

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ARMY SURVEILLANCE OF
CIVILIANS

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR. Mr. President, Columnist James J. Kilpatrick, in an article published in many newspapers on September 7, forcefully presented the case against Army surveillance of civilians.

Mr. Kilpatrick's column is based in large part on the excellent report recently prepared by the Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights under the able chairmanship of Senator ERVIN, of North Carolina.

The column points out that it is still not certain that all of the dossiers accumulated during the surveillance period have been destroyed. Furthermore, there is the possibility of a resumption of the often objectionable snooping carried on by several Army commands.

Senator ERVIN's subcommittee and Mr. Kilpatrick have rendered an excellent service in drawing public attention to this issue.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of Mr. Kilpatrick's column, "How Long Before the Clocks Strike 13?", be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

HOW LONG BEFORE THE CLOCKS STRIKE 13?
(By James J. Kilpatrick)

WASHINGTON.—If it has been some time since you read "1984," let me recommend a return to George Orwell's classic; and then read a supplement to it. The supplement, published only a few days ago, is titled, "Army Surveillance of Civilians: A Documentary Analysis." We are not far from Orwell's bright cold day in April, when the clocks were striking thirteen.

This is a bone-chilling report, prepared for the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights under the direction of Chief Counsel Lawrence M. Baskir. The document achieves dramatic impact by not being dramatic; it sounds a thundering warning without raising its voice. For many years, politically active Americans have been wondering: Were they suffering a kind of paranoia, or was Big Brother really watching them? Answer: He was watching.

The report covers some familiar ground, already traversed in hearings before Senator Sam Ervin's subcommittee, but it contains much that is new. It transpired through the hearings last year that over a period of decades, going back at least to the time of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the Army had been systematically gathering intelligence on civilians who might cause trouble. In the ensuing uproar, thousands of files and dossiers were destroyed, or so it was said, and orders went out to halt the surveillance.

Were the dossiers in fact destroyed? Has the surveillance ceased? Baskir leaves the questions unresolved. "It is unlikely," he says, "that we will ever know the extent to which the monitoring and the data banks have been cut back."

Baskir's report stops at Dec. 31, 1970. At that time, by his estimate, Army Intelligence "had reasonably current files on the political activities of at least 100,000 civilians unaffiliated with the armed forces." The Army then was maintaining more than 350 separate records centers. Some of these were enormous: Fourth Army Headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, had the equivalent of 120,000 file cards on "personalities of interest." At Fort McPherson, Ga., the Third Army had dossiers on 4,672 persons and 2,220 organizations.

Some of the most elaborately computerized files were maintained by the Continental Army Command, known as CONARC. At the press of a button, the computer could search through "2,269 pages of detailed summaries of the political beliefs and activities of nearly 5,500 persons." The information was known as "plink," computer shorthand for "personality link."

The plink on Subject No. 000001641, married female, Massachusetts, contained this derog info: "Has written a number of letters to U.S. Government officials, civil defense officials, and to newspapers. The letters are generally very critical of Federal and local government because of what she considers the futility of a civil defense program and refusal of countries to disarm."

The Army's dossiers, many of them drawn, like the foregoing plink, from FBI records, covered the whole landscape of political activity. The National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, in one coding system, had Dossier No. ZA 00 90 26. The National States Rights Party was nearby: Dossier No. ZA 00 90 97.

Baskir's somber observation, in a concluding statement, evokes the Orwellian nightmare: "What separates military intelligence in the United States from its counterparts in totalitarian states," he says, "is not its capabilities, but its intentions." And he adds: "This may not wholly reassure many Americans."

How did this outrageous invasion of constitutional rights get started? It was for the best of motives: The Army wanted to prepare itself for the threat of internal revolution and major civil disorders. Then the cancer of bureaucracy went to work. People had to appear to be "doing something." Vast quantities of useless material piled up, and the technological wonders of computerized data processing did the rest.

Assuming that most of the dossiers have indeed been shredded, and most of the tapes wiped out, what is to prevent a recurrence of such surveillance in the future? That practical question, says Baskir, "remains to be considered." Thus ends his report; and we are left to wonder, to go back to Orwell, when our clocks will start striking thirteen.

SISTER MARY SEBASTIAN

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, in these days when the headlines are occupied by tragic international events and seesawing national politics the actions of such people as Sister Mary Sebastian often go unacknowledged save by those fortunate enough to cross paths with her.

I take this opportunity to insert a newspaper article which aptly captures the spirit of the remarkable and versatile person of Sister Sebastian. I am deeply grateful to my friends Dick Martin and Bob Hughes for introducing me to her:

VERSATILE NUN, COUNSELOR ALSO WEARS
COACH HAT

(By Pauline Metz)

"I was always a little on the wild side," said Sister Mary Sebastian mischievously as she discussed the two "hats" she wears at Xavier High School in Appleton, Wis., where she is a guidance counselor and coach of the girls' track team—among the few, if not the only women's coach who also wears a veil.

In Richmond visiting her long-time friends Mrs. Freda Martin and son Dick Martin of Twenty-first Street, "Coach Sister," as she is called at Xavier, took over the job last fall as a volunteer when the school was low on funds. "I knew absolutely nothing about track," she confided.

