors is the annual Berkshire Festival of the Boston Symphony Orchestra held in the Music Shed at Tanglewood.

The recently completed 1972 summer season was the most successful ever. More than 257,000 people enjoyed the brilliant concerts given by the Boston Symphony in the unparalleled natural beauty of Tanglewood.

I would like to take this opportunity to applaud the symphony for its high standards of excellence and for the many hours of pleasure it accords its listeners. An article reviewing this past season at Tanglewood appears in today's edition of the Christian Science Monitor and I now include it along with my remarks:

TAKING TANGLEWOOD OUT OF THE WOODS
(By Louis Snyder)

(NOTE.—With bolder and more innovative programming, the Boston Symphony's 35th Berkshire Festival last month chalked up an 18 percent increase in attendance over 1971. Armed with better ecological manners (there was a marked decrease in litter) and a substantial musical curiosity, this year's audiences were obviously delighted to see some of the festival's traditional cobwebs brushed away.)

LENEX, Mass.—Over the vast green expanse of Tanglewood, the morning after the final Berkshire Festival concert doesn't seem to differ much from year to year. Gone are the

warming-up sounds of a blossoming student oboist from the direction of Music Center headquarters; no longer faced with large, expectant crowds to please, the groundskeepers who are usually cutting grass and raking paths are out of sight, and bird families that nest in the rafters of the huge Music Shed finally have the place to themselves again.

Looking south through the pines, nothing obscures the serene, Giottesque landscape in which Lake Mahkeenac nestles—a view that admittedly often kept Nathaniel Hawthorne from writing when he spent more than a year within sight of it, here on the former Tappan estate in 1850-51.

On Aug. 21, 1972, the day after the Boston Symphony's 35th Berkshire Festival had ended, the Tanglewood scene, cool but drenched with sunshine, was predictably quiet. Yet only yesterday afternoon, 12,884 people had gathered here for Mahler's Eighth—the climax of a summer of almost unprecedented popularity.

Now the grounds were without as much as a discarded program or an empty picnic box to testify to even one concertgoer's presence. In fact Tanglewood's operations manager, James Kiley, is reported still amazed at the sudden ecological bent of this season's audiences: "Almost nothing to be picked up next day," he is quoted as saying.

AN "UNBELIEVING SQUARREL"

But the return of good ecological manners wasn't the only distinguishing feature of the festival summer of '72, one recalled, as a lone squirrel streaked unbelieving across the deserted lawn. For 24 scheduled BSO concerts, 8 open rehearsals, Tanglewood-on-Parade (an annual day of musicmaking), and Boston Pops at Tanglewood, more than 257,860 arrived to listen.

There were some, too, not included in this figure, who partook of recitals and concerts by Fellows of the Berkshire Music Center, others who crowded the West Barn for productions staged by the two-year-old Music Theater Project, and those who bent an ear to the five contemporary "festival-within-a-festival" concerts presented by the Berkshire Music Center and the Fromm Music Foundation, marking the latter's 20th anniversary.

The grand total attendance represented an 18.5 percent increase over 1971, and as one gazed at the empty, shadowy shed pondering why, the squirrel scampered back bearing an unidentifiable but substantial prize between his teeth.

NEW EXCITEMENT IN AIR

In retrospect, reawakened interest and burgeoning response came as no surprise. Almost from the beginning of this Tanglewood season, except for a few early rain-drenched filled the Berkshire air. A Beethoven weekend, which reunited the whole orchestra for the summer, with retiring music director William Steinberg and director-elect Seiji Ozawa in charge, racked up a count of 26,903 listeners—the Saturday-evening audience for the Ninth Symphony being the largest (14,851) since 1963.

Leonard Bernstein's appearance in a Brahms program drew 13,374 devotees, either of the composer or the conductor or both; Eugene Ormandy, on two nights before opening his own Saratoga-Philadelphian festival, attracted more than 14,000 to hear him conduct the BSO; Colin Davis renewed his love-feast with the orchestra and 26,730 hearers in three concerts; and in single engagements, Aldo Ceccato, James Levine, Stanislaw Skrowaczewski, and Karel Ancerl, with noted soloists and tempting programs, made honorable showings.

It remained for BSO associate conductor Michael Tilson Thomas to come forth with the two musical blockbusters of the summer—the premiere, in a BSO tribute

to the Fromm Foundation, of Charles Wuorinen's Fromm-commissioned Concerto for Electrified Violin and Orchestra (with Paul Zukofsky as soloist), and the first repetition, in wider-open spaces than Boston's Symphony Hall, of Olivier Messiaen's "Et Exspecto Resurrectionem Mortuorum," in which winds, brass, and particularly percussion anticipate the tonal terror and grandeur of Judgment Day.

ELEMENT OF DARING

Mr. Thomas, who has never given the impression of being a fearfully treading angel where challenging scores are concerned, rose mightily to both occasions, and in doing so contributed the element of daring on a large scale that finally brought Tanglewood programming out of the traditional woods.

Stories circulated at Tanglewood about the incompatibility of composer and some BSO musicians during rehearsals of the Wuorinen piece (age-old music history repeating itself), and indeed there were a few boos from the audience at the first performance.

So was it the music? The performances? The weather? The economy?

Thomas D. Perry Jr., the orchestra's manager since 1954, wryly admitted that he couldn't be sure. "Managers always know why things go wrong," he explained, "but when they go as well as they have this summer, we're nonplussed."

As might have been expected, Mr. Perry was not without his theories, however. Despite the tremendous cost of maintaining Tanglewood—the concert season is only eight weeks long—and the necessity for maintaining the musicians as though they were on tour ("after all, in Boston, they are at home, but here they must naturally receive per diem rates"), the festival represents a special challenge. To keep Tanglewood, like any finely attuned mechanism, in working order—a 707 aircraft was cited—it must be used often and to best advantage. Thus, for audiences' sake as well as its own, the BSO must not rely exclusively on repeats of its Boston programs (a general complaint several years back), but regard Tanglewood as a place where it can serve a new repertoire and a new public.

For the past several years, Ozawa, as artistic director with Gunther Schuller at Tanglewood (Bernstein is its adviser), has been conscious of this need to appeal to audiences who are now coming armed with a substantial musical curiosity—not as a group of potluck listeners. Unusual works, ancient and modern, have crept into the regular festival programs, and for Tanglewood have been reserved a number of special ones, seldom undertaken because of their large musical demands, like Berlioz "Damnation of Faust," Beethoven's Missa Solemnis, and this year's Eighth Symphony of Mahler.

The formation of a Tanglewood Festival Chorus, based in Boston, under John Oliver's direction, has also made such projects more feasible. And the obvious eagerness of listeners to hear these rarities live, under optimum conditions, is indicative of the catholicity of taste existent these days among record collectors.

INTEGRAL PART RESTORED

In forming the Music Theater Project two summers ago with Ian Strasfogel as its head, the Berkshire Music Center has restored an integral part of the festival scene to do what its name implies—present innovative staging of music drama, with the operatic cobwebs brushed away. In a small cleverly converted barn on the property, turn-away audiences have sought out short pieces by Harrison Birtwistle, Erik Satie, Ligeti, Offenbach, and this summer a tailor-made premiere—Robert Selig's "Chocorua"—along

with the Brecht Weill "Jasager" and Monteverdi's "Coronation of Poppea."

And during the Fromm events, Collage, an offshoot of the BSO itself, comprising six young orchestra members and three outside recruits, made a promising official debut in extraordinary performances of works in the contemporary idiom, which is their *raison d'être*. Now if enough modern pieces can be found really worthy of their talents. . . .

"I sense a sea change in these audiences," Mr. Perry remarked. It has been happening gradually, but it's very evident this summer. Many new people and more young ones are coming to the concerts—they really appreciate the sweep of Tanglewood and its very denial of the traditional concert-hall ritual. They come to absorb the beauty of the music and the place. And they obviously respect it from the way they treat it—plenty of applause when they're pleased, and almost no litter at all!"

So the shining statistics may spring from the "new audience," more favorable weather than usual, restored pride within the orchestra itself ("They're playing again with that 'we're-really-something' air," an old-timer noticed), fresh programming, the economy, or another coming of age for Tanglewood after some years of being taken for granted.

Whatever it is, Tanglewood in 1972 was full of the vitality and promise that must have prompted Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, the festival's tireless founder and advocate, to say in 1936: "There are all kinds of things that can be done musically. Let your imagination go as far as you like and you will not go too far."

The message, like Hawthorne's view, happily is still with us.

REMOVAL OF FEDERAL EXCISE TAX APPLIED TO SPARE PARTS FOR PRIVATELY OWNED URBAN TRANSIT BUSES

HON. RICHARD H. FULTON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation which would seek to remove the 8-percent Federal excise tax currently being levied against privately owned bus companies when they purchase spare parts for their vehicles.

This action, I believe is not only the natural second step following 1971 legislation lifting the 10-percent tax from original private-line bus purchases; it is a necessary step to help keep many of these private mass transit firms operating.

Currently, 938 of our Nation's 1,079 urban transit systems are privately owned. Many, such as several of the lines serving Washington, D.C., and the Nashville Transit Co. serving my own constituency, face growing deficits—deficits which can only grow larger by keeping this tax in effect. Within the past 17 years, 258 cities have lost their transit systems and many more have either required local subsidies or outright municipal purchase to continue operations. This trend must be reversed.

The Congress in 1970 recognized that aid for urban mass transit was required when it approved a multimillion-dollar capital grant program. Yet balanced against this is the \$800,000 to \$1.9 mil-

lion in Federal excise taxes estimated to be demanded yearly of private buslines purchasing spare parts. A discrepancy clearly exists when we offer financial assistance yet continue to demand a counterproductive tax.

Private bus company spare part levies flow into the \$85 million highway trust fund, constituting perhaps 2 percent of the fund's total revenues. This is not a great percentage from the Government's point of view; however, it is quite a bit to those buslines affected. A look at the current estimated excise tax expenditures of a few private buslines amplifies the point:

1. Nashville Transit Company (Nashville, Tennessee):

Federal excise tax	\$9,700
Number of buses	117
F.E.T./bus	\$82.90

2. Louisville Transit Company (Louisville, Kentucky):

Federal excise tax	\$12,000
Number of buses	197
F.E.T./bus	\$60.91

3. Niagara Frontier Transit System (Buffalo, New York):

Federal excise tax	\$21,000
Number of buses	483
F.E.T./bus	\$43.50

4. Milwaukee & Suburban Transit Corporation (Milwaukee, Wisconsin):

Federal excise tax	\$24,000
Number of buses	538
F.E.T./bus	\$44.60

5. New Orleans Public Service, Inc. (New Orleans, Louisiana):

Federal excise tax	\$49,000
Number of buses	494
F.E.T./bus	\$99.20

As my colleagues can see, these excise taxes add up to a considerable amount, particularly considering the financial pressures many of these lines currently face.

Mr. Speaker, my legislation would ease the burden, and provide even a small measure of retroactivity by exempting from the tax those vehicle parts already sold by manufacturers to dealers, but not yet in use at the time of the bill's enactment. It is a measure I believe sorely needed by our Nation's private mass transit industry—and a measure designed, and I hope destined to build rather than "overtax" those systems upon which America in the future must increasingly depend.

RAMSEY CLARK OVERSTEPS

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, a very thoughtful and objective editorial commentary on Ramsey Clark's recent visit to North Vietnam was carried by the Chicago Daily News of Wednesday, August 16. The points made are still pertinent as the performance of Mr. Clark since he returned from Hanoi shows that the analysis in this editorial was eminently correct.

The editorial follows:

RAMSEY CLARK OVERSTEPS

It is hard to think of a precedent for Ramsey Clark's treating with an acknowledged enemy of the United States and his return with conditional "agreements" signed, on Clark's own word, by Hanoi's deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs.

The mildest question the action raises is: By what authority does Citizen Clark undertake negotiations with the Hanoi government in obvious contravention of negotiations already being carried on by the duly installed government of the United States?

Clark may disagree with the administration as violently as he pleases and criticize as loudly and publicly as he pleases. That is any citizen's privilege.

But it is not his privilege to intercede or interfere in disputes between the United States and a foreign power. As a lawyer and former attorney general of the United States, he must have some knowledge of the Logan Act. And if his excuse rests on the premise that this is an undeclared war, it is a shaky premise, indeed. Fifty thousand American dead bear witness to the fact that it is indeed a war, far too grim and important to brook interference by any private zealot or political crusader. No one has given Ramsey Clark authority to act as agent for the American people; he knows well enough what course the law prescribes for one seeking that right.

As a matter of fact, Clark's astonishing indiscretion caps the climax of the whole parade of politically motivated visitors who have tramped to Hanoi, listened to the gospel as propounded by the Communist government, taken a guided tour of prison camps and dikes and bombed areas, lent themselves to the artful propaganda devices of Radio Hanoi, and returned to challenge anew the morality of the Nixon administration.

It isn't necessary to hold any brief for the President to perceive how this strengthens the Communist hand at the Paris negotiations and encourages them to raise their price for peace.

At the same time it strikes us as miserably poor politics. The Democrats' thesis that Vietnam betokens moral laxity on the Republicans' part rings hypocritical against the low moral tone of this play, and we believe it will so strike the American public.

Sen. McGovern cannot, of course, be held responsible for the words or actions of Clark or Jane Fonda or any other private citizen working in his behalf. But McGovern has it in his power to repudiate this particularly dangerous kind of trifling with the national interest and he should do it promptly. The Vietnam War is a valid issue, but it can be handled on a responsible level without a covey of bumbling amateurs trying to take over the execution of U.S. foreign policy.

NEWS BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

HON. G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. WHITEHURST. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting the August 28, 1972 edition of the news bulletin of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission—ARBC. I take this action to help my colleagues be informed of the plans and activities underway across the country in preparation for the observance of this Nation's 200th anniversary in 1976. The bulletin is compiled and written by the staff of the ARBC Communications

Committee of which I am vice chairman. The bulletin follows:

BICENTENNIAL NEWS,

Washington, D.C., August 28, 1972.

The third quarter Commission meeting of the ARBC will be held in Washington, D.C. instead of Atlanta, Ga. on September 7 and 8. The Atlanta meeting is being rescheduled for December.

At the first meeting of the Mississippi American Revolution Bicentennial Commission in Jackson, Gov. William Waller told the gathering of state and local dignitaries the Commission was created, "to see that Mississippi has her proper place in the celebration of the nation's 200th year of successful government." Hon. James P. Coleman is Chairman of the Commission and Perry Anderson Snyder is the recently appointed Director.

A seminar about the American Revolution Bicentennial celebration was held at North Dakota State University in Fargo on August 8. In the morning, "A Call to Action," the official ARBC film was shown and information about the Bicentennial was provided. During the afternoon session, discussion centered on how communities in North Dakota can plan for their participation in the 1976 celebration. Joseph Satrom, Exec. Director of the Commission, and other members of the State Commission attended the meeting.

Alexander A. Bleimann, Grand Master of the Richmond District Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and General Chairman of the Richmond Masonic Bicentennial Committee, reports that his group is actively working on plans for 1976. He also noted "There is no other group in the country which is so well connected with the Bicentennial than the Masonic Fraternity. General George Washington, a Master of the Virginia Lodge, entrusted important affairs of the new Republic and the war itself to his generals who were all Masons."

The ARBC Speakers Bureau annual report includes the following statistics: ARBC Staff and Commission members addressed 83 groups in 29 states. Audiences covered were service and professional organizations, historical societies, media associations, travel groups, universities and elementary and secondary schools.

Beginning in September the United States Travel Service will initiate a series of nationwide grassroots "Selling of America" working seminars which will take place between the 50 state travel directors and the highest level foreign and domestic staffs of USTS. James T. Hamilton III, Acting Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Tourism said, "The accelerated Bicentennial-invitation program is designed to meet the challenge of President Nixon's July Fourth radio address, in which he called on all levels of government, the travel industry and the American business community to seek means of attracting more foreign visitors to the United States during the celebration."

Allston Jenkins, President of the Philadelphia Conservationists, Inc., suggested in a letter to the Commission that "the commemoration of our nation's bicentennial be directed toward local and regional re-enactment of historic events of our past." He submitted a sample proposal: A covered wagon train to follow the Oregon Trail from St. Louis to Oregon making camp at night, where the vacationing public could join in a chuckwagon supper, camp-fire, and song fest. Several trains could take part at intervals of 100 miles or so.

Students in grades K-12 in the Jefferson County Schools, Steubenville, Ohio have submitted creative writings for an American Heritage Publication. A volume will be developed for each year of the Bicentennial Era, and Dr. A. Eileen Cozart, Research, Curriculum and Evaluation, Department of Edu-

cation, welcomes guest writings from schools across the country. A few suggested titles are: "My Community and Its Place in History"; "Memories of Growing Up in Rural America . . . or In a City in America"; "My School 50 Years Ago," "Symbols of America." Credit lines will be given to pupil, teacher, grade and school. Dr. Cozart emphasized that the project is not a contest but an involvement of children and young people toward a publication dedicated to the celebration of the nation's 200th anniversary. Send manuscripts to Dr. Cozart at the Court House, Steubenville, Ohio 43952.

Items from the August *Virginia Independence Bicentennial News*: The 225 young men entering Hampden-Sydney College will have the honor of graduating in the 200th year of the college's founding. Two of the original trustees of the college were James Madison and Patrick Henry. . . . At the University of Virginia, restoration of the Rotunda in accordance with Jefferson's original plan for it, is now underway as a result of the University's Bicentennial Planning Committee effort. . . . On July 4, Alexandrians began an 8-month "Think-On Bicentennial," designed to solicit ideas for the city's observance of the anniversary. Final date for the submission of ideas is February 22, 1973.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, City School District, Syracuse, (N.Y.) members resolved: "That the Board of Education and the staff of the City School District support in principle and in every way possible the efforts of the City, County, State, and Nation in creating a worthwhile and meaningful experience for the Bicentennial Celebration planned for 1976."

The Oklahoma Bicentennial Commission recently sponsored a workshop in Oklahoma City. Governor David Hall and other dignitaries heard *Reader's Digest* senior editor, Robert O'Brien and Commission Member, Clarke T. Reed praise Oklahoma's early efforts to organize. Mrs. Gladys Warren, Chairman of the Commission, reported "Ideas are pouring in and many of them are excellent."

Prof. Richard P. McCormick, Commission Member, presented a check of \$13,500 (first installment of the \$45,000 Federal grant) to Governor William T. Cahill on August 9th in Trenton, New Jersey.

The ARBC of Connecticut has begun an ambitious publications program consisting of 30 to 40 booklets of some 60 pages each. The first five booklets, due to be published next year, will be on the following topics: Connecticut, The Provision State; Connecticut in the Continental Congress; Connecticut Military Leaders in the Revolution; Stamp Act Crisis in Connecticut; and Negroes in Connecticut during the Revolutionary Period. The Commission is currently negotiating a publishing contract with Pequot Press of Chester, Connecticut. Eric Hatch Commission Chairman, has expressed the hope that one of the purposes to be served by the program will be to stimulate public school teaching of the Revolutionary War history in the State.

UGANDA PERPETRATES INJUSTICE ON DESCENDANTS FROM ASIA

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, in connection with the apparent efforts on an international scale to reduce racial and ethnic prejudice—particularly the large-scale national efforts in this country to judge citizens on an equal basis, it is

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quite astounding to read of the action taken recently by the government of Uganda against some 50,000 permanent residents of that country of Asian citizenship or descent.

According to unconfirmed information emanating from Uganda both citizens and noncitizens of Uganda who trace their backgrounds to India and Pakistan are being summarily deported with a 90-day deadline and without any compensation for their homes and other properties.

Mr. Speaker, this action by a black African country, evidencing the most heartless prejudice and injustice, appears to have evoked little criticism among the great civil rights leaders of this and other nations.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that prejudice and injustice of this type will not be overlooked or condoned because the perpetrators in this instance are black. Indeed, if we are to establish a world free of prejudice and injustice, we must treat all citizens alike regardless of their race, color, or other identifying characteristics.

Mr. Speaker, I am attaching herewith a recent article an editorial which appeared in the August 15 issue of the *Christian Science Monitor*, which is illuminating on this subject:

ASIAN-EXPULSION ORDER STANDS—UGANDA FRUSTRATES BRITISH ENVOY

(By Frederic Hunter)

NAIROBI, KENYA.—At it faces the threat of 50,000 British-Asians deported to its shores in less than 90 days, Britain finds its relations with Uganda becoming ever more like a nightmare.

Britain faces two dilemmas. First it is trying to negotiate a matter of extreme delicacy from a position of extreme weakness. Second it is seeking to negotiate with a regime which refuses to play the game of international relations by the rules practiced in international diplomacy.

The nightmare is that Britain has yet to talk directly with the government of Gen. Idi Amin on this matter of obvious mutual importance.

AMIN WON'T CONFER

On his arrival here in Nairobi from Uganda late Sunday afternoon, Geoffrey Rippon, a senior British minister sent to negotiate with General Amin, acknowledged that he had failed in his bid to meet the erratic Ugandan leader. He had been in Kampala almost two full days. Mr. Rippon said his schedule had been agreed in principle with General Amin before he left London Friday night.

Mr. Rippon appeared not only frustrated and embarrassed, but also puzzled. "I can't make General Amin meet me," he said. "I won't bite him."

The British minister's problem is that he is approaching the Amin expulsion order as a policy matter to be negotiated. General Amin refuses to negotiate.

Mr. Rippon stated that he had written the Ugandan leader a personal letter outlining the practical problems involved in the mass movement of thousands of people. He also expressed hopes that negotiations at some level could begin soon.

FOREIGN-EXCHANGE EDICT

In an attempt to solve the problem created by Uganda's shortage of foreign exchange, General Amin has signed a decree prohibiting the export of foreign exchange from Uganda. Thus it appears the Uganda Government intends to deport the Asians without letting them take any assets with them. This decree, if enforced, will magnify

Britain's difficulties in caring for the refugees once they start to arrive.

It is presumed that Mr. Rippon is having discussions with ministers of the Kenya and Tanzania governments during brief visits there.

Originally the British Government is thought to have hoped these governments, especially that of Kenya, could bring pressure to bear on General Amin. But this hope has all but dissolved.

EVERYONE LOSES

At this point, the whole affair appears to be one in which no party stands to gain.

The affected Asians suffer the uncertainties of knowing that Uganda intends to deport them, that Britain is prepared to take them only as a last resort, and that an ill-disciplined Ugandan Army and police force await them if they exceed the early November deadline.

Other Asians, thinking themselves Uganda citizens, are seeing their citizenship documents rejected—and in some cases destroyed—by examiners of the Amin government. Does this mean that they become stateless? If so, where do they go before the time limit runs out?

CRASH PROGRAM

The British must mount an expensive crash program to house, feed, and assimilate tens of thousands of possibly penniless refugees at a time when its own race relations are delicate. In addition, Britain's unemployment hovers near the 1 million mark and its labor relations are tense.

For its part, Uganda stands to suffer a period of extreme economic dislocation and readjustment.

General Amin's seizure of power has already caused a chaotic upheaval in the economy, with five of Uganda's seven principal exports declining last year and its foreign assets falling by more than one half at a time when military expenditure doubled.

The deportation order is likely to deprive Uganda of its most economically knowledgeable and entrepreneurial class. While the deportations will undoubtedly Africanize the economy, it will be an economy which operates at a much lower level.

THE PLIGHT OF UGANDA'S ASIANS

Whatever one might think of Ugandan President Amin's impulsive action in expelling 50,000 Asians holding British passports, there is no denying Britain's moral duty to accept responsibility for the Asians. And this the British Government has said it will do.

At the same time the sudden influx of thousands of East African Asians would put a tremendous burden on Britain's capacity to absorb nonwhite immigrants and risk igniting racial tensions.

Britain therefore is justified in asking for the cooperation of other members of the Commonwealth, and particularly of India and Pakistan, in seeking a solution of this acute human problem.

The number of nonwhite immigrants entering Britain after World War II and decolonization attained such proportions in the '60's that the Labour government of Harold Wilson had to introduce legislation to reduce the flow.

Under pressure from his right wing, Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath added still more controls. The existing legislation permits 3,500 East African Asians with British passports to enter Britain each year with their families provided they have special work vouchers. This annual quota, which covers Kenya and Tanzania as well as Uganda, will now have to go by the board, even if other Commonwealth countries come to the rescue by accepting some of the expelled Asians.

There seems little hope of persuading General Amin to revoke his decision. His move

was designed to enhance his own position and popularity by playing on his people's distrust of the Asians, who have long represented a prosperous middle class dominating Uganda's commercial and professional life. The most that can be hoped for is an extension of the General's 90-day deadline for the Asians' departure.

The problem of nonwhite immigrants has been a continuing embarrassment for both Labour and Conservative governments in Britain. The European Commission on Human Rights is currently investigating cases of Asians with British passports who have been refused entry to Britain and have been shuttlecocked from country to country with no place to go.

In accepting responsibility for the Ugandan Asians the Heath government has taken the only honorable course open to it.

A MESSAGE FROM THE AMBASSADOR OF ITALY

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, recently a group of New Jersey residents traveling through Europe with the Ace Alagna Civic Association met with the American Ambassador in Rome. As a matter of protocol, never before had the Ambassador met with so large a group in the Embassy. It was indeed a historic occasion.

I am most pleased to learn of so warm and special a gathering. Ambassador Graham Martin exchanged views with Mr. Alagna and with a great many members of the group. All agreed it has been a highly informative get together. Following the August 4 visit, the Ambassador wrote the following letter which appeared in the Italian Tribune News of September 1. I would like to share his words with you at this time:

ROME,
August 8, 1972.

Mr. ACE ALAGNA,
Publisher, Italian Tribune News,
Newark, N.J.

DEAR MR. ALAGNA: It was a pleasure to meet the group which called on me on August 4. We speak of the "special relationship" which unites Italy and the United States. There are many historical reasons for this, not the least being factors related to the unification of Italy. The strongest bond, however, is one of blood.

When our nation soon celebrates its bicentennial of our independence, one-tenth of our population will be composed of Americans of Italian origin. Such citizens take great and highly justified pride in their "mother country," with its vast repository of culture spanning millennia.

Since there is this special identification, such Americans also should have particular interest in the Italy of the present and future, not only of the past.

Aside from its highly important role within Europe itself, Italy is a key member of the Atlantic Alliance. As such it is one of our most important Allies. The continuation of Italy as a strong and viable member of the Alliance is a matter of concern to all Americans and particularly to those of Italian descent. I therefore hope that the members of the group whose visit I so much enjoyed will have as a remembrance of their trip not

only a renewal of their great Italian heritage, but also an interest in Italy as a friend and Ally of the United States.

Sincerely,

GRAHAM MARTIN.

NIXONIAN AMERICA: A STEADY COURSE

HON. GERALD R. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, it is refreshing to read the comments of a newspaper columnist who has no ax to grind but is interested only in shoveling aside verbal garbage and getting at the facts. That is the kind of material that comes from the typewriter of Nick Thimmesch. His column which appears in the Sunday, August 27, edition of the Chicago Tribune is the best proof of that. Thimmesch writes the truth, and I would like to give that truth the widest possible circulation. In that spirit, I place Nick Thimmesch's August 27 column in the RECORD at this point.

NIXONIAN AMERICA: A STEADY COURSE

(By Nick Thimmesch)

MIAMI BEACH.—As President Nixon arrived here for his coronation, it's fair to ask, what kind of government has he given the United States since he was inaugurated? And how effective was he in keeping that balance, vital to our kind of society, between freedom and order? What's gone on since 1969?

The Vietnamese war goes on, but differently. Nixon brought more than 500,000 troops home, drastically reduced U.S. casualties, but the American war is now in the air and on the water in enormous scale. North Viet Nam is no longer a fearful colossus backed to the hilt by China and the Soviets. And the world is as tired of Hanoi's intransigence as it is of our marathon show of military might.

The American people are disgusted with the war, but not making a major decision on it as they were four years ago. The showboating by McGovern on how to end it all, including Pierre Salinger's illicit diplomacy, amounts to pesky politics. It's Nixon, Dr. Henry Kissinger, President Thieu, and the Communists in North Viet Nam and elsewhere who will settle this ordeal.

BOND IS UNRAVELING

The bipartisan foreign policy bond began to unravel before Nixon took office, and now it's a jumble of yarn. The President has most of the Senate behind him on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks agreements and the new relations with China and the Soviet Union, but there's growing dissent on his right to make war and his wisdom in keeping high levels of troops in Europe. Since military strength has been an instrument of U.S. foreign policy for a generation, the demand to reduce it, for better or worse, comes out as a new form of isolationism. This situation clearly developed in the Nixon years.

The President's Peking and Moscow trips are celebrated as surprising turnabouts for him. But I think his handling of the economy is an even greater surprise. Nixon putting in price-and-wage controls and presiding over record budgets? But inflation seems curbed, and the April-thru-June economic growth rate of 9.4 per cent is lively and encouraging. Unemployment is expected to drop to 5 per cent and employment is at a record 83 million.

Democratic noise to the contrary, there's been no backdown of government involvement in housing, Social Security, education, health, and welfare. And the Environmental Protection Agency, created by Nixon, is as much cursed by industry as it is by anyone else. The administration has not pushed hard enough to make welfare reform and revenue sharing realities instead of bright new concepts, but the Democrats are equally to blame for that.

There is much bellowing in civil libertarian circles about repression and suppression by the Nixon administration. But Jerry Rubin and the Chicago 7 are free and so is Angela Davis. Daniel Ellsberg benefited from a decision by Nixon's Supreme Court. Law enforcement authorities feel the pendulum on law-and-order has some distance to go before it's swung back to their side.

Some Americans need to be loved a little more by their President than others. Blacks don't feel such love from Nixon, but there have been no major urban riots since he took office. Blacks increasingly fall into the middle class and its afflictions. Tell blacks that under Nixon the civil rights budget tripled, that he made a record number of appointments of blacks to top positions, and that record school integration was achieved in his years, well, most blacks won't believe it.

THE SOCIAL ORDER

The McGovernite college youth don't believe it, either, but there are 18 million non-student youths who don't feel that antagonistic.

More action against hard drugs, and less against soft. More long hair, and less opposition to it. A freer movie screen, stage, and printed expression, and less worry about it. More government and more distrust in it. More talk about the urban and mass-transit crises, and only nominal effort to relieve them.

So this is Nixonian America. Steady as she goes, straight ahead, but not fast enough for some. Scarcely any glamor. Overall, the President has a steadier hand on his rudder, which is the U.S. government, than McGovern has on his, which is his campaign.

MISS TEENAGE AMERICA

HON. ROGER H. ZION

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. ZION. Mr. Speaker, I am extremely proud to bring to the attention of my colleagues the fact that Miss Teenage America hails from my own congressional district.

Lovely, 17-year-old Carla Tevault of Petersburg, Ind., has just won this high honor in the 13th annual Miss American Teenager Pageant at New York City.

Carla, who is now beginning her freshman year at Indiana University has brought much pride to Petersburg and southern Indiana. She has brown hair and green eyes, is 5 feet, 8 inches tall, and weighs 123 pounds. A pageant spokesman said that Carla was chosen for her poise, appearance, and personality.

In a locality famous for pretty, intelligent, and all-around wholesome young ladies, we are all delighted with this young lady and the honors she has so recently brought to her home community and her State.

VERY REVEREND WARREN F. DICHARRY DEDICATES NEW ST. THOMAS CHURCH

HON. HALE BOGGS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, during the recess, I attended dedication services for the new St. Thomas Church in Long Beach, Miss. This is not a new congregation; its roots go deep into the history of the area. The services were held to dedicate a new church to replace a structure lost in the terrible fury of hurricane Camille on Sunday, August 17, 1969. The sermon was delivered by the Very Reverend Warren F. Dicharry, rector of St. Mary's Seminary, Houston Tex. In his sermon, Father Dicharry gave a moving account of the strength and determination of people who, having lost everything, retained their faith and will to rebuild their homes and their communities. I am inserting Father Dicharry's sermon in the *Record* and calling it to the attention of my colleagues.

SERMON FOR THE DEDICATION OF ST. THOMAS CHURCH

Your Excellency, Bishop Joseph Brunini, Very Reverend Cecil Parres, Provincial of the Vincentian Fathers, the Honorable Hale Boggs, the Honorable William Skellie, the Right Reverend Monsignor Michael Campbell, Members of the Long Beach Ministerial Alliance, Father William Pittman, Very Reverend and Reverend Fathers, Beloved Sisters, Parishoners, and Friends of St. Thomas Parish . . . It is always a source of joy to participate in the dedication of a new church. But it is a source of very special joy indeed to assist in the dedication of the new Saint Thomas Church here at Long Beach, Mississippi. For this is not just a new church; it is a resurrected church, a church risen from the ruins and, as such, a shining symbol of the extraordinary faith and courage of the priests, sisters, and people of this parish.

Three years ago, on Sunday, August 17, 1969, Long Beach was ravaged by the fiercest hurricane ever to strike the United States. I need not describe it, for those of you who were here that night can never forget the screaming wind, the pounding water, the deadly darkness, the tragic loss of life. I was in Rome when it all happened, but about two weeks later I came here with my brother, Father Harold Dicharry, to see if we could recover any of his belongings from the ruined rectory. I was absolutely appalled at the desolation all around: the demolished homes, the uprooted trees, the washed out streets, the town literally swept away from the shore. But perhaps the most vivid picture in my memory as in yours is the one which was also carried in newspapers around the country—the picture of St. Thomas Church shattered beyond repair. And even more moving was the picture of the parishioners of St. Thomas gathered next to the devastated church and participating in the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass offered by your pastor, Father Frank O'Malley, on the very first Sunday after the disaster.

Your unselfish and unshakable faith on that occasion and ever since has been an inspiring example to us all. Your own homes were damaged or destroyed, but your immediate thought was that of rebuilding the House of God. Your own businesses were in many instances literally wiped out, but you were determined to "be about your Father's business" and to restore His worship in a worthy edifice.

The new St. Thomas Church stands today as the fruit of your courageous faith. In a kind of present-day paraphrase of Our Lord's own words regarding His resurrection, you have said in effect: "Destroy this temple and in three years we will raise it up again!" And you have been true to your word.

Yes, St. Thomas Church has risen from the ruins, and what a worthy tribute it is to your devotion! Shining white in the bright Mississippi sun, this beautiful church, even more than its predecessor, is truly (in the words of the dedication plaque) "a beacon for fishermen and a symbol of Catholic faith." Standing boldly on the very edge of the Gulf, it demonstrates your complete and childlike confidence in your Heavenly Father. In its perfect proportions, its balance between the vertical and the horizontal, it proclaims to everyone who sees it your own dual dedication to the love of God and the love of your neighbor. In its memorial chapel are preserved the crucifix and statue of Our Lady from the old church, thus keeping a sense of continuity with the past glorious traditions. And in its simple but beautiful interior, it bespeaks your ardent desire to worship God in awareness of His Presence and in appreciation of His Liturgy. These surroundings form a pressing invitation to "worship God in spirit and in truth." Here, it is easy to take to heart St. Paul's reminder to the Romans: "Offer yourselves as a living sacrifice holy and acceptable to God, your spiritual worship" and to the Ephesians: "Follow the way of love, even as Christ loved you. He gave Himself for us as an offering to God, a gift of pleasing fragrance."

Yes, it is indeed a source of great and special joy to be here for the dedication of the new, the resurrected, St. Thomas Church. But we are here for more than the dedication of a physical structure. We are here to dedicate and consecrate anew the Church, that is, the People of God dwelling and worshipping in this area. It is in this sense that St. Paul addresses his epistles to the Church of God which is at Corinth, to the Churches in Galatia, and so on. It is in this spirit that he challenges the Corinthians as follows: "Are you not aware that you are the temple of God, and that the Spirit of God dwells in you. If anyone destroys God's temple (and he is referring to disunity and factionalism), God will destroy him. For the temple of God is holy, and you are that temple." And perhaps even more explicitly he declares to the Ephesians: "You form a building which rises on the foundation of the apostles and prophets, with Christ Jesus Himself as the capstone. Through Him the whole structure is fitted together and takes shape as a holy temple in the Lord; in Him you are being built into this temple, to become a dwelling place for God in the Spirit."

Today, therefore, we are here to perform the dedication not only of this beautiful church but also and especially of you, the priests, the sisters, and the people of this parish, invoking upon you God's choicest blessings and graces in order that you may commit and consecrate yourselves anew to His love, His worship, and His service. The word church, which comes to us from the Greek by way of the Teutonic, means "the Lord's House." May Jesus Christ, whom St. Thomas the Apostle acknowledged as "my Lord and my God," take possession as Lord, not only of this structure, but of each and everyone in this parish. May He be truly and completely the Lord, that is, the Master, the Ruler, the very Heart and Center of your lives. May He, with each celebration of the Eucharistic sacrifice in this church, grant you the grace to offer yourselves completely to Him, with Him, in Him, and through Him to the Father, so that, as the bread and wine are transformed into His Body and Blood, you too may be transformed spiritually into Him. And may He be able to say of you as He said at the conclusion of His Sermon on the Mount: "Anyone who hears My words and puts them into practice is like the wise

man who built his house on rock. When the rainy season set in, the torrents came and the winds blew and buffeted his house. But it did not collapse, for it had been solidly set on rock."

"May the Lord bless you and keep you. May He let His Face shine upon you and be merciful to you. May He look upon you kindly and give you peace." In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit. Amen.

TEAMSTERS CHARGE LETTUCE BOYCOTT "RAIDS" THEIR UNION

HON. VICTOR V. VEYSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. VEYSEY. Mr. Speaker, the August 28 issue of U.S. News & World Report contains a factual refutation of the oft-repeated story that the lettuce dispute in California is an attempt to unionize impoverished laborers. The facts once again are shown to be that at least 70 percent of the lettuce grown in California is already harvested by members of the Teamsters Union, and 15 percent by the United Farm Workers Union headed by Cesar Chavez. Little if any nonunion lettuce is shipped out of the State.

The article clearly shows the lettuce boycott is not a crusade to organize unprotected workers, but simply a public relations power play by one union against another. The Teamsters aptly call it a raid on their membership. I hope my colleagues will not be taken in by the deceptive call to boycott nonunion lettuce.

The article follows:

[From the U.S. News & World Report,
Aug. 28, 1972]

WE'VE BEEN ASKED ABOUT . . . CAMPAIGN TO BOYCOTT LETTUCE

A drive is intensifying for a nationwide consumer boycott of one of the country's important farm products—the iceberg lettuce grown in the rich valleys of California and Arizona. The stakes in this campaign are high.

On one side is the militant United Farm Workers Organizing Committee headed by Cesar Chavez. It is seeking to organize the 15,000 farmhands who harvest and field pack about two thirds of the lettuce consumed in the U.S.

On the other side are growers, many of them large corporations, whose yearly crops bring them about 175 million dollars. They oppose the Chavez effort on the ground that they already have contracts with a rival union.

If a major part of the consuming public, through the boycott, can be persuaded to stop buying head lettuce in stores or eating it in restaurants, the UFWOC hopes to pressure growers into recognizing their union as the sole bargaining agent for field workers.

AFTER GRAPE BOYCOTT

The lettuce fight, so far, is running the same course as the grape boycott organized by the union about five years ago. That drive was so successful that most California growers of table grapes were finally forced to sign up with the union headed by Mr. Chavez.

There is this difference, however: The UFWOC, which is affiliated with the AFL-CIO, this time may be on a collision course with the powerful Teamsters Union.

The Teamsters already have contracts to represent the workers of about 170 California and Arizona growers. These cover approximately 70 per cent of all lettuce produced

in the two States. The UFWOC, on the other hand, has four growers under contract, covering about 15 per cent of lettuce output. The remaining 15 percent is harvested by nonunion labor.

The Chavez union does not recognize the Teamster contracts. At the Keene, Calif., headquarters of UFWOC, union official Hub Segur says:

"There is no such thing as a Teamster contract. It's a piece of paper used by the growers for public-relations purposes. Dues aren't collected, and there is no administration of benefits. The industry is just using those so-called contracts as a disguise for the fact that workers aren't organized."

"THIS IS A RAID . . ."

The Teamsters do not agree. Einar Mohn, director of the Western Conference of Teamsters, put it this way:

"We consider our contracts still valid. This is not a jurisdictional dispute, since we have contracts. This is a raid on our membership by UFWOC."

The lettuce boycott began officially on May 3. But it did not come to widespread attention until the Democratic National Convention, when it was endorsed—with a television audience listening in—by about 20 State delegations. Senator Edward Kennedy (Dem.), of Massachusetts, in his Convention appearance, supported both the Democratic tickets and the campaign against nonunion lettuce.

The UFWOC claims that any lettuce sold without its symbol—a black eagle—is non-union, even though it might bear a Teamsters' label. So far there has been only sporadic picketing of stores, but more of this action is likely.

The Farm Workers' boycott is being endorsed by the United Auto Workers, other unions, mayors of big cities and some Governors.

Marshall Ganz, UFWOC boycott coordinator, says: "After just three months of organizing, we're at the same level it took us two years to reach in our boycott of table grapes."

Full-time workers are setting up local boycotts in 40 cities, Mr. Ganz claims.

MEANING TO GROWERS

The union says that each person who abstains from buying lettuce for a year will cost the growers \$15. But growers assert that the boycott has shown no effect, so far, on the demand for lettuce and that, in fact, the latest quotations by the State market news service indicates that "demands exceed supply."

A carton of 24 heads of lettuce has been bringing around \$3, compared with about \$2 in late July. Tom Merrill, whose family operates a 3,000-acre farm in Salinas, Calif., commented:

"Seems as though every time they try to crank up the boycott, the price of lettuce goes up a bit."

California's position on the dispute, as stated by William F. Cowan, chief deputy director of the State's department of agriculture, is this:

"The claim that California iceberg lettuce is 'nonunion' is ridiculous. The truth is that more than 85 percent of all head lettuce harvested in California and Arizona is harvested under union contracts."

"Some of the Teamster Union contracts in the Salinas Valley go back 30 years. California's State government has taken no steps to support this boycott which is a jurisdictional dispute between two unions."

How do farm laborers fare in the lettuce fields? The Chavez union declares they are underpaid. State officials say that, in 1972, California lettuce workers have hourly earnings ranging from \$5.70 to \$7.41, on a piece-work basis. Their working conditions, the State says, are "far better" than those found in any other State.

As the drive for a lettuce boycott gains momentum, some officials foresee the battle lines being formed more clearly between the Chavez union and the Teamsters. In that event, they feel, those caught in the cross fire will be the growers and, increasingly, the American public.

FORMER CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN SPOKE TO A GATHERING OF CONGRESSIONAL INTERNS

Hon. PETER H. B. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, on August 1, former Chief Justice Earl Warren, who is Chairman of the United Nations Association of the United States, spoke to a gathering of congressional interns at the Library of Congress, Coolidge Auditorium. I include his interesting and informative remarks for the RECORD:

REMARKS OF CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN

On behalf of the United Nations Association of the United States, it is a pleasure to welcome you to this conference on the UN.

Also, at the very outset, I want to express my deep appreciation to Representative Fraser and his colleagues on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, including its outstanding staff; to Senator McGee; to Undersecretary-General F. Bradford Morse, and to your colleagues on the Bipartisan Committee of the Congress for helping us make this day possible. And may I also express my thanks to all of you for the interest that has brought you here.

Let me also bring you a word of reassurance. Despite the indications on the program, I am not going to talk for half an hour.

I guess the program planners assumed some of you might find it difficult to get here by 9:45 on a summer day and used this device to make certain Mr. Mooney would be able to start promptly at 10:15. From what I have heard of his presentation, I am happy to yield time to him.

Time, however, is not the measure of my delight in being with you. For me, it is a welcome opportunity. There must never be a generation gap in relation to the concern which brings us together—the urgent need to stop the killing of our fellow man; to protect and enrich the future of the human race, and of this small planet that is our home.

Science and technology are changing the physical environment and our social relations so substantially and at such an accelerating rate that the methods and institutions on which society depends are lagging far behind. Too often these methods and institutions have become inadequately responsive to the needs of today—and grossly inadequate to the needs of tomorrow.

Discontent and demands for change are not only understandable, they are essential.

These comments with special force to the methods and institutions by which we handle relations between nation-states and problems that are of common concern to the family of man.

For centuries, war and the threat of war, however barbaric, have been used for the pursuit of national interests; but on a scale that mankind could tolerate. Now, virtually within your lifetimes, and certainly within mine, we have brought about a fundamental change in the nature of war. Warfare now has become so destructive of man, of his works, of his essential environment, it is no longer either rational or tolerable.

Warfare as a method for settling disputes must be eliminated—and eliminated rapidly. Institutions strong enough and fair enough to resolve the conflicting interests of nation-states must be built—and built rapidly.

The United Nations is our starting point. I know that, for many of you, the United Nations is a piece of the "Establishment", to be looked on with suspicion and doubt. I suspect that, for most of you, it is a disappointment. That is a feeling I understand and share.

I was Governor of California when the Charter of the United Nations was signed in San Francisco. My hopes that mankind was at last turning the corner, away from the barbarism that had culminated in the Second World War, were as high as the hopes of men could be.

But it is absolutely vital that we realize the root of our disappointment is not in the Charter of the United Nations. Instead, it is in ourselves—in our unwillingness to insist that nation-states use and develop the United Nations as a new and different way for handling their relations and their mutual problems.

All of us, in every nation—without regard for ideology, race, or religion; and without regard for fundamentally changed conditions—are permitting relations between states to be conducted in essentially the same way that has prevailed for the past two thousand years. The continuation of these attitudes and habits pose the gravest peril for the whole human race.

I ask you to read the Charter of the United Nations. Then ask yourselves if it does not provide—as our Constitution has provided—the base for building new and dynamic relations between men and their institutions.

We Americans have been given time to develop the resources of the Constitution. We members of the human race do not have so much time to develop the resources of the Charter of the United Nations.

All that I have said is merely background to the expression of my profound agreement with the statement of purpose in the Program of this conference which asserts that "if we are going to build effective institutions to help shape our nation's priorities, the task cannot be done without the younger generation's values, ideals, and vitality." I would only add that the situation requires another important attribute of youth, and that is impatience.

Currently, we are witnessing a negative form of impatience in the reluctance of the Congress to appropriate funds for the United Nations itself, as well as for many related programs.

What we need to witness is a positive form of impatience that demands to know why we continue to tolerate the Connally amendment which condemns the World Court, and its capacity to build a body of world law, to idleness; why there are not more initiatives to develop the peacekeeping as well as the peace-building functions of the United Nations; why the United States fails to ratify conventions relating to human rights, and why such a massive portion of our resources, both human and material, are devoted to the instruments of war and destruction rather than to the institutions of peace and human development.

The United Nations can only be what the member states make it. Admittedly, the United States cannot, by itself, build a more effective United Nations. But, most assuredly, a more effective United Nations will not be built without strong, persistent leadership from the United States.

I believe the Charter of the United Nations is an inspiring expression of our deepest instincts as a people and our highest interests as a nation-state. I believe it to be sorely neglected. I believe your generation

has no more noble or exciting opportunity than to give it vitality.

You have on your side the fact that science and technology are imposing disciplines that clearly go beyond the capacities of nation-states. Problems such as abuse of the environment, management of seabed resources, modification and control of climate, the uses of outer space, satellite communications, and so on, all require some multinational framework for solution. Inescapably, they are bringing us face to face with the imperative of bringing a worldview to the affairs of man.

Also on your side is the fact that the same science which threatens to destroy us all, has also made it possible, for the first time, for man to live bountifully upon this planet.

But only man himself will civilize our global village and make it habitable.

The United Nations provides the means for achieving greatly—if we are willing to use it. The will to do that must now—and in the future—bridge all generation gaps. Let us waste no more time. Let us do all we can, beginning now, to build a world in which we can, in the words of the UN Charter, live together in peace with one another, as good neighbors.

Thank you again for being here, and for giving me the opportunity to be with you.

PEOPLE DO CARE

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, one of the many complaints we hear about our society today is that people do not care about anyone but themselves.

We have all heard reports about persons being beaten or robbed or killed while a crowd watched and did nothing. So I am happy to report to you today about a group of men, the Philadelphia Fire Officers Union, who went out of their way to help someone else.

Recently, the Sisters of Mercy, in my city, Philadelphia, acquired a new and more modern home for their vocational school and convent. Unfortunately, they did not have the money to pay for the transportation of the equipment and furnishings for the school and their residence.

When George A. Yeager, president of the officers union, heard about the sisters' problem he asked the members, all officers of the Philadelphia Fire Department, if they would help the nuns make the move.

Yeager also asked the Crown Cork & Seal Co. for some help. The company responded by giving the fire officers the use of six tractor trailers. The company also offered to supply the drivers, but they were not needed.

On August 12 of this year 75 officers, from every civil service grade in the department, three of their sons, one retired fireman, and one off-duty fireman arrived at the old school at 8 a.m. Five hours and 10 trailer loads later, four floors of furniture and equipment had been moved.

The move saved the sisters some \$7,000 and restored the faith of a great many people in their fellow man.

CXVIII—1867—Part 22

OUR BOMBS FALL ON PEOPLE

HON. PAUL N. McCLOSKEY, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. McCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, most of the Nation shares a sense of dismay today over the senseless slaughter of Israeli athletes in a political terrorist action. As in the case of the assassinations and assassination attempts by which we have lost four national leaders in our own country in less than 10 years, we wonder whether or not the world is seeing a growing acceptance of violence as a means of political protest. We wonder whether or not our national taste for violence in television, movies, and current literature may not play a part in the motivation of individuals to commit acts of seemingly senseless tragedy.

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that as the world's largest and most powerful nation, enjoying a standard of living unparalleled in history, we should specifically question what part is played in the encouragement of terrorists around the world by the fact that the United States is daily killing and maiming hundreds of innocent civilians in North Vietnam. At the same time, as we deplore Palestinian terrorism or Irish terrorism, might we not also consider a cessation of the indiscriminate killing which necessarily accompanies our devastating air war in Southeast Asia.

What American child can be taught respect for human life when our national policy is to indiscriminately destroy the lives of Vietnamese civilians our pilots never see?

If our national policy is to use anti-personnel bombs and napalm against the villages and countryside of Vietnam, what do we tell our children about the value of human life? Are we not guilty of hypocrisy in wringing our hands over 11 Israeli lives when we daily acquiesce in the expenditure of millions of dollars to kill many times that number of Vietnamese? What kind of nation have we become?

We are reported to have over 200 B-52's and more than 400 fighter bombers operating in Southeast Asia. The heaviest raid of the war on North Vietnam was reported only a few days ago, involving over 200 planes. What only 12 planes could do in killing and maiming innocent Vietnamese children was well described by Howard Professor George S. Wald's eyewitness account of the bombing of the Thanh Hao hospital in North Vietnam last December 26. The following part of Professor Wald's account should give us pause today as we express our unanimous shock over yesterday's events in Munich:

[From the Washington Monthly, May 1972]

OUR BOMBS FALL ON PEOPLE

(Excerpts from Professor George Wald's account of the bombing of Thanh Hao)

I visited a dispersed portion of the Thanh Hoa provincial hospital which opened in September, 1970. It is three and a half kilometers from town, and, I was told, about three kilometers from the nearest strategic objective. There is a complex of low buildings

of bamboo and thatch and two rather handsome brick buildings are under construction. Across the road there is a technical school, training students to be assistant doctors and pharmacists.

At 9:35 a.m. that Sunday, a group of four planes dropped 10 explosive bombs, one ton each, near the hospital. This was followed at 10-minute intervals by two further groups, each of four planes, dropping cluster bombs. I was told that each cluster bomb contains 300 pellet bombs, spherical, about two and five-eighths inches in diameter, with plastic jackets. The cluster bomb explodes in the air, releasing the pellet bombs, which are intended to explode just above the ground, where they will do the most damage. The pellet bombs in this instance did not contain pellets, but the casing itself fragmented into small rectangular pieces of metal each about four by 10 millimeters. Each pellet bomb breaks into about 300 such fragments. The one I was shown had a casing marked L22, was khaki in color, and had been manufactured in August, 1971.

The bombing of the hospital completely destroyed two of the buildings and heavily damaged another. One of the buildings destroyed had been for traditional medicine (Chinese and Vietnamese hospitals ordinarily offer patients a choice between traditional and western forms of treatment). The second building destroyed was the dental clinic. In all, nine persons were killed and 11 wounded. Of the nine killed, four were patients, the others were medical workers and their children. Of the 11 wounded, one was an assistant doctor, one a nurse, and seven were children. Of the seven persons in the nurse's family, four were killed, including her husband and three children. The wounded assistant doctor lost a boy in the raid, and two of his other children were wounded. The first bomb to hit a building threw bodies of patients as far as 20 meters; the head of one patient was found three days later 100 meters away.

I saw and photographed the dental clinic, flattened by the blast from a bomb that had fallen nearby. I also examined the bomb, which had been dug out, and another, a dud.

I then went through the wards of the hospital, going from bed to bed and examining the patients' records. They included the following:

Girl, Xuong, aged eight. Lower spinal cord cut by a pellet from a fragmentation bomb. Lower body permanently paralyzed.

Baby girl, Thao, three months old. She was being held by her grandfather. Her father had been killed in the bombing; her mother, wounded in the backbone, is in the hospital in town. The baby still has a pellet under her jawbone which will be removed later.

Boy, Chien, three years old. A bomb fragment tore his left arm so badly that the arm had to be amputated just below the shoulder.

Young male, Manh, 20 years old. He was being treated by traditional medicine and was about to be discharged when the bomb struck. Open skull wound with some brain damage, bone broken in forearm, pellet in chest, all results of a fragmentation bomb.

Male, An, 34 years old. Another patient in traditional medicine. Both lower legs shattered and in a cast. Also, so much skin was lost from scraping against the ground that skin grafting will be needed later.

Boy, Thinh, nine years old. Right foot torn off. Crutches.

Boy, Jaing, 13 years old. Son of the vice director of the medical school. Fragments in chest that entered through back.

Boy, Hung, 10 years old, son of an assistant doctor. His big brother was killed instantly in the raid, the head blown off and the body disemboweled. Blast wounds on arm. His sister had one buttock blown off.

Girl, Mai, 13 years old, and her sister, Huong, eight. Their mother was a student

in the school, being trained as an assistant doctor. The mother and brother were killed instantly. The girls' father had recently been killed in the war. These children had only superficial injuries to feet and other parts. They now, however, have no family.

Boy, Phuc, 12, son of a pharmacy student in the school. A penetrating skull wound, exposing the brain, with some brain damage. He was operated on four hours later.

It was just a cloudy Sunday morning, the morning after Christmas. The visibility was poor, but good enough to bring three groups of planes over this area. As the Associated Press reported on January 3, 1972:

Bad weather over North Vietnam forced U.S. pilots to pass up a number of important military targets during last week's heavy air raids, the Pentagon acknowledged yesterday for the first time . . . the results of the bombing were not as successful as hoped.

METRICATION

HON. SAM GIBBONS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, for some time now I have advocated our conversion to the metric system of weights and measurement which is now used by or is coming into use in virtually all of the other countries of the world.

At a time when we are experiencing some of the worst balance of trade and balance of payments difficulties in our history, it is becoming increasingly important that we adopt the measurement system used by all of our trading partners if we are not to be badly hampered in our efforts to increase our exports and improve our trade and payments positions.

The metric system is not really a new departure for us. Congress authorized its general use way back in 1866, but has never acted to implement the metric system on a national basis. Nonetheless, we were one of the first countries of the world to adopt a decimalized currency, and the metric system is already used by our scientists and pharmacists and in more than 10 percent of our manufacturing—especially in manufacturing for export markets.

The Secretary of Commerce has reported to Congress that we should indeed convert to general, although not exclusive, use of the metric system over a 10-year period, which would allow the conversion to become effective gradually and with minimal cost and confusion. Also, a whopping 90 percent of American industries surveyed by the Commerce Department have expressed their support for the metric system.

I have joined with a number of my colleagues in the House in sponsoring legislation which would make it our national policy to encourage the substitution of metric measurements in this country and to help educate the American people in the use of the metric system—which is, after all, not so difficult to learn.

It is unfortunate that Congress has not exercised leadership in the area of metrication by considering this legisla-

tion, and I sincerely hope that we will remedy this failing in the near future.

S. Dillon Ripley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, has suggested in a recent article on the importance of our early conversion to the metric system, that we begin now to increase our working knowledge of the system by simple means such as the use of "yardsticks" which measure length in both inches and centimeters. I think this is a good idea, and I would like to insert Mr. Ripley's article at this point in the RECORD:

[From Smithsonian magazine, September 1972]

THE VIEW FROM THE CASTLE

The problem of standard weights and measures keeps popping up in the United States with increasing frequency, and the solution is becoming increasingly clear: If we are ever going to adopt the metric system, let us get on with it.

Standardizing is especially urgent these days, partly because the United States is currently suffering from an unfavorable balance of trade abroad. It has been reported that any drop in our export of "measurement-sensitive products" such as vacuum pumps, typewriters and computers could darken the picture.

In 1969, the export of these instruments amounted to some \$14 billion. Since we are in a deficit position, the loss of revenue from them would be far more crucial. Consider that the majority of nations use the metric system, and we naturally must provide them with metric instruments.

In 1866, the metric system was given legal status by Congress, but did not take the place of the old English system from which our system was originally derived. Actually, the imperial yard goes back to the Middle Ages. In 1893, the United States went off the British standard and began computing its yard and pound from metric standards. This was just as well, since the imperial yard, made of bronze, showed itself to be badly out of whack around the turn of the century—the microscopic inconsistencies are caused by shrinkage.

The standard meter is now firmly based on a specific wavelength of light which shows virtually no variation. The days of the imperial yard are numbered.

Britain is committed to go on the metric system in 1975. That leaves the United States standing almost alone—we and our Canadian neighbors—still resisting full commitment to the meter.

It would seem most sensible, therefore, to declare for the metric system once and for all. In 1968, Congress passed a law directing the Secretary of Commerce to study the problem of measurements. The study recommended that the United States adopt the metric system. Currently bills have been introduced and efforts proposed to make the switch, more or less gradually from a yardstick to a meter stick. (One meter equals a yard plus 3.37 inches.)

The easiest way to start converting would be to have hardware stores order yardsticks a meter long with the figures printed on both edges. That would explain things in the home. In time people would begin talking about centimeters instead of inches; a "foot" would come to mean only something on which you walk, rather than that untidy unit of measure which got going in the dim past. All planners, economists and research workers in this country would applaud such a sensible change, not least our Smithsonian scientists who, like the rest of the scientific community have been educated to use the metric system.

The framers of the Constitution recognized the importance of a uniform system of meas-

urement and expressly gave Congress the power to "fix the standard of weights and measures." Now is the time to begin the arduous but necessary task of converting our archaic and chaotic system of measures to the metric system which is in almost universal use. For once, quaint historic charm should give way to common sense.

WHY A DIFFERENT MINIMUM WAGE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE?

HON. JOHN N. ERLBORN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. ERLBORN. Mr. Speaker, when the House in May passed H.R. 7130, to amend the minimum wage law, it insisted on a different minimum wage for young people than that paid to adults. The other body, however—and, of course, a few House Members—found it difficult to understand the value of a youth differential wage to young people, to their employers, and to education.

In a recent letter to me and to several other members of the Education and Labor Committee, David F. Howlan, personnel officer at Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., gives us specifics on the significant and adverse impact of a law that excludes the youth employment provision of the House-passed bill. I commend his letter to my colleagues with the reminder that Amherst is but one of some 8,000 institutions providing secondary education.

The letter follows:

AMHERST COLLEGE,
Amherst, Mass.

Recently the Congressional Quarterly reported that HR 7130, the Minimum Wage bill, may go to conference providing certain differences can be resolved. This step is necessary, I assume, because of the Senate's passage of S 1861 which differs in many respects with HR 7130. As Personnel Officer of Amherst College, I wish to call to your attention one provision of the House bill that is particularly pertinent to college and university administration and which, I feel, should be retained in HR 7130 or any subsequent compromise bill. That provision is Youth Employment.

As you recall, under HR 7130 as reported, employers were permitted to hire full time students at wages equal to 85% of the applicable minimum wage or \$1.60 per hour (\$1.30 for agricultural labor), whichever was higher. Certification by the Labor Secretary stating that the student worker would not displace an adult worker was required. The Erlborn substitute, later adopted, permitted the employment of youths in any field under the age of 18 and students under age 21 at 80% of the applicable minimum wage or \$1.60 an hour (\$1.30 for agricultural labor), whichever was greater. On July 20, 1972, the Senate passed its version of the Minimum Wage Bill, but the amendment that would have authorized the employment of youths under 18 and students under age 21 at wages below the applicable adult minimum was defeated.

The impact of a law upon Amherst College that excludes the youth employment provision of the Erlborn substitute would be significant and adverse. The following is a summary of the reasons why:

1. FINANCIAL AID

The Financial Aid Program of Amherst College includes employment of students in

part time capacities to assist them in financing their college education. Such part time work is an integral part of a "self-help" concept at Amherst. Earnings are paid to the students by the College for services rendered; the costs are, therefore, tantamount to scholarship money for the students on financial aid. Many of these positions do not require the constant attention and effort by the student, and, in fact, permit studying while on duty. Other positions are flexible enough so that students may complement working hours with classroom hours. Generally the work they perform is limited in scope, i.e., duties are only portions of normal full time positions.

During this past fiscal year 875 of 1250 students were on the Student Payroll at some time or another. Funds expended for this purpose totaled \$239,536 of which \$19,233 were federal monies for the College Work Study projects. The hourly rate for student positions ranges from \$1.60 to \$3.50 per hour. Amherst College has a job classification system whereby the rates for different positions have different values. A raise in minimum rates, therefore, means that all rates would have to be adjusted upward. To raise the minimum wage from \$1.60 per hour to the provisions of HR 7130 applicable to colleges and universities, i.e., to \$1.80 per hour after passage and \$2.00 per hour the following year means a 12.5% increase in cost to the College for each year. This amounts to about \$30,000 each year. S 1861 would incur the same obligation except an additional year's increment to \$2.20 per hour was added to that bill which would result in another round of increases.

The Financial Aid Program is supported primarily by College funds. To increase the minimum wage without concomitant increases in income from tuition charges and endowment literally means reducing the number of hours that can be spent for student payroll purposes. This in turn curtails the number of employed students and, therefore, the educational opportunity for many students. It is inflationary in terms of economics and deflationary in terms of educational opportunity.

2. ADMINISTRATION

The Erlenborn substitute removes the certification procedure of the Labor Secretary's office requiring a statement that student workers are not displacing adult employees. The current provision of the law is phrased in such a way that it requires renewals for such certification and, to say the least, it appears cumbersome and unrealistic to administer. The House bill, as was passed, is simple and applicable to the employment of youths and students all over the country. Moreover, it would encourage the employment of young people at a time in their lives when they need hope and opportunity. The responsibility is on the employer to meet the requirements of the law, much the same as other provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. It appears to me, therefore, to be impractical to go through the exercise of certification for such a sizable block of the work force. We do not need more administrative detail.

3. GENERAL FINANCES OF THE COLLEGE

Student labor does help the College in achieving its goals as an educational institution as well as providing an opportunity for students to pay their way through school. Amherst has employed students for as long as anyone can remember. As a private college it has limited resources so that a significant increase in costs immediately creates additional hardships on budgets that are already stretched beyond income. To meet rising costs productivity has been improved, but some of the improvements in productivity have also resulted in fewer jobs. The Minimum Wage bill is but one piece of employment related legislation that has affected colleges and universities in recent years.

Social Security, Unemployment Insurance, the Occupational Safety and Health Act, to name a few, have contributed to increased costs and administration. Amherst is only one of over 1700 institutions of higher education in this country; the impact of this bill on student labor is obvious.

Thank you for any attention you may give this letter and good luck in your deliberations.

Sincerely,

DAVID F. HOWLAND,
Personnel Officer.

FLETCHER THOMPSON REPORTS FROM CONGRESS

HON. FLETCHER THOMPSON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I include the contents of my newsletter, which is being mailed tomorrow, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in order that it may be made available to all the Members who receive the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and are not on my mailing list:

FLETCHER THOMPSON REPORTS TO YOU AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY

From July 8 through July 30, Jane Fonda broadcast psychological warfare propaganda messages from Radio Hanoi directed against American Servicemen. Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark in August visited Hanoi and North Vietnam and while never condemning the North Vietnamese for their tens of thousands of murders and atrocities he spoke for North Vietnam against the United States. Both Clark and Fonda allowed themselves to be used by the Communists. Why?

"HANOI JANE" BROADCASTS

Jane's broadcasts were typical Tokyo Rose and Axis Sally type material from Radio Hanoi. In trying to discourage American Servicemen and get them to disobey orders, she broadcast comments such as the following. "The men who are giving you orders are war criminals . . . Why do you follow orders? . . . How does it feel to be used as pawns . . . You may be shot down . . . even be killed . . . but for what? . . . Tonight, when you are alone, ask yourselves . . . can you justify what you are doing? . . . Why do you follow orders telling you to destroy a hospital or bomb schools?" In short, Jane Fonda for about a two week period, never condemned the enemy for their atrocities, never asked them why they would not comply with the Geneva Convention on the treatment of American POWs, but instead tried to demoralize American Servicemen through psychological warfare broadcasts over Radio Hanoi. Miss Fonda knows her charges are not true. Even though she is a famous actress she must answer for her actions.

NO ONE IS ABOVE THE LAW

Printed below are the remarks I made to the U.S. Congress when I called for an investigation of Jane Fonda. I have also requested an investigation into Ramsey Clark's activities.

[From the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, July 20, 1972]

Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I never cease to be amazed how people who grow up in a land of freedom and opportunity, such as the United States, can turn upon this their own country blindly taking the side of a totalitarian enemy. Actress Jane Fonda has made a trip to North Vietnam and

has broadcast one or more times over Radio Hanoi directing her remarks to American servicemen. Obviously she is trying to demoralize them and attempting to get them to disobey orders. On July 17, 1972, she spoke over Hanoi radio and said in part:

"This is Jane Fonda speaking from Hanoi, and I'm speaking particularly to the U.S. servicemen who are stationed on the aircraft carriers in the Gulf of Tonkin, in the 7th Fleet, in the Anglico Corps in the south of Vietnam.

I visited a hospital today, the Bach Mai hospital. I saw a huge bomb crater in the center of the hospital. It was obviously dropped there on purpose. With the kind of bombs, the kind of techniques that have been developed now, you know, particularly you pilots know, that accidents like that don't happen. This was no accident. It destroyed wards filled with patients. It destroyed hospital equipment. It killed some doctors. It is a terrible thing to see what has been done.

"Why? Why do you do this? Why do you follow orders telling you to destroy a hospital or bomb the schools?"

Miss Fonda knows that there are no orders to bomb hospitals but to the contrary every effort is made to avoid them.

The thrust of her statements truly appear to be designed to cause the American troops to disobey the orders of their country. Frankly, I am astounded that an American, even Miss Fonda, would so overtly side with an enemy who has an officially announced policy of causing terrorism in South Vietnam. An enemy who have assassinated more than 30,000 schoolteachers, policemen, and civic officials through brutal ambush in South Vietnam. An enemy who have bombed school buses, cafes, indiscriminately, and who at every opportunity will lob a rocket into a city, caring not where it hits, only that it creates destruction and terror.

Clearly Miss Fonda is giving aid and comfort to the enemy and clearly she is closing her eyes deliberately and intentionally against the terror of the enemy. She is closing her eyes to the brutal mass executions by the North Vietnamese during the Tet offensive when 4,000 South Vietnamese were executed at Hue and then buried in a common grave by bulldozers.

Clearly Miss Fonda has chosen the enemy's side, the side of an enemy so brutal that when they have taken towns in South Vietnam they have systematically gone about murdering and executing civic officials who believe in democracy and the right of the South Vietnamese to determine their own destiny.

Some say Miss Fonda is making her statements to further her career as an actress that publicity, good or bad, helps an actress' career. If this is her reason, her actions are all the more despicable. If her reason is to cry out against human suffering, why does she not decry the brutal terrorist tactics of the North Vietnamese. The fact that she only condemns her own country and not the enemy puts the lie to any statement she may make that she is concerned about human suffering. Jane Fonda by her failure to cry out against the terrorist tactics of the North Vietnamese is putting a lie to any statement she may make that her concern is for humanity.

It is obvious by her actions that Miss Fonda's concern lies in one of two realms. One, she desires to see a Communist dictator seize control over the people of South Vietnam by whatever means they desire to employ, or two, she is so cold and callous to human suffering that she would use the emotion of the Vietnam war as a vehicle by which she obtains publicity hoping that this will further her movie career and put green Yankee dollars in her bank account.

It is interesting that there has not been even one report in the press of any statement attributed to Miss Fonda where she has con-

demned the North Vietnamese for their massive land invasion against South Vietnam last spring. I wonder if she at any time mentioned to the North Vietnamese the slaughter of the thousands of South Vietnamese civilians, including children, women, and old men as they fled the ruthless North Vietnamese invader. I wonder if Jane Fonda ever asked the North Vietnamese why they had a deliberate policy of trying to cause terrorism through extremist actions in South Vietnam. I wonder if Jane Fonda ever brought up the question of American POW's and why the North Vietnamese will not adhere to the Geneva Convention regarding the treaty of POW's.

In my opinion Jane Fonda is a despicable individual not deserving of any of the fruits of this country. The actions of Jane Fonda, as reported over Radio Hanoi, I sincerely believe constitute treason against this country and I have requested the Attorney General to fully investigate the matter with the aim of bringing treason charges against Miss Fonda. For me to do any less would be to neglect the duty I owe to all loyal Americans.

NO CONCERN FOR VICTIMS IN SOUTH VIETNAM

I sent to Jane Fonda dozens of pictures of North Vietnamese atrocities: *The burning of babies and old women with flame throwers, people who have had their heads cut off, hospitals, schools, orphanages and churches destroyed by the North Vietnamese and asked her to denounce these documented acts of murder and atrocities against the South Vietnamese. But Jane will not criticize the North Vietnamese!*

Because the pictures are so horrible I am not going to reprint them here but printed below are pictures showing war supplies stored along dikes and North Vietnamese anti-aircraft guns on top of a dike firing at American airplanes as they pass. This is the reason some dikes have been hit. [Pictures are not printed in RECORD.]

MIDDLE EAST WAR PREVENTED

Few people know how President Nixon helped prevent a major war in the Middle East when Syria started to invade Jordan in 1970. Because Jordan was preventing Al Fatah guerrillas from raiding Israel from Jordanian bases, Syria planned an invasion of Jordan. President Nixon contacted Ambassador Rabin and asked how long Israel would be able to ignore the invasion, and how long it would take for Israel to wipe out the Syrian column if they moved. *The President is reported to have told the Soviet Union that they had better use their influence to get the Syrian column to turn around, otherwise Israel would be forced into massive action.* Consequently, the Russian advisors left the Syrian tank columns when they reached the Jordanian border and the Syrians abandoned their invasion of Jordan. Thus, a new war was stopped before it started!

THE NEW JERSEY SPORTS COMPLEX: POLLUTION, PROBLEMS, AND THE PUBLIC

HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, recently, Mr. William Walsh of Rutherford, N.J., wrote a very timely and interesting article concerning the building of the New Jersey Sports Complex and the myriad problems related to it.

Mr. Walsh is a respected journalist for the Herald-News of Passaic and most knowledgeable on the issues surrounding

the proposed New Jersey Sports Complex and its impact on the environment and the public.

I call this article to the attention of my colleagues because many communities throughout the United States are faced with problems similar to what we are facing in northern New Jersey.

Mr. Walsh places into proper perspective the desire to build large complexes without due consideration being given to pollution, sewage, waterways, and other environmental factors, along with dangers faced by the public. In essence, the challenge is how to obtain truly balanced planning and usage of great stretches of estuarine areas.

Mr. Speaker, the very informative article by Mr. Walsh follows:

[From the Passaic (N.J.) Herald-News,
Aug. 20, 1972]

THE NEW JERSEY SPORTS COMPLEX: POLLUTION, PROBLEMS AND THE PUBLIC

(By William Walsh)

The autumn winds rustle the cattails as they bend gently toward the New York skyline as if to point out the Empire State Building standing majestically in the distance.

But here among the cattails and wandering waters of the New Jersey Hackensack Meadowlands there is only desolate quiet, broken only by the distant hum of vehicles, moving on Routes 3 and 17. For here lies 18,000 acres of undeveloped land, considered by land appraisers as the most valuable real estate in the nation.

Less than 20 years ago an acre in the meadowlands could be purchased for \$500. Today, an acre is worth \$110,000.

On this property now owned by the state, the N.J. Sports Authority, created by an act of the State Legislature in 1971, is set to build a race track, football stadium for the N.Y. Giants, a motel, and an amusement area, to be opened by 1975.

Following the N.J. State Supreme Court's decision, upholding the constitutionality of the Sports Complex Act, the Court ordered that hearings be held on the environmental impact of such a complex on 750 acres and its affect on the surrounding municipalities adjacent to the meadowlands.

For five weeks testimony was presented by various experts on ecology, engineers, and scientists, before the Hearing Committee, composed of members of Hackensack Meadowlands Development Commission and the State Department of Environmental Protection.

Leading the fight against the present plans of the sports complex is Alfred A. Porro, Jr., Lyndhurst attorney, who represents the National Audubon Society and local towns adjacent to the sports complex site.

Porro, who has specialized in marshlands and meadowlands development, and is adviser to the U.S. Commission on Marine Science, Engineering & Resources, said the other day, "Pollution sweeps through rivers and coastal zones in a bolero of death."

The attorney claims that New Jersey, along with the entire nation, faces a challenge—how to obtain truly balanced planning and usage of great stretches of estuarine areas.

He contends that the N.J. Sports Authority has not planned for the protection of the environment in their sports complex, but actually will create conditions that will be dangerous to human life and further pollute the whole meadowlands area.

A casual look at the Hackensack River reveals bottles, cans, old tires, oil drums, and other wastes flowing merrily toward Newark Bay and the open sea.

Ironically, dead birds and fish were found recently in back of the office building in the meadowlands, occupied by the state's

Hackensack Meadowlands Development Commission.

In testimony given at the hearings, Dr. Robert N. Rickles, former air resources deputy administrator for New York City, stated, "Unless the sports complex is planned with adequate mass transportation and unless automobile traffic to the site is limited sharply, the existence of the complex will create serious air pollution problems and create circumstances which could be harmful to the public health."

Rickles, who holds a Ph.D. degree in chemical engineering, said that even short exposures to carbon monoxide from automobile exhausts could endanger the health of persons over 40 with susceptibility to heart failure.

The argument that Porro, Rickles and other experts have presented at the hearings is that the sports authority has failed to plan properly and that the major problems are: air pollution; sewerage; construction procedures; and the Hackensack Meadowlands Master Plan.

Air Pollution—90 per cent of air pollution will be caused by emissions from idling automobiles and buses in the parking lots. In a report prepared for the N.J. Sports Authority by Dr. Jack McCormick & Associates, environmental firm, the report states in part: "Approximately 18,000 cars and 400 buses will attempt to leave the site in one hour, and these volumes, even though distributed by direction, will overload available capacities. For example, the projected peak hour departure volume is 5,900 cars."

The above estimate, incorporated in McCormick's report, was prepared by Wilbur Smith and Associates, nationally known traffic study experts. Smith's estimates are considered conservative by some since it is now expected that traffic volume will be closer to 25,999 cars and 800 buses to handle the expected 80,000 football fans alone.

As far as traffic generated by baseball games, the Smith report stated, "This traffic could total 21,000 cars and 400 buses on weekdays. These conditions are substantially worse than the 18,000 cars projected for football games, and it is unlikely that any improvement, other than substantial rail access, could be achieved."

Add to these traffic volumes anticipated, the heavy weekend normal traffic flowing eastbound on Route 3 on Sundays and southbound on Route 17—all heading toward New York City and other points adjacent. Added to the Route 3 traffic will be additional heavy Sunday traffic funneling onto Route 3 from the N.J. Turnpike at Secaucus. Additionally, many vehicles leaving the Giants stadium parking lots will be headed north on Route 17 to Route 80 eastbound, joining other heavy traffic headed for the George Washington Bridge.

No comprehensive plan has yet been presented by the sports authority to explain how such massive traffic disgorging from the sports complex site will be handled.

The Bergen County Police, a force of 115 men, would not be able to supply enough manpower to direct the flow. The department is responsible for patrolling and directing traffic on county roads only, of which there are 540 miles in the County. Not more than 30 men are on road duty during any given eight hour shift.

Local police municipalities in the surrounding towns of Carlstadt, East Rutherford, Hasbrouck Heights, and Rutherford, will have no responsibility to direct such traffic and could not supply manpower even if requested in an emergency.

Private security guards hired by the sports authority would be limited to handling traffic only on the complex site and would be legally barred from directing traffic on state highways.

Sewerage—All reports show that the Bergen County sewerage plant, located in Little

Ferry, is overloaded. Porro told the hearing officers that sewerage generated from the sports complex could not flow into the county processing plant with present facilities.

Dr. C. J. Touhill of Enviro-Engineers, leading experts on problems of solid waste disposal, raised the serious question, still unanswered by the sports authority, of waste pollution disposal. He pointed out that the Little Ferry Sewerage Treatment Plant is already over-loaded. Dr. Touhill believes the only practical solution would require the authority to have their own sewerage control plant at a cost of \$3 to \$5 million.

Construction procedures—It is estimated by engineers that it will require 3 million cubic yards of landfill to prepare the sports complex site for construction.

How will such an enormous amount be transported to the 750 acres? The Sports Authority plans are to bring the fill up the Hackensack River on barges and then pipe it under high pressure water lines onto the site. Again, engineers estimate it will require 30 billion gallons of water to dredge the fill onto the site.

To complete the process in reverse, the water will then be piped back into the river, carrying with it waste pollution materials.

Richard Plunkett of the National Audubon Society, said recently, "The construction schedule to complete the sports complex by 1975 will devastate the environment in the meadowlands." He pointed out that construction firms, working under specific completion date assignments in their contracts, will have little interest in protecting the environment from the massive effects of heavy construction and the resultant pollution caused.

Hackensack Meadowlands master plan—The Master plan has projected 200,000 new residents in the Carlstadt meadowlands and another 200,000 coming to work in the industrial parks, a total of 400,000 persons using transportation adjacent to the sports complex.

The Meadowlands Commission went into effect in 1969, and issued their Master Plan in 1970. They did not, originally, contemplate a race track in the sports complex.

On Sept. 9, 1970, the N.J. Racing Commission noted: "It is clear to us and it will soon be equally clear to the public that the race-track in the proposed location is incompatible with the Meadowland Commission's plans for the best use of the meadowlands."

Pollution and politics go together. Take for example, the "Wetlands Act", passed by the State Legislature in 1970. The Act states that no property owner can dredge or fill in property under water in order to protect and preserve the marshlands.

However, the "Wetlands Act" excluded the Hackensack Meadowlands from the law. Porro concludes that the meadowlands was left out of the Act in order to allow the continuing dumping of refuse and garbage there.

More than 35,000 tons of garbage from Bergen, Hudson, and Essex Counties are dumped in the meadowlands each week.

The most critical question raised by Dr. Touhill is "The New Jersey Sports Authority has agreed to remove all of the garbage that has been deposited in 750 acres (the sports complex site) over a half century." However, their report doesn't say where they would move a possible 260 million to 400 million cubic feet of solid waste.

No estimate has been made of the possible millions of dollars it would cost even if there was a place to dispose of it.

Dr. Rickles, in concluding his testimony before the hearing commission, observed, "Clearly, the problem without adequate mass transit, to empty traffic on weekends from the sports complex, will be chaotic... the same cannot be said for air pollution—it will not be chaotic—simply deadly."

Giant sports fans may well have to come equipped with gas masks to watch the foot-

ballgames, and may spend tortuous hours fighting their way home unless solutions to these major problems are found before 1975. So far, the sports authority does not seem to have any of the answers.

In a recent article in the National Geographic magazine, entitled "Can We Save Our Salt Marshes", Porro stated in an interview with the author, Professor Stephen Hitchcock, "Man is outwitting himself. Technology has taught us to conquer, and many marshes have lain undisturbed only because man at first couldn't modify them. Scientists say, for nature's sake—and for man's sake—don't blackout it all. The scales must tip in favor of conservation and restoration. Land for development must be found elsewhere."

ALTERNATIVES TO THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

HON. GILBERT GUDE

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, each summer I sponsor an intern program for a number of high school juniors from my congressional district. During the 3 weeks they are here they listen to prominent speakers, take a number of tours, and participate in individual research for my office.

Out of this research have come many valuable and timely reports. In particular, Miss Amy Kyle's analysis of solid waste disposal alternatives has been chosen by my Intern Selection Committee as the best report. I believe that an examination of this report would be helpful to our understanding of the problem and the possible solutions.

Five other students deserve special recognition for their reports. They are Miss Lisa Smith, Mr. Jeff Francis, Mr. David Carbone, Miss Linda A. Mallin, and Miss Martha King.

Miss Kyle's paper and a list of the other participants in my program follow:

ALTERNATIVES TO THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

(By Amy Kyle)

"And man created the plastic bag and the tin and aluminum can and the cellophane wrapper and the paper plate and the disposable bottle and this was good because Man could then take his automobile and buy all his food in one place and he could save that which was good to eat in the refrigerator, and throw away that which had no further use. And pretty soon the earth was covered with plastic bags and aluminum cans and paper plates and disposable bottles and there was nowhere left to sit down or to walk and Man shook his head and cried, 'Look at all this God-awful litter.'"—ART BUCHWALD, 1970.

American industry produces an astounding amount of disposable packaging. Fifty billion cans and fifty billion bottles are discarded annually.¹ In 1966, 1,804,000,000 pounds of plastics (20% of the total plastics produced) were used in packaging. By 1976, this figure is expected to double.² Half of the paper produced is used for packaging (25.2 of 46.6 million tons in 1966).³ 800 million pounds of waste are produced daily in

the U.S.⁴ In addition to ordinary household wastes are all mining, construction and hospital wastes, and junked automobiles. All these "wastes" have to be dealt with, preferably in a way that retains some of their value and is also ecologically sound.

At this time, 90% of the refuse collected is either burned or deposited in a landfill. Neither is particularly satisfactory. Landfill operations derive a small value from the refuse; landfill is worth about \$1 a ton⁵ where it is needed. Understandably, many localities have no swamps to fill in or ski slopes to construct and for these, the land used is lost. New York City, for example, consumes 200 acres a year with its landfill operations. 94% of U.S. landfills⁶ have been labeled unsanitary by the Public Health Service.⁷ In ideal circumstances, landfill is objectionable for only two reasons: 1) It requires extensive tracts of land; 2) It does not permit any of the valuable elements of the trash to be retained.

Incineration is the other major method of solid waste disposal. About 75% of the incinerators currently in use contribute to air pollution⁸ and after burning, a residue of twenty percent or more remains. While relatively pollution-free incinerators can and have been constructed, three major hurdles face them: 1) They have to conform to rigid standards; 2) Plastics corrode flues; 3) The combination of the rigid standards and the damage caused by the corrosive plastics makes them expensive to operate, usually about \$7 a ton.⁹

These two methods do not provide for the recovery of any useful material from trash. Because trash is the only "resource" that is increasing, it seems advisable to develop methods and then employ the methods to take advantage of the materials in it.

Economics is important in the development of alternate ways for dealing with this problem. No venture can be inordinately expensive and still succeed. The return has to help pay for the process; therefore, trash should be examined to see what materials of value it contains.

Paper constitutes the major portion of trash. (see table 1) For the values, assume that it is recycled to the original industry. Food yard and garbage compose the second largest portion. They are valuable as compost. The remainder is made up of very little of any one material and, in that form, has only fuel value.

POTENTIAL VALUES IN TRASH

	Percent by weight	Potential value of component	
		Dollars per ton of component	Dollars per ton of trash
Paper, paperboard....	50	100	50
Ferrous metal.....	9	20	2
Aluminum.....	1	200	2
Glass, ceramics.....	10	10	1
Garbage, yard waste..	20	15	1
Miscellaneous, plastics, textiles, etc.....	10	25	.50

¹ Value as compost.

² Value as fuel.

The value of paper in trash dwarfs the other values. However, several hurdles stand between trash and this value. 1) This is the upper limit; 2) Several obstacles exist between the dump and the industrial stockpile. These figures should be used only as a yardstick to compare various methods. Other factors that need to be considered: 1) The cost of separating the material from trash and converting it to a usable form, including the processing losses and degradation of materials; 2) The existence of a market to absorb recycled materials that is close enough to the production site to allow shipping at reasonable cost; 3) The degree of

Footnotes at end of article.

difficulty involved in disposal of final residue after other materials are removed.

Using these criteria, we can compare various methods:

A. INCINERATION

Two possible things of value may be obtained from incinerators. They are heat recovery and material recovery from the residue. In Europe, the heat produced in the incinerators is successfully used to run steam generators. The major drawback is in the fact that the paper is used as a fuel which is of low value compared to its recycling value as shown in Table 1. The residue contains many valuable components. (See Table 2.) The US Bureau of Mines has developed a process that can separate the elements of this residue by a relatively simple screening process at a reasonable cost of \$4 a ton. It seems possible that an incinerator using the heat and the residue might be able to operate near the breakeven point. However, with the increased strictness of air pollution standards, it appears doubtful that this is the most feasible alternative in many cases.

TABLE 2.—Composition of typical municipal incinerator residue
[Percent by weight]

Tin cans.....	17
Other iron and steel.....	11
Other metals.....	2
Glass.....	44
Ceramics, stone, bricks.....	2
Partially burned or unburned organic matter.....	9
Ash.....	15

From the U.S. Bureau of Mines, Report 7204, 1968.

B. PYROLYSIS

Like incineration, pyrolysis involves a "burning" process, but in this case air is excluded and the heat is applied externally. It produces charcoal and some ash similar to the ash remnant of incineration. Other products include methyl alcohol, acetic acid and some heavier oils; however, these are not likely to be readily marketable. At this time, a plant in Delaware is being constructed to operate under this system which would handle 500 tons of garbage a day. The process will include a composting step to handle the bulk, the removal of metal and glass, and the pyrolysis of the residue.

A related process is being developed by the Firestone Rubber Company. It is designed to deal with the problem caused by old, worn tires. Tires can be pyrolyzed to yield about 45% solid carbonized residue with the remaining 55% a mixture of gases and liquids similar to petroleum compounds.

The importance of this process lies in its ability to convert organic matter into charcoal, which then can be sold for fuel. This process shows a potential for simplifying the problems of extracting heat values from the refuse and also meeting pollution standards.

C. COMPOSTING

This process involves the biological oxidation of organic parts of trash to a stable and ecologically acceptable form. Usually the organic material is shredded and left to cure in windrows which are turned over after a three to five week period, or in large rotating cylinders for three days. Sewage sludge is used to moisten the compost. The process costs \$5-10 per ton. About 1/2 to 2/3 ton is made from one ton of garbage, which is screened to remove plastic, metal, and large glass pieces. It is low in nutritive value and is best used in reclamation of barren or dry land or strip mined slopes. It can also be used to stabilize steep slopes and road embankments. It can also be used in certain specialized crops.

At this point, compost has low value. The

trend is toward creating it, not to sell, but as a way of changing unwanted organic wastes into a substance suitable for the environment. This process has a number of disadvantages; (1) Incineration and pyrolysis will accomplish the same end and will produce usable heat and less residue; (2) It is produced in cities but can be used only in rural areas; (3) The disposal of the substance may become a problem. Composting is not likely to become a solution in itself. Used in combination with other procedures, it could prove useful.

D. CELLULOSE FIBER RECOVERY

Twenty percent of the 55 million tons of paper produced yearly in the US is made from waste paper, most of which comes from commercial courses. 70% of it comes from corrugated board or newsprint which is sorted, baled, and shipped by commercial dealers or volunteers to paper mills. There is a good market for these fibers. The problem arises in their separation from the remainder of the refuse. Several approaches are being tried: 1) Removing paper from raw trash and selling it; 2) A procedure developed by Black Clawson, Co. which involves pulping raw garbage directly in a machine similar to a large-scale kitchen blender. Mechanical separation of cans, shoes, bones, glass and other non-disintegrables occurs, then a fine screen catches the cellulose fibers. Most of the fiber can be recovered and the glass and metal can also be sold.

The US Forest Products Lab in Madison Wisconsin combines "dry sort" methods with the wet pulp method. The FPL wants to develop a method for the upgrading of crude pulp to high quality, material, which is necessary before it can replace virgin timber in "any" ways. A problem encountered in this research stems not from the "casual" contaminants, like dirt, in the paper, but in the waxes, pigments, and plastics added to the paper by the manufacturers.

A second problem encountered in this, as is all, attempts at recycling, is its effect on the market. 78% of the paper produced is discarded. Successful reclaiming of these fibers could allow the introduction into the market of high quality fibers of a quality comparable to that of virgin timber. These processes seem to show great promise of eventually being successful in their aim.¹²

E. PRODUCTION OF METHANE GAS FROM ORGANIC WASTES

Organic wastes can be converted to methane (natural) gas. This process would be most effective in coping with the tremendous amount of animal waste produced at feedlots each year (estimated to be 13 billion tons, seven times that of urban areas).¹³ Centralizing of food processing and animal feeding makes it difficult to return wastes to the soil which practice ignores the chemical energy in carbon compounds. Composting causes C—C bonds and C—O bonds to be broken and CO₂ and H₂O to be formed. The solar energy of photosynthesis is dissipated. When methane is produced, this energy is retained for later use.

Organic wastes, even dilute sewage, spontaneously yield methane. Unlike the pyrolysis process, this procedure needs water. In the absence of oxygen, micro-organisms transform wastes in an action called anaerobic digestion, yielding a gaseous mixture of about 72% methane and the remainder a combination of CO₂, ammonia, hydrogen, and small amounts of mercaptans and amines. 50-80% is transformed into volatile products. The remainder can be used as landfill, incinerated, or pyrolyzed.

This is an important development because methane is becoming more and more widely used, being relatively pollution free: 1) It is easily cleaned of potential pollutants; 2) It leaves no ash; 3) Combustion is more com-

plete than with oil or petroleum. Although methane is the most desirable fossil fuel it is in the shortest supply. This process provides a renewable energy source. Methane would be produced near the population. Gas distribution systems are already in operation; there would be few transportation problems. It would cause no change in the lifestyle of the American people.

The potential appears to be enormous. Agricultural and urban solid wastes total 1.5 billion tons a year. Each pound of organic waste will produce ten cubic feet of methane for a possible total of 30 trillion cubic feet per year, which is 1 1/2 the total consumption of natural gas today, \$6-9 billion worth.

There would be a considerable cost to developing facilities from the fermentation of the organic wastes with sewage water for seven days. Underground tanks would have to be installed, but the costs have to be weighed against the cost of developing new gas resources and transporting gas from distant regions.¹⁴

In solving the trash problem, a new technology needs to be developed for making products from nonvirgin sources. The attitude that everything is made to be used and then discarded is slowly changing. The technology is needed. There is no reason that trees should be cut down at the rate that they are when the average load of garbage contains the same percentage (50%) of fibers used in making paper that a tree does. Re-using our waste is not impossible, but it will take some effort.

Funds have to be appropriated to allow the Bureau of Solid Wastes Management to conduct the necessary research. Also, a program of Federal subsidy of recycling projects should be begun to help commercial recyclers begin to catch up to the industrialists who have a great head start. Miners of the nation's waste should be given all the tax privileges and advantages long enjoyed by users of the nation's natural resources. In any case, an attempt should be made to stop unnecessary exploitation of our resources by use of already used materials available.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Small, William E. *Third Pollution*. New York, Praeger, 1971, p. 89.

² "A Costly Cure" *Forbes*, January 1, 1971.

³ *Ibid.* Small, p. 23.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 27.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 32.

⁶ Grinstead, Robert R. "The New Resource". *Environment*, December 1970.

⁷ "The Garbageman's Lament" *Newsweek*, June 29, 1970.

⁸ Butrico, Frank L. "Solid Wastes and Land Pollution". *Current History*, July 1970.

⁹ *Ibid.* Grinstead.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* p. 7.

¹¹ Bohn, Hinrich L. "A New Clean Gas".

Environment, December 1971.

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1. Bohn, Hinrich L. "A New Clean Gas" *Environment*, December 1971 p. 4-7.

2. Carpenter, Richard A. "Information for Decisions in Environmental Policy" *Science*, June 12, 1970 p. 316.

3. Carter, Steve "BIRP Proves Practical and Economically Feasible in Phoenix, Arizona" *American City*, December 1971 p. 28.

4. "Industrial Alcohol from Waste Paper" *Chemistry*, November 1971.

5. "A Costly Cure" *Forbes*, January 1, 1971.

6. Gardner, Richard N. "For Global Initiative" *Saturday Review*, July 4, 1970.

7. Grinstead, Robert R. "The New Resource" *Environment*, December 1970.

8. Marx, Leo "American Institutions and Ecological Ideals" *Science*, November 27, 1970.

9. McHenry, Joseph A. "How to Doctor a Quarry for Landfill" *The American City*, December 1970.

10. "Re-Using Wastes to Loop the System" *National Parks*. January 1970.
11. "The Garbage Man's Lament" *Newsweek*. June 29, 1970.
12. "The Return of the Returnables?" *Newsweek*. Sept. 21, 1970.
13. Quigley, Carroll "Our Ecological Crisis" *Current History*. July 1970.
14. Small, William E. *The Third Pollution*. New York Praeger, 1970.
15. Xanten, William A., "Let's Speak up on Solid Wastes" American City.

LIST OF 1972 INTERNS

Debra Ann Bichner, Sherwood High School.
 Mary V. Bobinger, Academy of the Holy Cross.
 Mary Brady, Ursuline Academy.
 David Carbone, Atholton High School.
 Hugh Carroll, Good Counsel High School.
 Thomas P. Carter, Wheaton High School.
 Anne Bruton, Regina High School.
 Elliot Chabot, Peary High School.
 Pamela Cooper, Academy of the Holy Names.
 Bill Cochran, Alholton High School.
 Steve Cooper, J. F. Kennedy High School.
 Michael Curley, Rockville High School.
 Deborah S. Dorman, Woodward High School.
 Melanie G. Dorsey, Holton Arms School.
 Brenda Joyce Eden, Arundel High School.
 Julie Femiano, Glenelg High School.
 Josephine Ferraioli, Damascus High School.
 Ward W. Fetrow (Chip), Damascus High School.
 Kris N. Foster, Gaithersburg High School.
 Jeff Francis, Paint Branch High School.
 Gordon Gottlieb, Einstein High School.
 Stephen B. Heiman, Sidwell Friends School.
 Debbie Jones, Immaculata Preparatory School.
 Laurie Kahn, Sidwell Friends School.
 Kristie A. Kenney, Magruder High School.
 Martha E. King, Howard High School.
 Sharon Kothe, Notre Dame Academy.
 Elizabeth Gall Korn, Walter Johnson High School.
 Michael Kowler, Springbrook High School.
 Amy Kyle, Montgomery Blair High School.
 Deborah Linn, Einstein High School.
 Elizabeth Litrel, J. F. Kennedy High School.
 Ann MacNaughton, Winston Churchill High School.
 Linda Ann Mallin, Howard High School.
 Paul D. Mannina, Peary High School.
 Elin Marans, Springbrook High School.
 Michael R. McKinley, Wilde Lake High School.
 Robert Miller, Sidwell Friends School.
 Margaret Ann Murch, Sherwood High School.
 Mary O'Donnell, Ursuline Academy.
 Karen Orlansky, Bethesda Chevy Chase High School.
 Howard Present, Bethesda Chevy-Chase High School.
 Sharon L. Ramsburg, Glenelg High School.
 Anne Reinburg, The Academy of the Holy Cross.
 Quinn Scamahorn, Montgomery Blair High School.
 William Short, Wootton High School.
 Lisa Smith, Academy of the Holy Names.
 Joshua E. Teichman, Wheaton High School.
 Gerald Vetter, Gaithersburg High School.
 Neal S. West, Woodward High School.
 Gordon A. Whitt, Paint Branch High School.
 Elizabeth Williams, Walter Johnson High School.
 Nancy Winkler, Wilde Lake High School.
 Nicki Markman, Winston Churchill High School.
 Garth Weldon, Duke University (formerly from Damascus).
 John Daly, University of Maryland (formerly from Good Counsel High School).

MONTHLY CALENDAR OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

HON. HENRY P. SMITH III

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege each month to insert in the Record the monthly calendar of the Smithsonian Institution. The September calendar of events follows:

SEPTEMBER AT THE SMITHSONIAN

Sunday 3—Concert: *Songs by Stephen Foster*, featuring Jan DeGaetani, mezza-soprano; Leslie Guinn, baritone; Gilbert Kalish, piano and melodeon; Robert Sheldon, flute and keyed bugle. The musical instruments are from the collection of the Division of Musical Instruments, and were used in the recent recording by these artists, 3 p.m. The Renwick Gallery, 17th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Limited seats available. For FREE tickets call 381-5010.

Wednesday 6—Exhibition: *Red Groom's Astronaut*. A wood, cloth, acrylic and plastic sculpture of astronaut David Scott on the moon by an artist considered to be "one of the freshest and most original young American artists..." The 11-foot-high sculpture was created in December 1971-January 1972 as part of a larger construction and was first displayed at the Guggenheim Museum, National Portrait Gallery, through November 19.

Design film: *Music Rack*. Wendell Castle, woodcraftsman and artist, is shown making a complex music rack. Continuous half-hour showings beginning at 10:30 a.m.; last showing at 2:30 p.m. The Renwick Gallery.

Thursday 7—Exhibition: *A Century of Weather & Crop Service*. Marking 100 years of cooperation between the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in providing weather reports and forecasts to farmers, and going back to 1849 when Joseph Henry, as the first Smithsonian Secretary, pioneered the nation's weather mapping network. Weather maps and measuring devices from then to now are included as well as a teleprinter providing the latest weather information from headquarters in Suitland, Md. First floor, National Museum of History and Technology. Through December 31.

Thursday 13—Design films: *Glas-leerdam*. Dutch film on the design and manufacture of glass. Continuous half-hour showings from 10:30 a.m.; last showing 2:30 p.m. The Renwick Gallery.

Friday 15—Film: *O & O Canal documentary*—a filmed account of citizen action that succeeded in preserving the historic canal along the Potomac. British-made, the film offers an opportunity to see how others view the workings of the U.S. citizens in achieving a public purpose. Opening program of the fall lecture series sponsored by the National Parks and Conservation Association, 8 p.m. Natural History Building auditorium.

Exhibition: *The Way of Good and Evil: Popular Religious Lithographs of 19th Century America*. Fifty-six prints including Biblical, moralizing and temperance movement themes, selected from the Harry T. Peters "America on Stone" Collection. National Collection of Fine Arts, through November 12.

Fifth anniversary celebration—Anacostia Neighborhood Museum. Activities will include a parade of drum and bugle corps, speeches by Smithsonian and city dignitaries, and the preview opening of an exhibit entitled *Evolution of a Community, Part II* (see Sept. 16). Food will be available at modest prices. 6:30-9 p.m., 2405 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, S.E. The public is invited.

Saturday 16—Exhibition: *Evolution of a Community, Part II*. The history of Anacostia

is brought up-to-date from the post World War II years with the last of a two-part exhibition. A survey made in the community disclosed five main areas of concern and frustrations shared by Anacostians: housing, unemployment, education, drugs and crime. These concerns are the subjects of the five sections of the exhibit. Photographs, text, drawings, video tape programs and a slide/tape show trace the development of the problems and tell where the community is today. Anacostia Neighborhood Museum. Through 1973.

Sunday 17—The Gospel Truth '72—a jazz/gospel music festival. Twelve well-known, local groups will perform from 1-6 p.m. at Cedar Hill, home of Frederick Douglass, 14th and W Streets, S.E. The program is being presented by the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum in cooperation with the National Capital Parks as part of the Museum's 5th Anniversary Celebration. Food and soft drinks will be sold. The public is invited.

Wednesday 20—Lecture: *Man and Cosmos: History of the Solar System*. Lecturer: Owen Gingerich, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory. First in a series of nine lectures sponsored by the National Air and Space Museum and the SAO, and designed for the Washington academic and professional community. The series will provide a comprehensive and current survey of man's past, present, and future concepts of the solar system, with particular emphasis on the results of space science research during the past decade. One-hour lecture followed by question and answer period. 7:30 p.m., History and Technology Building auditorium. Free admission, limited seating. The public is invited.

Design film: *Design and Man*. A filmed look at industrial and commercial design and the design process. Continuous half-hour showings beginning 10:30 a.m.; last showing, 2:30 p.m. The Renwick Gallery.

Tuesday 26—Exhibition: *The Right To Vote*. Ballot boxes, taxpayer lists, Suffragette manifestos, as well as cartoons, posters, and clothing, tracing the history of voting rights as they have been extended to the landless, soldiers, blacks, women, Indians, and 18-year-olds. Museum of History and Technology, through January 31, 1973.

Wednesday 27—Lecture: *Man and Cosmos: The Sun*. Lecturer: A. G. W. Cameron, Yeshiva University. Sponsored by the National Air and Space Museum and the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory (see September 20 for series details. 7:30 p.m. History and Technology Building auditorium. Free admission, limited seating. The public is invited.

Design films: *With These Hands*. A narrated film showing eight artist-craftsmen working in their studios. Continuous half-hour showings beginning 10:30 a.m.; last showing 2:30 p.m. The Renwick Gallery.

Lunchbox forum. Subject to be announced. 12 noon. Room 449 Smithsonian Institute "Castle" Building. Sponsored by the National Air and Space Museum.

Thursday, 28—National Capital Shell Club: *Informal discussion*, conducted by staff members of the Smithsonian's Division of Mollusks, 7:30 p.m. *Monthly meeting*, 8:25 p.m. Room 43, National History Building. Public is invited.

Friday 29—Exhibition: *The Hand and the Spirit: The Religious Impulse in American Art, 1700-1900*. Over 120 paintings and sculptures in the first major exhibition ever held documenting specifically religious intent in American art that developed both in the "high" art of Sargent, Copley, Eakins, West and other trained professionals and the "native," or folk, art of Fine Arts. Special Exhibition Gallery, NCA, through November 5.

CREATIVE SCREEN FILM SERIES

September 7, 9—*Bouquet, The Art of the Conservator*.

September 21—November, Zagret, Bits; Multiple man.

Program begin 11:15 a.m., 12:15 & 2:15 p.m. National Collection of Fine Arts.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF ANACOSTIA NEIGHBORHOOD MUSEUM, SEPTEMBER 15, 1967-72

The Anacostia Neighborhood Museum opened five years ago as an experimental extension of the Smithsonian Institution—an idea that grew out of a conference on museums and education, co-sponsored by the Smithsonian in August 1966. The building, that houses the museum is a former neighborhood movie theater that had also been used as a skating rink, dance hall and a church. The area citizens played a major role in establishing and operating the museum and local youth groups did much of the work of renovating and decorating both the exterior and interior of the building. John R. Kinard whose background included a wide range of self-help programs in both the United States and Africa, was appointed the museum director. Mr. Kinard and his staff have emphasized exhibits that have been suggested by the neighborhood residents and have presented such varied activities as free jazz concerts, exhibits on the history and development of the Anacostia area, and the role of black people in science and art.

The anniversary will be celebrated with a parade, speeches, the opening of a new exhibit and a jazz/gospel music festival (see September 15, 16 and 17 in the Calendar listings below).

DEMONSTRATIONS

Museum of History and Technology

Music Machines—American Style. Mechanical and electronic music machines. Monday through Friday, 1:30 p.m., 2nd floor.

Spinning and Weaving—Wednesday and Thursday, 1-2 p.m.

Machines Tools. Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, 1-2 p.m.

Musical Instruments. Temporarily discontinued.

Hand-Set Printing Presses. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, 2-4 p.m., 3rd floor.

DRUGS: A SPECIAL EXHIBITION

Schedule of Special Activities

Arts and Industries Building

September:

1—Films: *Brian at 17* and *Epitaph*. Continuous showings 10:30 a.m.-12:30, 1:30-5:30, 6:30-8:30 p.m.

2-3—*New York Free Theater*. Performances at 1:30 and 4:30 p.m.

4—*Inner Voice of Lorton*. Performances at 1:30 and 4:30 p.m.

5—Films: *Slow Death* and *A Day in the Death of Donnie B.* 10:30 a.m.-12:30, 1:30-5:30, 6:30-8:30 p.m.

6—*Inner Voice of Lorton*. Performances at 1:30 and 4:30 p.m.

7—Films: *The People Next Door* and *Curious Alice*. 10:30 a.m.-12:30, 1:30-5:30, 6:30-8:30 p.m.

8—Films: *Changing* and *Darkness*. 10:30 a.m.-12:30, 1:30-5:30, 6:30-8:30 p.m.

9-10—Film: *THX1138*. 10:30 a.m.-12:30, 1:30-5:30, 6:30-8:30 p.m.

11—Panel discussion: *Medical and Non-Medical Implication of Drug Treatment Modalities*. Two-hour programs at 10:30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Original papers will be presented, followed by a full panel discussion with time devoted to questions from the audience.

12—Films: *The Optum Trail* and *U.S.* 10:30 a.m.-12:30, 1:30-5:30, 6:30-8:30 p.m.

13—Films: *Drugs of Abuse* and *11:59, Last Minute To Choose*. 10:30 a.m.-12:30, 1:30-5:30, 6:30-8:30 p.m.

14—Films: *Ebena* and *To Find Our Life*. 10:30 a.m.-12:30, 1:30-5:30, 6:30-8:30 p.m.

15—Films: *Skezag* and *David*. 10:30 a.m.-12:30, 1:30-5:30, 6:30-8:30 p.m.

(For further scheduling or last-minute changes, call 737-8811.)

RADIO SMITHSONIAN

Radio Smithsonian, a program of music and conversation growing out of the Institution's many activities, is broadcast every Sunday on WGMS-AM (570) and FM(103.5) from 9-9:30 p.m. The program schedule for September:

3rd—*The Importance of Continental Drift*. Nicholas Hotton and Erle Kauffman, paleontologists at the National Museum of Natural History, discuss the effects continental drift may have had on living things.

10th—*Exploring Queen of Sheba Land*. Archeologist Wendell Phillips tells of his adventurous explorations to the sand-covered Old Testament cities of Southern Arabia; *Too Busy Having Fun*, Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, daughter of President Theodore Roosevelt, reminisces about her days in the White House.

17th—*The 1972 Festival of American Folklife*. Part I. A sampling of the people and music that make the Folklife Festival one of the Smithsonian's most popular events.

24th—*The 1972 Festival of American Folklife*. Part II.

UPCOMING EVENTS

Classes and workshops

International Filmmakers. 14-week class beginning September 13. Beginning in October, workshops and classes for both adults and young Associates, in many subject areas. A detailed schedule is available from the Associates office, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560.

Performing art series

10-week series of five performances and five informal discussions on alternate Wednesdays beginning October 18. Performances will be at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and the discussions will be held in the Freer Gallery of Art with distinguished persons associated with the performing companies or a well-known critic or expert in the field. The series must be purchased as a whole. \$66.50 Associate members; \$75, non-members. Registration deadline: September 25.

Women at work

Luncheon/Lecture Series. October 5, 26 and November 15. \$25 Associate members; \$30 non-members.

Domestic study tours

(Call Mrs. Kilkenny, 381-5910). Olympic National Park: September 16-22. Instruction in Photography (Maine): Sept. 24-29.

Arizona Astronomy Weekend: Oct. 6-9. Blockade-Runners' View of the Carolinas: Oct. 12-27.

Sanibel Island, Florida: Nov. 5-10. Nature's Past (Florida's West Coast): Nov. 12-19.

Day tours

(Call Moya King, 381-5157). Along the Brandywine River: Oct. 4 or 11. 7:45.

Winterthur: Tour of the rooms and private park of the Henry Francis du Pont Museum. 7:45 a.m.-6:15 p.m. Sept. 30 or Oct. 14. \$25 Resident Associates, \$30 non-members.

Winterthur: In-depth study of American Queen Anne furniture and American silver. Nov. 4, 7:30 a.m.-6:15 p.m. Nov. 4. \$30 Resident Associates, \$35 non-members.

Alexandria's Heritage. Walking tour. Sept. 14 or 21. \$18.50 Resident Associates; \$21.50 non-members.

CONTINUING EXHIBITIONS

Arts and Industries building

Air Force Art. A selection of paintings marking the 25th anniversary of the U.S. Air Force and depicting the milestones in the history of its operations. On display indefinitely.

Freer Gallery of Art

Recent Accessions in Japanese Art. Approximately twenty works of art including paintings, metalwork and ceramics purchased by the Freer Gallery during the past ten years.

Museum of Natural History

The Shadow of a Stone Age Hunter. The unique remains of a 30,000-year-old Stone Age human, excavated from a cave in Spain and preserved in plastic by Smithsonian technicians. The photograph above shows the mound of earth removed from its original location in the Santander cave and readied for shipping to the U.S. The exhibit, with diagrams and text, will be on display through October, when it will be returned to Spain.

Museum of History and Technology

Olympic Stamps. Paper college designs by Lance Wyman, die-proofs and full uncut sheets of four new postage stamps issued for the XX Olympiad at Munich, Germany. Through September.

Music Machines—American Style. Barrel organs and player pianos to the most up-to-date high fidelity equipment. Tapes of the machine sounds are played and excerpts from filmed musical productions shown throughout the day, as follows:

September 1-21 Highlights from MGM Musicals.

September 22-28 Songs of Disney.

Atlantic Cable. Paintings, photographs and artifacts documenting the technological triumph of 1858 when the first undersea cable was completed linking North America with Europe.

National Collection of Fine Arts

Sculpture of Hiram Powers. Selections from the contents of the 19th century artist's Florence studio, including a model of the famous "Greek Slave" and other full-length marble and plaster sculptures and portrait busts of famous Americans. On view indefinitely.

National Portrait Gallery

Notable Women from the Gallery's Collection in Honor of Women's Week. Fifteen portraits from the permanent collection in a special exhibition to commemorate the anniversary of the 19th Amendment. Portraits include those of Edna St. Vincent Millay and Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Ira Aldridge. Rare oil portrait of this black American actor (1807-1867), recently acquired by the Portrait Gallery. The portrait painting by Henry Peronet Briggs, depicts the famous tragedian dressed as Othello, considered to be his greatest role.

HOURS

Smithsonian museums are open seven days a week from 10 a.m.-5:30 p.m. Cafeteria, MHT, 11 a.m.-5 p.m.

Summer hours—10 a.m.-9 p.m.—will continue through Labor Day for the History and Technology Building, the Natural History Building, and the Arts and Industries Building.

National Zoo buildings are open from 9 a.m.-6 p.m. seven days a week.

Anacostia Neighborhood Museum is open 10 a.m.-6 p.m. weekdays, 1-6 p.m. weekends.

FOREIGN STUDY TOURS

For members of the National and Resident Associates. For further details on tours, listed below, write Miss Schumann, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560.

1972

Pakistan and Afghanistan: Oct. 9-Nov. 8 (Waiting list only).

Antique Tour in London: Nov. 2-10, \$475.

1973

Peru: Archaeological sites. Feb. 8-March 5.

Morocco: March 6-27.

Cave Paintings: April 2-26.

Middle East: April 21-May 16.

Baroque Tour of Germany and Austria: May 13-June 4.

African Safari: July 17, three weeks.
International Aerospace Tour: Sept. 10, 2 weeks.
Sites of Civilization: Oct. 6-28. Waiting list only.

PUPPET THEATRE

The Hullabaloo Election of Osbert or Jess. A new, original production beginning September 13 by Allan Stevens and Co. Hullabaloo is the story of Osbert Peabody Wright and Jessica Sweetwater as they campaign for the top prize in puppetland—President of the Puppet Theatre. All the trappings of a real-world campaign abound—parades, rallies, rumors and image-making—and the children in the audience vote to elect the candidate of their choice. Performances will be in the auditorium of the History and Technology Building, through November 12. The schedule is 10:30 and 11:30 a.m., Wednesday through Friday, and 10:30 a.m., 12:30 and 2:30 p.m. Saturday, Sunday and holidays. Children's admission is \$1; adults, \$1.25; groups of 20 or more, 75 cents (S.I. Employees and Resident Associates admission, 75 cents). Reservations are recommended. Call 381-5395. The Puppet Theatre is presented by the Smithsonian's Division of Performing Arts.

The Marvelous Land of Oz will be performed September 1-4 at 11 a.m., 12 and 1 p.m.

MUSEUM TOURS

Group tours are available by appointment at the following museums:

National Portrait Gallery—381-6285.
 National Collection of Fine Arts—381-6541.
 The Renwick Gallery—381-5811.
 Freer Gallery of Art—381-5344.

MUNICH MASSACRE

HON. WENDELL WYATT

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Speaker, the Munich massacre yesterday makes imperative immediate appropriate international action to prevent such tragedies in the future. I wish to share with my colleagues my telegram to Secretary of State William P. Rogers in which I call for the United States to initiate such action:

SEPTEMBER 6, 1972.

HON. WILLIAM P. ROGERS,
 Secretary of State, Department of State,
 Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: All decent citizens of the world are as frustrated as they are sorrowful and outraged at yesterday's Munich massacre. Some aggressive action simply must be taken to prevent the repetition of the senseless killing of innocent people.

I respectfully urge that you immediately convene an international convention on terrorist, murder and kidnapping. The purpose of this convention would be to obtain agreement among the nations of the world that each signator country would refuse sanctuary to all persons involved in acts of "international terrorism and kidnapping" or attempts at such crimes. I would urge that such proposed agreement would specifically include skyjacking. All nations signing should agree to apply economic and other sanctions to any country failing to join in the agreement. Under the agreement each country would surrender quickly to any other country in which the criminal act occurred any persons so accused.

The time is past to sit idly by and ring our hands as we see innocent people murdered,

kidnapped and even tortured. We must take swift and effective action to make certain that the entire world knows that such acts can be undertaken with no possibility of escape.

WENDELL WYATT,
 Member of Congress.

TEAMSTERS PENSION FUND AND ORGANIZED CRIME

HON. SAM STEIGER

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. STEIGER of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, before the recent recess I inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the first part of an article that appeared in the August issue of the magazine *Overdrive*. I would now like to call your attention to the second part of the article, "How the Central States Pension Fund Finances the Nevada Schemes of Organized Crime."

The article follows:

HOW THE CENTRAL STATES PENSION FUND FINANCES THE NEVADA SCHEMES OF ORGANIZED CRIME—PART 2

KANSAS CITY MAFIA AND THE LANDMARK

Las Vegas' Landmark Hotel is another example of the link between organized crime and the Fund, although this hotel/casino was apparently built without the assistance of the Moe Dalitz group.

The developer was Frank Carroll (also known as Frank Badami and Frank Caracciolo), whose only convictions are two gambling fines paid in the 40's. In 1968, an assault and battery charge was filed against him (and later dropped) after he allegedly dragged an interior decorator through a casino by his hair.

Construction on the building that was later to become the Landmark began in 1961. The next year, financing difficulties arose. On November 3, 1962, Carroll met with the following persons in Kansas City in an attempt to secure money:

ROY LEE WILLIAMS GETS IN THE ACT

Roy Lee Williams, head of Local 41 in Kansas City and Joint Council 56, is currently being prosecuted by the Justice Department's Strike Force for embezzling \$20,000 from the Local. His trial for embezzlement some years ago ended with his being acquitted, although four others charged in the same incident were convicted!

Nick Civella, "executive vice president" of the Kansas City Mafia, whose record contains dozens of arrests. Nick and his brother Carl are among the 9 individuals active in organized crime who are officially banned from setting foot in Nevada casinos.

Morris (Snag) Klein, Civella's "financial adviser," and who served time in prison for his part in the Kansas City vote fraud scandals of the 1940's. Since then, he has been convicted of income tax evasion.

Motel Grezebrenacy, better known as Max Jaben, an admitted gambler who is also banned from Nevada casinos. Jaben served time in prison later for income tax evasion.

The results of the meeting were that Williams would attempt to arrange a Pension Fund loan, with those present receiving a "fee" for their part. It took four years, but finally Carroll was granted a Fund loan of \$5,500,000 in August, 1966. The loan was made to Frank Caracciolo and Plaza Tower, Inc., a company controlled by Carroll. In September, it was reported that Carroll was complaining because it cost him \$500,000 to get

the loan, with percentages of this amount going to individuals in four cities. Carroll also received three other loans in August: one from Buffalo Enterprises for \$357,500, one from Pacific Finance Loans in Los Angeles for \$257,500; and the third one—\$700,000—came from a Kansas City attorney.

ADDITIONAL FUND MONEY

These amounts apparently weren't enough to complete construction of the Landmark, because in August, 1967, an additional Fund loan of \$2,600,000 was made to Carroll.

A curious situation then arose in March, 1968, which is yet another example of the fast and loose methods of the Fund trustees. Although the Fund had loaned \$8,100,000 to Carroll, he hadn't applied for a gambling license from the Nevada Gaming Control Board. If a person is denied such a license, he of course cannot operate a gambling establishment in Nevada. But this is exactly what happened. Carroll withdrew his application before the Board after it began probing into how he had obtained his financing. Two months later, the Pension Fund began foreclosing on the loans.

The Landmark hadn't opened yet when Carroll began searching for a buyer. The Howard Hughes organization agreed to purchase it, but the deal was not completed until June 30, 1969, the day before the Landmark officially opened for business. According to Tom Bell, a lawyer for Hughes Tool Company, the Landmark was purchased for \$17.3 million in cash, with \$8.1 million of that going to pay off the Pension Fund loan.

HOWARD HUGHES IN DEBT TO FUND

That should be the end of that particular escapade, but *Overdrive* has unearthed information which throws a question mark over the affair. According to the records of the Pension Fund, Carroll's \$8.1 million loan was not paid off by Hughes Tool Company. A Pension Fund document states that the Carroll loan was "taken over" by Hughes Tool Company. This means that part of the purchase arrangement was that Hughes take over the unpaid Carroll loan and pay it off. Verifying this is another document turned up by *Overdrive*, an agreement between the Fund and Hughes Tool Company and Hotel Properties, Inc. (the Hughes company which operates some of his businesses in Nevada). The terms of this agreement, dated June 30, 1969 (the same day Hughes bought the hotel), state that Hughes will repay the \$8.1 million in quarterly payments of \$202,500 beginning October 1, 1969. In looking at Fund records this year, entries show that the loan has been paid so far as originally scheduled.

Sources familiar with the Hughes operation report that it is his practice to pay cash in any transaction. The Landmark deal is a radical deviation from that pattern. One might wonder why Hughes would change his practices; particularly since he now is dealing with the Pension Fund. Numerous attempts were made to have this question answered by Hughes officials, but they refused to discuss the matter.

OVER \$20 MILLION IN CIRCUS CIRCUS

Jay Sarno and Stanley Mallin seem to have a unique influence with the Pension Fund that few others do. As far back as 1957, the pair had been wheeling and dealing multimillion dollar schemes through the Fund. Their current operations in Las Vegas, though, prove to be the most interesting.

These two men have arranged Pension Fund loans of more than \$43 million for just two Las Vegas casinos.

Circus Circus, a recently-built casino on the Strip (the hotel section is still under construction), has received a total of \$18,100,000 thus far, with an OK given for them to pick up \$4,583,000 more whenever they want it. This amount of money has only been loaned since February, 1971, which in-

dicates that the Fund must have had plenty of faith in a nonexistent venture to pour in that much money. And perhaps their faith was slightly misplaced. On June 27, the Internal Revenue Service slapped a \$1,191,463 lien on Circus Circus, charging that taxes had been unpaid from December 31, 1970 through March 31, 1972. Within 24 hours, however, who should come streaking in with a bag full of cash to bail out Circus Circus but Allen Dorfman, one of the chief kickback artists connected with the Fund and who is a smooth operator when it comes to funneling money out of the United States.

AND \$20 MILLION IN CAESAR'S PALACE

The other casino Sarno and Mallin have been involved in is Caesar's Palace. Since 1965, the Fund has dumped \$20,413,000 into it. Yet today, almost \$18 million is still due the Fund. Operating Caesar's Palace is a company called Desert Palace, Inc., a subsidiary of the actual owners, Lum's, Inc.

One clue to the type of ownership which has been at Caesar's Palace can be seen as far back as 1965. Overdrive has learned that after the first Fund loan of almost \$10 million was made, a meeting was held in Palm Springs, California, in October, 1965. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the division of ownership of Caesar's Palace. Attending that meeting were Mafia members Vincent Alo and Anthony Salerno, New England Mafia associate Elliott Paul Price, and convicted professional sports fixer Jerome Zarowitz (Mr. Zarowitz is no small time operator; he attempted to fix an NFL championship game).

Until recently, Zarowitz and Price were part of the management group running Caesar's Palace. In December, 1970, federal officials discovered a lock box of Zarowitz' on the casino premises. Inside was over \$1 million in \$100 bills. Another official of Caesar's Palace during this time was Nathan Jacobson, whose current involvement is King's Castle casino near Lake Tahoe.

KINGS CASTLE AND BANKRUPTCY

Caesar's Palace isn't the only venture involving Fund money that Jacobson has been connected with. In May, 1969, he began receiving the first of what were to be a series of four loans totaling 9.7 million. The money was used for the construction of Kings Castle, a hotel casino near Reno.

Almost as soon as Kings Castle was open, however, there were financial problems. This past January, Jacobson said he was going to "reorganize" his operation. But a few weeks later, Kings Castle was closed and in bankruptcy court. The Pension Fund at this time claimed that Jacobson was in default on \$7 million in loans, and that he hadn't made any payments for four months. Overdrive has learned that this was a slight misstatement. The actual situation was that Jacobson hadn't made a payment on any of the loans for five months, his past due payments alone were \$700,000, and the total still due on the loans was \$10,425,000—\$700,000 more than he borrowed in the first place. But that isn't the final cost. A source close to the Fund reports that the Union is paying \$50,000 per month for guards and maintenance of the vacant buildings. At this rate, by August, \$300,000 more will have to be tacked onto the total which has been poured into the project.

As far as information which has been publicized, Jacobson seems to be the only person involved as a principal on Kings Castle. Overdrive has discovered, though, that the amounts cited so far, and the persons connected with this project, are far from complete.

HIDDEN INTERESTS

Other documents show that a company called Sierra Tahoe Investment Corporation received Pension Fund loans of \$2,600,000 in February, 1965, and \$700,000 in December,

1965. Further information shows that most of this money is still unpaid, and, in fact, it has been thrown in the Kings Castle bankruptcy proceedings as money due the Fund. Yet this money was for an ill-fated venture on the same site presently occupied by Kings Castle. It was called Lake Tahoe Hotel.

Although financial records show that this money is owed by the corporation, OVERDRIVE has obtained documents showing that the loans were made to individuals: \$700,000 lent to Cal Kovens, and \$2,600,000 borrowed by Harold Riel and Roy Gene Lewis. The background of two of these men is worth noting.

FRAUD CONVICTIONS OF BORROWERS

Cal Kovens has been involved with a number of multi-million Pension Fund loans dating back almost to its formation. So involved was Kovens, in fact, that he has been convicted four times of mail fraud, once of wire fraud, and once of conspiracy to commit fraud, in connection with these loans. As recently as 1967, he was connected with some of the events leading to the Beverly Ridge Estates Fund loan, its bankruptcy and the recent federal indictments arising out of it.

Roy Gene Lewis is currently under indictment for fraud and perjury in connection with his involvement in Beverly Ridge Estates. During that period of time, Lewis was an official of the Los Angeles Building and Safety Commission, a body which made several favorable decisions for Beverly Ridge. While he was doing this, he was also identified as having a financial interest in the project. When this conflict of interest was discovered, pressure was exerted to have him resign. One of those who used his influence to keep Lewis in his city post was Frank Matula, a convicted liar, officer of Los Angeles Local 396 and a trustee of the International. Subsequently, though, Lewis was forced to resign.

"THE WEIRDEST DEAL I'VE SEEN"

In July, the bankruptcy court announced that a buyer for Kings Castle had been found, but his identity wouldn't be revealed until after the details had been worked out toward the end of July. The proposed purchaser, OVERDRIVE has learned, is a Reno psychiatrist, Richard C. Gilmore. The sale has not been finalized, Dr. Gilmore said, and if it doesn't go through, he will lose the \$30,000 he had already put up. When asked why he would risk losing \$30,000, he replied that it was better to be out that amount instead of millions if those details weren't taken care of.

And the sale may very well fall through. One person has said that the Teamsters don't want Gilmore in because he's "not their kind of people." A look at Jacobson's recent activities seem to confirm this: Jacobson is currently under indictment for kidnapping and extortion. Trial is tentatively set for September.

And as one lawyer familiar with the Kings Castle bankruptcy proceedings remarked in bewilderment: "This is the weirdest deal I've ever seen."

RIVERSIDE BANKRUPTCY AND A BAIL-JUMPER

In nearby Reno, the Riverside Hotel sports a lengthy history of involvement with the Fund. The first loan to the hotel was \$2,750,000, and was made in October, 1962. Two months later, the Riverside promptly went bankrupt. The person who arranged the loan for a kickback ranging between \$60,000 and \$100,000 (there is a discrepancy because of bounced checks involving the payoff, and it is not known whether all the graft due was finally paid) was Benjamin Dranow.

Dranow's involvement with the Fund goes way back to 1958 when he borrowed \$1 million from the Fund to operate the J. W. Thomas Department Store in Minneapolis. Under Dranow's guidance, the store went

bankrupt, with Dranow grabbing \$116,431 and running. His close association with Hoffa led to his entanglement with several other multi-million dollar Fund loans. When the legal dust settled a couple of years after the Riverside kickback, Dranow had a record showing bail jumping and convictions for mail fraud, wire fraud, bankruptcy fraud and income tax evasion.

The Riverside Hotel subsequently was taken over by new owners who immediately received a Fund loan of \$2 million. That was in 1969. Now, the balance due on that loan is \$2,200,000.

Only four Nevada loans have been discovered which are not connected with gambling and apparently are not controlled by organized crime. Two of them, however, have run into financial difficulties.

A \$475,000 loan was obtained by Hank Greenspun, publisher of the Las Vegas Sun, but it has since been repaid.

TEAMSTER OFFICIAL AND NON-UNION TAXIS

Homer (Dutch) Woxberg, former secretary of Local 224 in Los Angeles, received a \$225,000 loan in 1962 to operate Checker Cab in Las Vegas. An attempt was made to hide the fact of Woxberg's ownership by having an outfit called Ardmore Leasing obtain the loan, but it was discovered anyway. Perhaps such effort was devoted to concealing ownership because Woxberg was still a Union official, and the drivers for Checker were non-Union. This loan was finally paid off just this year.

In 1965, Chris Jo, Inc., borrowed \$1,500,000 from the Pension Fund to operate Decatur Shopping Center in Las Vegas. It wasn't successful, and a Trustee's Deed Upon Sale filed in August, 1969, shows that the Pension Fund took it over because of Chris Jo's default on the loan. The next month, a new buyer was found who picked up the loan (which still showed a balance due of \$1,483,000). The terms for the new loan are unavailable, but one document shows the same balance due in March of this year.

SKATING TO BANKRUPTCY

Another Las Vegas enterprise that received a Fund loan and then ran into money troubles was the Las Vegas Ice Palace, a public skating rink. A Fund loan was made in December, 1967, for \$580,000, but less than two years later, it went bankrupt, still owing the Fund \$612,857. In November, 1971, it reopened as Ronnie Robertson's International Ice Palace, and received a \$700,000 Fund loan.

A company called Marlee, Inc., picked up a \$1,955,000 loan from the Valley Bank of Nevada in September, 1968, for construction of a gambling casino in downtown Las Vegas. Upon completion of the casino—called the Carousel—the Pension Fund bought the loan from the bank. Almost all of that money is yet to be repaid. At one point last year, Marlee was in default on ground rent, tax and insurance escrow for the period June, 1970 through January, 1971 to the tune of slightly under \$100,000. Yet Al Garbian, the owner of the Carousel, was able to borrow another \$40,000 from the Fund in September, 1971.

THE ALADDIN HOTEL

The most recent Pension Fund loan to a gambling casino that has been uncovered is one made on March 27 to the Aladdin Hotel for \$3 million. One of those signing for the loan was a convicted bookmaker, Sam Diamond. Diamond also is president of the Aladdin. His involvement with Nevada gambling goes way back. It was reported that in 1947 he was one of several gangsters who got together less than 24 hours after mobster Bugsy Siegel was shot to death. They met in order to determine how to gain control of the Flamingo Hotel, which Siegel had been running. It has also been learned that Morris Shenker received a \$500,000 fee this year for his part in the sale of the Aladdin by Recrion Corporation.

COMMUNIST REVOLUTIONARY RECEIVING FEDERAL FUNDS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT ACT OF 1971

HON. RICHARD H. ICHORD

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Speaker, Congress recently passed the appropriations bill for the Department of Labor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, providing for an allotment of \$1,250 million for expenses necessary to carry into effect the Emergency Employment Act of 1971. The act was later vetoed by the President. At the outset, I want to make it clear that I do not question the great benefits which this act has brought about in reducing unemployment. It has provided many vital public services which prior to the passage of the act had been drastically curtailed because of a lack of local and State revenues. No problem facing this Nation has been more thoroughly documented than the plight of our State and local governments as they grapple with unemployment problems and declining resources.

However, I am concerned over the fact that Federal funds allotted under this act are being funneled to pay the salary of an individual who is a self-admitted active member of the Venceremos, an avowedly revolutionary organization seeking the overthrow of the U.S. Government by force and violence. Since January 31, 1972, David Ransom, an active member of the Venceremos organization, has been holding the responsible position of community development specialist with the housing concern committee of Redwood City, Calif. He is drawing a salary in excess of \$10,000 from Federal funds being channeled into Redwood City from San Mateo County, under the provisions of the Emergency Employment Act.

Last October, the Committee on Internal Security, which I chair, held hearings with regard to two Maoist groups, the Revolutionary Union and its more violence-prone splinter group, Venceremos. It was clearly established that both organizations are Marxist-Leninist groups unalterably devoted to the idea that violent revolution in the United States is inevitable and desirable. It was the finding of the committee that the Revolutionary Union and the Venceremos constitute a potential threat to the internal security of the United States. For those desiring further information concerning the insidious nature of these two organizations, copies of the committee's report are available from the committee and the Government Printing Office.

Shortly after David Ransom received his appointment as a Community Development Specialist, he was interviewed by a reporter for the Redwood City Tribune, and the results of the interview were reported in the February 8, 1972, issue of that newspaper. During the interview Ransom admitted that he was an active member of the Venceremos organization. He stated he assumed city officials were

aware of his activist background when he was hired to fill the new housing aide post. He also admitted having been the editor of a west coast underground newspaper which was published during the period 1967 to 1969. Since receiving his appointment as a Redwood City housing aide, Ransom has continued his active participation in the affairs of the Venceremos.

I wrote to the Secretary of Labor on February 23, 1972, enclosing a copy of the Redwood City Tribune news article. I pointed out that the payment of Federal funds to Ransom, who is actively working with an organization devoted to the overthrow of the Government by force and violence, is a serious misuse of the taxpayer's money. I requested the facts concerning Ransom's appointment. It was not until June 16, 1972, some 4 months later, that I finally received a reply to my letter. On that occasion, Malcolm R. Lovell, Jr., Assistant Secretary for Manpower, far from being disturbed by this obvious misuse of taxpayer's money, stated that the program guidelines under the provisions of the Emergency Employment Act do not allow for the hiring or discharge of participants on the basis of political affiliation, and since there was no evidence of specific illegal activity on the part of Ransom, the Department of Labor was not in a position to take any action to remove him from his position.

Certainly, legitimate political affiliations cannot and should not be the basis for adverse action against an employee receiving Emergency Employment Act funds, but is it not a distortion of our language to put violent revolution in the category of political activity? It is totally unrealistic for the Labor Department to impose on itself guidelines so restrictive that it cannot take into account an individual's active participation in an organization devoted to the overthrow of the Government. If this is the Department's idea of being consistent with public service guidelines under the act, then it is high time to draw up new guidelines, particularly for those individuals who are occupying positions of responsibility.

If there is one thing that is of vital concern to all of us—it is what is done with the people's money—the money they appropriate through us for various Federal undertakings. The taxpayers of the United States, whose incomes are depleted each year by a multibillion dollar defense budget to insure the security of the Nation, are being further tapped to insure the comfortable Federal financial security of an individual whose conduct demonstrates deep and abiding hostility to the United States. This certainly constitutes a maladministration of the act and a perversion of our responsibility to the taxpayers.

Mr. Speaker, the Venceremos is not just an insignificant extremist group. It has regularly conducted classes in revolutionary tactics, guerrilla warfare, and sabotage, as well as holding periodic training sessions in the use of rifles, handguns, and automatic weapons. It is an organization ready to take up arms against the Government. Although some judicial decisions insist on very broad permissiveness under the protection of

the first amendment, we are not bound to subsidize the participants in revolutionary planning. Eminent jurists have declared that the Constitution is not a suicide pact.

Since the Department of Labor has indicated that Ransom's employment is consistent with the public service guidelines under the act, I must question how many more David Ransoms are receiving Federal doles.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure many of our colleagues will agree that it is clearly not in the public interest to allocate Federal funds to an individual who favors the violent overthrow of our democratic society. But it is not enough to abhor this situation. It calls for action on the part of the Secretary of Labor, who has the responsibility for the administration of the Emergency Employment Act. Surely, it is not asking too much for the Secretary to counsel the State and local governments that persons who are active in the affairs of revolutionary organizations should not be eligible for responsible positions under the provisions of the act. It seems to me that the public service employment guidelines must be thoroughly reviewed by the Labor Department to determine what corrective measures are necessary in coping with this type of situation. If the dilemma cannot be resolved by administrative regulations, then it is the obligation of the Secretary to make recommendations for remedial legislation.

I am hopeful that the Secretary of Labor will take appropriate steps to rectify this situation, without making it necessary for the Congress to consider some form of amendment to the act, establishing conditions of employment which are more clearly in the national interest.

I insert at this point in my remarks articles from the Redwood City Tribune and Birmingham News along with copies of my correspondence with the Department of Labor in regard to this matter:

[From the Redwood City (Calif.) Tribune, Feb. 8, 1972]

RANSOM HIRED FOR RC STAFF
(By Ken Rowe)

David Ransom, a 31-year-old former college instructor, underground press editor, anti-war and civil rights activist, ghost writer and congressional candidate, has been hired as a staff aide to work with the Redwood City Housing Concerns Committee.

Ransom has been assigned to work in the city's Planning Department office. He will be paid \$889 per month, under the federal Emergency Employment Act, to aid the committee. A primary concern of the committee is to foster development of low-income housing in the city.

A native of New York and a graduate of Harvard University, Ransom, who earned a master's degree in English from Stanford, quit Stanford's doctoral program "to work in the community." He had worked at Stanford as a teaching assistant and English instructor.

Ransom was an editor of the Peninsula Observer, an "underground" bi-weekly tabloid which ended publication on the Peninsula in September of 1969.

An anti-war activist since 1965, Ransom was the 1968 Peace and Freedom Party candidate in the 11th Congressional District, running against incumbent Rep. Paul N. (Pete) McCloskey Jr., and San Bruno Democrat Urban Whitaker. Ransom culled only

a couple of thousand votes, but presented an anti-war platform which political observers termed "articulate."

Ransom was a leader in his successful, residential fight which blocked the Willow Expressway project in Menlo Park last year, an effort which he said "saved 400 units of low-and-moderate-income housing."

Viewed by some observers as a "radical," Ransom is a member of the revolutionary Venceremos organization. He said he assumes city officials were aware of his activist background when he was hired to fill the new housing aide post, but added in an interview that the format of application forms precluded listing of his political affiliations.

Ransom, a bachelor and a resident of 410 Park St., Redwood City, recently has been unemployed. He has been associated with the Pacific Studies Center, a humanities research organization, since 1969.

Ransom also was the ghost-writer for "P.O.W., Two Years With the Viet Cong," a book by George E. Smith, a former U.S. Army Green Beret soldier captured by the Viet Cong and later released. Smith's story is, in part, sympathetic to the Viet Cong.

[From the Birmingham News, July 27, 1972]
TAX MONEY PAYS GOOD SALARY TO COMMUNIST REVOLUTIONARY

(By Robert S. Allen)

WASHINGTON.—Money voted by Congress to create employment is being used to pay good salaries to avowed Communist revolutionaries and other extremists.

How many is not known. But in one definitely established case, the Labor Department is refusing to do anything on the ground that it's up to the local authorities who hired the Communist revolutionary.

That was the startling brush-off experienced by Rep. Richard Ichord, D-Mo., chairman of the House Internal Security Committee, when he asked Labor Secretary James Hodgson to crack down. After months of stalling, Ichord finally got a letter from Assistant Secretary Malcolm Lovell passing the buck to the local officials.

Indignantly, Ichord told Lovell:

"In view of the findings of the Internal Security Committee that the Revolutionary Union and Venceremos organizations constitute a potential threat to the internal security of the United States, it is difficult for me to justify the expenditure of Federal funds for the salary of a publicly admitted active member of the Venceremos."

The Communist extremist is being paid \$868 a month by the Redwood City, Calif. Housing Concerns Committee—with funds provided by the Emergency Employment Act.

This measure, passed by Congress in 1971 with a \$750 million appropriation, authorizes the Secretary of Labor to enter into contracts with units of Federal, state and local governments, public agencies and institutions to undertake public service projects designed to create jobs—with the U.S. Treasury paying the bill.

Last February, Ichord got wind that the Redwood City agency had hired an admitted member of the Venceremos and wrote the Labor Secretary citing the extremist nature of the Venceremos—a "violence-prone splinter of the Maoist Revolutionary Union."

Ichord pointed out that sworn testimony, in the hands of his committee "clearly established that both organizations are Marxist-Leninist groups unalterably devoted to the idea that violent revolution in the United States is inevitable and desirable, and that members of these groups expect to take an active, armed part in the anticipated revolution."

"I know you will agree that the payment of Federal funds to one who is actively working with an organization devoted to the overthrow of the government by force and

violence is a serious misuse of the taxpayers' money."

Chairman Ichord was sorely mistaken!

Not only was the Labor Department apparently unconcerned, but it took its leisurely time to tell him so, and then only after Ichord wrote a second letter asking what was going on. Again, several months elapsed before he finally heard from Assistant Secretary Lovell, who loftily disclaimed Labor Department responsibility on three typically bureaucratic grounds:

The city hired the Venceremos Communist revolutionary and is paying him \$868 a month to develop "new approaches to solving low-income housing problems."

The city is satisfied with the job he is doing and "as long as his performance remains satisfactory, they have no problem with his continuing in the position."

The Redwood City personnel officer maintains there is no "violation of the Public Employment Program guidelines."

In this alleged technicality, Assistant Secretary Lovell fully concurred. He informed Ichord:

"As our program guidelines do not allow for the hiring or discharging of participants on the basis of political affiliation, and we have delegated authority to hire within our guidelines to agent jurisdictions . . . the Department is not in a position to take any action to remove him from his position."

Understandably, Rep. Ichord was shocked and outraged. In reply, he sharply reprimanded the Labor Department:

"It appears to me that the difficulty lies in inadequate Public Employment Program guidelines. Certainly, legitimate political affiliations cannot be the basis for adverse action against an employee under the program, but I believe it is totally unrealistic to impose guidelines so restricted that you cannot take into account an employee's active participation in an organization devoted to the overthrow of our government."

In a 200-page report published last month, titled "America's Maoists: The Revolutionary Union, The Venceremos Organization," the Internal Security Committee, brands them as the "two principal Maoist organizations in the U.S." Also that they are "a part of the larger revolutionary scene and adds significantly to the sound and fury of the politically disaffected."

"By constant emphasis on firearms in the context of their use against police and public authorities," continues the report, "they create a climate encouraging to those inclined to resolve grievances against the government by violent action . . . They have gathered firearms and explosives and have trained members in their use under anticipated guerrilla warfare conditions."

"The Revolutionary Union already had one delegation in Red China. Members of RU were ordered to seek employment in plants having military contracts and in telephone companies."

According to the report the Revolutionary Union was formed in 1968 in Palo Alto, Calif., with the prime tenet of "an armed overthrow of the government." Principal organizers included "II. Bruce Franklin, a dedicated Communist revolutionary who was a professor at Stanford University, his wife Jane Franklin, Robert Avakian, a leftist political activist in the San Francisco-Berkeley area, and Leibel Bergman, a dedicated longtime Communist."

In January 1971, there was a split in the RU organization over basic ideological differences. Dissidents, under the leadership of Bruce Franklin, formed their own organization with the name Venceremos.

This group has no known connection with the Venceremos Brigade, made up of U.S. youths who have gone to Cuba for the ostensible purpose of cutting cane. Most of them are members of the leftist Students

for a Democratic Society, which several years ago produced a violence-prone, extremist splinter group called Weathermen.

Early this year, the Revolutionary Union published a pamphlet in which it described itself as a "national Communist organization made up mainly of workers, students, blacks, browns, Asians, native Americans and whites." It also declares, "We must join together into a single Communist party, with the discipline, division of labor, and strategy and tactics capable of leading the immediate struggle of the people and, when the time is right, organizing the people to deal the death blow to the imperialist-capitalist system."

FEBRUARY 23, 1972.

HON. JAMES D. HODGSON,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I am enclosing a copy of a newspaper article which alleges that one David Ransom, an admitted member of the revolutionary organization "Venceremos" was appointed to an \$868.00 per month job with the Redwood City, California Housing Concerns Committee and that his salary will be paid from Emergency Employment Act funds. I understand that this Act is administered by the Department of Labor.

The Committee on Internal Security heard testimony in October, 1971 concerning the Revolutionary Union and its more violence-prone splinter group, Venceremos, which clearly established that both organizations are Marxist-Leninist groups unalterably devoted to the idea that violent revolution in the United States is inevitable, and desirable, and that the members of those groups expect to take an active, armed part in the anticipated revolution.

I know you will agree that the payment of Federal funds to one who is actively working with an organization devoted to the overthrow of the Government by force and violence is a serious misuse of the taxpayers' money.

I will be most appreciative if you will furnish me with facts concerning the allegations in the enclosed article.

Very truly yours,

RICHARD H. ICHORD,
Chairman.

APRIL 11, 1972.

HON. JAMES D. HODGSON,
Secretary of Labor, U. S. Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Under date of February 23, 1972 I wrote to the Department calling attention to a newspaper article which alleged that one David Ransom, a member of the revolutionary organization "Venceremos," has been appointed to a job with the Redwood City Housing Concerns Committee and that his salary would be paid from funds administered by the Department of Labor. I expressed my view that payment of Federal funds to a member of an organization seeking the overthrow of the government was a misuse of taxpayers' money and I requested facts concerning these allegations.

As of this date I have not received a reply to my letter. I would be most appreciative for an early response to my inquiry about this matter.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD H. ICHORD,
Chairman.

MAY 15, 1972.

HON. JAMES D. HODGSON,
Secretary of Labor, U.S. Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I have not as yet received a response to my request of February 23, 1972 for information pertaining to an allegation that the salary of David Ransom, a member of a revolutionary organization,

September 6, 1972

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

29647

would be paid from funds administered by your Department.

The prompt attention of your Department to this inquiry of nearly three months ago and my letter of reminder of April 11 would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD H. ICHORD,
Chairman.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
Washington, D.C., June 16, 1972.

Hon. RICHARD H. ICHORD,
Chairman, Committee on Internal Security,
House of Representatives, Washington,
D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am very sorry for the delay in responding to your letters. We have made inquiries through our regional office concerning Mr. David Ransom and have now received a reply.

Mr. Ransom was hired by Redwood City on January 31, 1972 as a Community Development Specialist. His job has to do with developing new approaches to solving low income housing problems.

The City is aware of the article from the Redwood City Tribune dated February 8, 1972, which you enclosed with your letter. The City states that they are satisfied with Mr. Ransom's performance during the time he has been on the job and that as long as his performance remains satisfactory, they have no problems with his continuing in his present position.

The City personnel office takes the position that there has been no violation of the Public Employment Program guidelines. The project officer concurs with this position.

As our program guidelines do not allow for the hiring or discharging of participants on the basis of political affiliation, and we have delegated authority to hire within our guidelines to agent jurisdictions on one hand, and as we have only the allegations of a newspaper article and no evidence of specific illegal activity on the part of Mr. Ransom on the other hand, the Department is not in a position at this time to take any action to remove him from his position.

We have also reviewed the City's position and the PEP guidelines with our Solicitor's Office. It is their opinion that if there is no evidence of illegal activity or poor program performance, we should not interfere with the City's hiring and selection process.

If I can be of further assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,

MALCOLM R. LOVELL, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary for Manpower.

JUNE 26, 1972.

MALCOLM H. LOVELL, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary for Manpower, U.S. Department of Labor, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Manpower, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. LOVELL: Coincidental to the receipt of your letter concerning the employment of admitted Venceramos member David Ransom by Redwood City, California under the Emergency Employment Act, I have just submitted a report to the House furnishing details concerning the revolutionary objectives of the Revolutionary Union and Venceramos. I am enclosing a copy of the report for your information and guidance. Information concerning Ransom appears on pages 124-6 and 131.

In view of the findings of the Committee on Internal Security that the Revolutionary Union and Venceramos organizations constitute a potential threat to the internal security of the United States it is difficult for me to justify the expenditure of Federal funds for the salary of a publicly admitted active member of Venceramos.

It appears to me that the difficulty lies in inadequate Public Employment Program

guidelines. Certainly, legitimate political affiliations cannot be the basis for adverse action against an employee under the above program but I believe it is totally unrealistic to impose on yourselves guidelines so restrictive that you cannot take into account an employee's active participation in an organization devoted to the overthrow of the Government.

Very truly yours,

RICHARD H. ICHORD,
Chairman.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
Washington, D.C., August 25, 1972.

Hon. RICHARD H. ICHORD,
Chairman, Committee on Internal Security,
House of Representatives, Washington,
D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter of June 26, 1972, in which you enclose a copy of your Committee's report to the House on the objectives of the Revolutionary Union and the Venceramos Organization. This report contains information about Mr. David Ransom, a Public Employment Program participant in Redwood City, California, about whom we have had previous correspondence.

We certainly share your concern about the appropriateness of Mr. Ransom's employment. However, the Public Employment Program gives to local elected officials maximum flexibility in the design of the program and the selection and rejection of individual applicants for employment. Therefore, as long as a local jurisdiction is operating its Public Employment Program in keeping with the constraints of the Act and the Regulations and Guidelines issued pursuant thereto, we do not feel it appropriate for the Federal Government to intervene in what is essentially a local personnel transaction.

We have, however, made known to local officials information about Mr. Ransom's background.

As indicated in our letter of June 16, 1972, our review of the Redwood City Public Employment Program showed the City to be operating its program in accordance with the Act. Please be assured that we will continue to monitor closely the Redwood City Public Employment Program to insure its continued adherence to program standards.

We appreciate your interest in this matter.

Sincerely,

MALCOLM R. LOVELL, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary for Manpower.

CONDEMNING THE ACT OF TERROR AND MURDER AGAINST ISRAELI CITIZENS

HON. JAMES J. DELANEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, the wanton murder of Israeli citizens by Palestinian guerrillas at Munich, Germany is an unprecedented act of international terrorism and an outrage against humanity.

It is impossible to believe that in such a serene setting of peace and international cooperation an insane act of this nature could happen. It leaves an indelible stain on civilized society.

I join with men and women of decency throughout the world in condemning this unspeakable atrocity, and I extend my deepest sympathy to the families of these tragic victims.

QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS FROM THE FOURTH DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 5, 1972

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, each year I conduct a poll, by mail, of my constituents. I continue to find this technique a valuable and useful tool in helping me to better represent the people of my district.

Last May I mailed my annual questionnaire to every household in my district in Philadelphia. The results have been tabulated and I am now mailing them to the more than 152,000 households in my district.

At this time I enter this most recent report to my district in the RECORD:

JOSHUA EILBERG REPORTS TO THE PEOPLE,
AUGUST 1972

Dear Friend: The results of the questionnaire I mailed to you during the spring, have been tabulated and, as I promised, I am sending the results to every home in the Fourth Congressional District. This year it is clearer than ever that you want the Federal government to concentrate on solving domestic problems such as crime and drugs and the nation's economic problems.

Many of you made additional comments about the quality of life in our cities. Most of the complaints centered on the fear of increasing crime and drug abuse and the fact that the average working man's take-home-pay buys less and less every week. In addition there were a great many complaints about the pollution of our environment and the quality of our public transportation and school systems.

As your representative in Congress I have tried to find solutions to these problems by introducing and supporting legislation designed to meet our needs as individuals and those of society as a whole.

Crime must be fought on two levels, law enforcement and prevention. Right now four out of every five felonies are committed by "graduates" of our prison system. In addition to punishing criminals for their crimes we must rehabilitate them so that they do not commit more crimes when they are released. For this reason I have introduced a bill to improve our prison system. I am also supporting proposals to improve and strengthen our police forces, such as the Emergency Crime Control Act.

Drug abuse is still increasing. This year I supported measures designed to cut off all aid to, and place economic sanctions on, countries which do not help us in the fight against the drug traffic. In addition, I am a sponsor of the Narcotics Addict Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1972, Military Addicts Bill and the Drug Abuse Control Corps Bill.

Tax relief and reform must be accomplished quickly. Our present tax laws place too great a burden on those in the middle income group. For this reason I have sponsored legislation to close tax loopholes for the wealthy and big business, which would give the government more than \$4 billion almost immediately, along with proposals to help the single tax payer and working couples.

Our environment is still under a continuous attack from all sides. Part of the problem is the fact that enforcement of the new tougher anti-pollution laws causes economic hardships for both labor and business. In order to break down this barrier I am sponsoring the Small Business Pollution Abate-

ment Loan Assistance and Worker's Readjustment Assistance Act, which provides funds to business to help it comply with the new laws. It also gives workers reimbursement for lost wages, job training, employment services and moving expenses when they lose their

jobs due to permanent or temporary shut-downs caused by the new environmental regulations.

Your voice is heard. On the reverse side you will find the results of the questionnaire reported by percentage. I want to thank all of

you who took the time to respond and all of those who added their own thoughtful comments.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

JOSHUA EILBERG.

CONGRESSMAN JOSHUA EILBERG REPORTS YOUR VIEWS

[Rounded off to nearest percentage "No response" not tabulated]

	Yes	No	Un-decided		Yes	No	Un-decided
1. Do you believe the President's program of wage and price controls is working?	16	67	14	(b) Congress has given the President the power to cut off aid and use other economic weapons against countries which do not act effectively to break the drug pipeline which operates within their borders and ends in this country. Do you think we should cut off aid to such countries as Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam if they do not cooperate in this area?	90	5	5
2. Do you favor the President's method of giving big business tax breaks so extra money can "trickle down" to the average taxpayer or do you favor direct tax relief for the individual taxpayer as one means of stimulating the economy?				(c) Would you favor economic sanctions against France, Turkey, and Middle Eastern and South American countries if they do not cooperate fully in solving this problem?	88	7	5
Trickle down.....	10			8. (a) Elimination of penalties for the possession of marijuana if it is only for personal use was recently recommended by a Federal commission headed by former Governor Raymond P. Shafer. Do you approve of this idea?	37	55	8
Direct aid.....	90			(b) Do you favor the legalization of marijuana?	22	67	10
3. Nonessential Government spending must be cut. If you were writing the Federal budget which program would you cut first? (check one)				9. Do you approve of busing as a means of integrating children?	8	88	4
(a) Crime.....	0.01			10. (a) Would you support additional controls over air and water pollution and increased use of Federal funds for such programs?	87	9	4
(b) Defense.....	15			(b) Are you satisfied with the program being made to clean up the environment?	13	72	14
(c) Education.....	0.02			(c) Are you prepared to bear some of the cost of cleaning up the environment either in the form of increased taxes or higher prices from some goods and services?	60	32	8
(d) Foreign aid.....	48			11. (a) Were you upset by the charges that the Justice Department approved the takeover of the Hartford Fire Insurance Co. by ITT after ITT promised to give a political party \$400,000?	70	21	9
(e) Health.....	0			(b) Do you think this indicates that big business has too close a relationship with government?	79	13	8
(f) Highways.....	0.02			(c) Do you feel Richard G. Kleindienst should be confirmed as Attorney General?	25	42	32
(g) Housing.....	0.01			12. (a) Do you believe you are being told the truth by the Administration about the war in Indo-China?	19	70	10
(h) Pollution control.....	0.01			(b) Do you feel the media are reporting the war accurately?	24	60	16
(i) Space.....	15			(c) Do you support the President's policy in Vietnam and the rest of Indo-China?	41	48	11
(j) Welfare.....	16			(d) Would you support an immediate pull out from Vietnam if the North Vietnamese release the Americans they are holding prisoner?	76	16	7
4. Do you have more money to spend for luxuries now than you did in past years?	18	75	6	13. Do you feel Russia and the United States should try to impose a settlement on Israel and the Arab countries?	33	55	11
5. Federal revenue sharing is about to become a reality. Which of the following problems facing Philadelphia do you think the funds should be used to help solve?				14. What do you think are the three most pressing problems facing America today? Please list in order of urgency. (Using a weighted point system, the following results were tabulated.)			
(1) Police and fire protection.....	49			1. Crime and drug abuse.....	37.9		
(2) Environmental protection.....	29			2. Vietnam.....	17.9		
(3) Public transportation.....	24			3. Economy.....	17.3		
(4) Capital improvements.....	7			4. Environment.....	8.3		
6. (a) Should the Federal Government administer a comprehensive national health care insurance plan?	69	21	10	15. What is the one local problem which troubles you the most?			
(b) If yes, which plan do you favor? (check one):				1. Crime and drug abuse.....	43.2		
(1) Federal health insurance for the poor; Government payments to help all other families meet costs of catastrophic illnesses.....	14			2. Mass transportation.....	8.3		
(2) Comprehensive national health insurance for all Americans, financed partially from increased social security taxes and partially from Federal general revenues.....	43			3. Funds for education.....	6.8		
(3) Health care plan similar to medicare for entire population; option for individuals to purchase approved private insurance plans instead of national plan.....	29			4. Taxes.....	6.8		
(4) Voluntary income tax credit for purchase of private health insurance; free health benefits for the poor.....	7						
(5) Establishment of Federal standards for health benefits provided by private insurers; benefits for poor subsidized by Federal and State funds.....	7						
7. (a) Law enforcement officials agree that 40 to 60 percent of all crime is caused by drug addicts who need money to support their habits. Do you think a system of Government operated clinics—similar to the present system in England—which supply drugs to addicts free or for a small charge would help to solve this problem?	46	40	14				

¹ The remaining 18.6 percent included welfare, education, taxes, racial problems, Government operations, and foreign policy.

² The remaining 34.9 percent went to a wide range of problems.

MAJ. GEN. LEO HENRY SCHWEITER

HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, it was with deep personal sorrow that I learned of the passing on August 23 of a distinguished American and patriot, Maj. Gen. Leo Henry Schweiter. General Schweiter was a native of Wichita, Kans., which is in my congressional district, and he was part of a pioneer family which contributed significantly to the progress of Wichita.

He was a dedicated soldier. His outstanding service to our country extended over a 31-year period beginning in 1941. At the time of his retirement because of

cancer, General Schweiter was Chief of Staff of the Army in Vietnam.

His many decorations included the Distinguished Service Medal, the Silver Star, the Distinguished Flying Cross, two Purple Hearts, and the Bronze Star.

It is my privilege to be well acquainted with members of the Schweiter family, and I know the great personal loss which they and our Nation have suffered. I take this opportunity to salute and pay tribute to the memory of a brilliant general, Leo Henry Schweiter.

Mrs. Shriver and I join in extending our heartfelt sympathy to his wife, Virginia, his four children, and to his mother, Mrs. Otto Schweiter of Wichita.

As a part of my remarks, I include an article from the Wichita, Kans., Eagle which reported the death of General Schweiter.

rites for Ex-Wichitan Gen. Schweiter

TUESDAY

Maj. Gen. L. Henry Schweiter, 55, Carlisle, Pa., former chief of staff, USARVN (U.S. Army, Republic of Vietnam), and former Wichita resident, services at 3 p.m. Tuesday in Arlington (Va.) National Cemetery Chapel. He died Wednesday in a Carlisle hospital after a long illness.

A native Wichitan, Schweiter was graduated from Kansas State College, Manhattan, in 1939 and commissioned as a second lieutenant. He entered the military service in 1941 after obtaining a master of arts degree and serving as an instructor at the University of Missouri, Columbia.

During World War II, Schweiter saw action in the defense of Bastogne, Belgium, during the Battle of the Bulge.

As a lieutenant colonel, he participated in landings at Inchon and Wonson, Korea and commanded a battalion in the 32d Infantry Regiment, 7th Infantry Division.

Between the Korean War and the Vietnam conflict, Gen. Schweiter served in command positions in the United States and Europe and held key staff positions with the joint Chiefs of Staff.

Schweiter was promoted to brigadier general in 1966 and to major general in 1968.

He received the Distinguished Service Medal; the Silver Star with Oak Leaf Cluster for gallantry; two Purple Hearts; the Bronze Star Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters and the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Survivors include his widow, Virginia; a son, Henry James, and three daughters, Gail Ann, Mary Jean and Caroline, all at home; his mother, Mrs. Bertha Schweiter, Wichita; a brother, Otis, San Anselmo, Calif., and two sisters, Mrs. William A. Nixon, Wichita, and Mrs. Lyman Bratzler, Lansing, Mich.

STOP THE BOMBING

HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mrs. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, as the bombing of North Vietnam continues and as the mining of the ports of that country continues it must become clear to all that we are not winding down the war in Southeast Asia but merely changing its character. We have replaced our ground troops in South Vietnam with Air Force personnel in Thailand and Navy personnel off the coast, but the devastation continues unabated.

I would like to call to your attention a TV editorial that was heard on the CBS affiliate in New York City:

WCBS-TV EDITORIAL

Subject: Stop the bombing
Spokesman: Sue Cott

Broadcast: August 17, 1972, 6:55 p.m.

Last week the American combat role ended in Vietnam. But American involvement was far from over. Because as the ground war was grinding to a halt, the air war had reached a new high. We find this accelerated massive air war disturbing and baffling. For past experience proves that this is a bankrupt policy.

According to the Cornell University Air War Study Group's report, by the end of last year the United States had dropped three times as many bombs on Indochina than were dropped on all of Europe, Asia and Africa in World War II. But this brutal punishment did not bring North Vietnam to its knees—nor did the bombing prevent supplies from reaching its troops. Rather the population of North Vietnam was mobilized to meet the challenge and rebuild the roads and bridges knocked out by American bombs.

Now the United States is once again committing enormous manpower and fire power to the air war. And there is no question that this vast deployment of power and technology has made life more difficult for the North Vietnamese. But it still doesn't seem to be bringing the end of the conflict any closer. Even commanders in the field have admitted that there has been little tangible effect on the war itself.

The bombing however, has had a tangible effect in human terms. For whether it is official policy or not, many civilians have been killed—or made homeless. And ironically more in South Vietnam than in the North. The Cornell Study estimates that there were over a million civilian casualties and six million refugees in South Vietnam. What's more, the devastation of this rural society has been ruinous.

If we really want to save Vietnam, let's stop the bombing before there's nothing left to save.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE MOST REVEREND JAMES A. McNULTY

HON. HENRY P. SMITH III

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, on Labor Day afternoon the Niagara frontier lost a great spiritual and community leader. The Most Reverend James A. McNulty, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Buffalo since 1963, entered the heavenly fellowship of saints on that day.

During the last decade, Bishop McNulty has led his church in western New York to new plateaus of strength and spirituality, and he has ever been an outstanding ecumenical leader in the Buffalo and western New York community.

Bishop McNulty was a great leader, a good friend, and a fine citizen. His presence was enriching to all of us, and his passing is mourned by all of us.

WAGE-PRICE FREEZE POLL

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, the morning newspaper in my city, the Philadelphia Inquirer, polls its readers on various topics several days a week.

On Monday, September 4, the paper published the results of the survey on the question, "Do you think the wage-price freeze has been a success?" The response was 81.3 percent "no," and 18.7 percent said "yes."

The results of this poll indicate clearly the feeling of the general public about the administration's economic policies. They have been a disaster for the workingman and his family.

As one of the persons who called the paper stated:

Nixon has succeeded in freezing wages better than he has succeeded in freezing prices.

At this time I enter into the RECORD the results of the poll and the comments which accompanied them:

DO YOU THINK THE WAGE-PRICE FREEZE HAS BEEN A SUCCESS?

How you voted: no—81.3 percent; yes—18.7 percent.

SAMPLE "NO" COMMENT

"Not to the working man" . . . "There are too many special favors" . . . "It is only enforced selectively" . . . "Nixon has succeeded in freezing wages better than he succeeded in freezing prices" . . . "This is another crazy scheme of the Nixon administration" . . . Control the government spending and they will have done something."

SAMPLE "YES" COMMENTS

"I am glad he had the courage to do it" . . . "Particularly since the public has profited from it" . . . "Without controls inflation

would be a lot worse" . . . "A public success as far as it goes" . . . "I am very well pleased with it." . . . "For the working man it has been a success."

CHIEF BARRON'S ACHIEVEMENT

HON. WALTER FLOWERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. FLOWERS. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to bring to the attention of my colleagues and others an article about Chief George Barron of the Bessemer Police Department. This interesting story appeared in the August 31 edition of the Bessemer News:

CHIEF BARRON'S ACHIEVEMENT

As a fellow veteran of World War II and among those who have educated children and seen them off to establish homes of their own, we stand in awe of the achievement of George Barron, chief of police in Bessemer.

As were so many of us veterans of the Great Depression, Mr. Barron did not enjoy a formal (i.e., college) education, but got a taste of it in attending a pretty rigid FBI National Institute course.

That, however, was nothing to the undertaking Mr. Barron entered into, in entering Samford University as a freshman, subject to all the rules and regulations (so far as curricula was concerned) as the freshmen fresh out of high school.

For about three and a half years Mr. Barron's days were divided into four parts: school, work, study and sleep, with the latter sometimes the sufferer.

Although there are numerous cases in which people even older than Mr. Barron have entered college classes and successfully completed them, we still think it's a feat well worth commending.

It must have taken some of the stamina that Mr. Barron exhibited in Marine Corps fighting during World War II, for him to have hung in there and completed the course.

In doing so, incidentally, he becomes (according to Commissioner Ed Porter) the only police chief in Alabama to have a BS degree in police administration.

We add our congratulations to the many he has received.

SALUTE TO COAST GUARD IN ALASKA

HON. NICK BEGICH

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. BEGICH. Mr. Speaker, the Coast Guard in Alaska has a tremendous responsibility to safeguard the enormous shoreline of the State with the small number of vessels and craft available. Yet, they have done yeoman service, not only in the patrolling of Alaskan waters, and the apprehension of violators, but in other areas as well. Today I would like to salute the Guard for their efforts in two very unique situations which happened last month.

On August 8, 1972, the Coast Guard cutter *Confidence* while on patrol, intercepted an SOS from what was believed to be a Gibson Girl emergency radio in

the Shumagin Island group. Later they monitored the words "Chirikof Island" and "no food." Weather was poor, and aircraft were unable to pinpoint the location of the transmission. The *Confidence* placed land parties ashore, and it was subsequently learned that Kodiak Airways had placed a group of persons on Chirikof Island 2 weeks before, and the party was to have come out 3 days before the transmission was received. Weather had precluded their removal. Late in the evening of August 8, the

Confidence located seven very hungry people. Case closed.

St. Lawrence Island is in the Bering Sea, closer to the Siberian Peninsula than to the Seward Peninsula. This very isolation can cause difficulties, as happened in early August. The entire village meat supply was in imminent danger of spoiling when unusually high summer temperatures, coupled with problems with the freezing system, raised the temperatures in the village of Savoonga's freezer facility. The Coast Guard personnel took

part in transporting 2 tons of salt to the Island which was used to keep the freezer brine at a safe operating temperature, thus saving the village meat supply.

In both instances, the actions of the Coast Guard were above and beyond the call of duty. I am certain that my colleagues join me in saluting the efforts of the U.S. Coast Guard in Alaska, and in thanking them for the extra concern they have so ably demonstrated in these instances.

Thank you.