But that didn't deter Sister Sebastian who "loves a challenge and is a firm believer in doing what you put your mind to." She set about learning the intricacies of the sport. With the help of the manual, which she stayed up nights studying, and advice on the side, she said, "I didn't feel it was too much of a task to undertake."

The team of 25 girls ended up finishing the year under "Coach Sister's" guidance with two successful meets, then a second place win in a four school meet, and a state meet in which the team took 18 points. "They want me to come back in the fall and I'm going to," says Sister Sebastian with smiling determination.

Sister Sebastian's road to the convent and life of a nun for 35 years was a roundabout one. Just 18 and with ambitions to enter the entertainment world, she set out for California where she planned to stay with family friends while trying to crash Hollywood as a nightclub performer.

The trip had to be postponed because of the death of an uncle. Then she decided to visit a friend at Holy Family Convent in Manitowoc, Wis.

"I was brought up in Mingo Junction, Ohio," she said "and went to a Catholic School up to the 10th grade before going on to public school. In those days, the sisters never went out anywhere, never went to a private home. Classrooms were crowded and the Sisters were strict disciplinarians. All I thought Sisters did was crab to students and pray." "My impression was," she continued "that if you couldn't get a man, you went to the convent."

That childhood view took a dramatic reversal when she visited her friend at Holy Family Convent, taking along her silk stockings and hoping to have a little fun. "Here I met beautiful girls who had chosen to enter the life of a convent. They had such a joyous community."

She never left the convent, graduated from Holy Family College with a bachelor's degree, and after taking her final vows as a sister of the Franciscan Sisters of Christian Charity, worked in the field in Nebraska, Hawaii, Michigan, Ohio, and California. It was in the latter state that she first met the Martins when she was teaching at San Miguel Mission where Dick Martin had signed up for three months of volunteer work in the Mission School.

In the entertainment field since childhood days, Dick was doing some work in Hollywood at the time. For many years now, he has been part of the Dick Martin and Bob Hughes team, cafe society entertainers who

perform at hotels and resorts all over the United States.

Sister Sebastian went on to receive her master's degree at Notre Dame in adolescent guidance and counseling and went to Xavier to set up the guidance department in 1962. She is respected throughout Wisconsin for her work with adolescents, an area to which she has been deeply committed for the past 15 years. A sign on her desk reflects a portion of her philosophy and explains some of the ease with which she can bridge any communications gap: "All people smile in the same language."

Giving her an additional understanding of the adolescent and their problems has been her own childhood "which was stormy," Sister Sebastian said. "I lost my parents early in life, was raised by grandparents who came from Europe, and felt I wasn't understood by them as readily as if my own parents had raised me."

"I've learned that it is important to have an interest, not only in the academic life, but in the whole life of the student," she said, a factor she feels has contributed to her own success as a counselor.

Although much of her counseling is routine, dealing with the emotional problems of students plays a big role, she said. "They might just come in to chat, but things come out to show they are hurting. These are turbulent years when emotions are at a fever pitch. Those who have a lot of support at home can weather this. For those with no one at home who is interested, there are problems."

Sister Sebastian's approach to counseling is not totalitarian. "I am there to support, not to command or demand," she said. She cited one case of a boy, emotionally insecure because he had no adult support at home, who waited for her every day. "He would tell me these little grievances and then he could function throughout the day," Sister Sebastian said. "It took all year of giving support so he could develop confidence in himself."

She practices what she preaches about participation in student life. "I don't hesitate to chaperone anything," she said. If her appointment calendar is free, she meets students in the hall between classes for a chat or counseling session with members of her track team.

As the only nun among 600 students, she participated in a "Walk for Development" which raised money for the poor. "When we got together for the big start," she said "Someone asked, 'who would sponsor a decrepit old nun like you?' So I was more determined than ever I was going to walk" and she did, finishing 16 of the 26 mile trek and making close to \$40 for the poor.

"The kids thought this was great," she said. "I was showing what I thought of the poor, and not just with words. Kids are so sick of hearing just words from older people. Doing impresses kids a whole lot more. I don't think we have to talk any more. We just have to act."

Sister Sebastian performs at student talent shows, once doing a jazz version of old tunes. She did a soft shoe dance to "Sweet Georgia Brown" at a huge pep rally and send-off for the school's team which was going to the state basketball tournament.

She plays the ukulele and can do the hula, both of which she learned in Hawaii; and frequently performs at faculty parties as part of a combo on the drums, organ, and piano.

She can also make wine, an art she learned from her brother, and which is served at special occasion dinners at the convent. The recipe, which has made the rounds, includes concentrated grapejuice, sugar, dry yeast, and warm water, and "it's more of a ladies wine," she said.

Within the surrounding communities, Sister Sebastian works with the "Fish" good neighbor program geared to help the elderly, the poor, and the lonely. Volunteers sign up

for one day a month, and their work might involve just talking to someone who is lonely or helping defrost a refrigerator.

She is secretary of the Family Service Association of Fox River Valley which offers counseling to families on the verge of "going on the rocks," families who can't afford an attorney or psychiatric advice. In an advisory capacity, Sister Sebastian also works with adolescent problems in the courts.

Participation in such activities outside the convent is one of the more liberal changes Sister Sebastian has seen come about during her many years as a nun. "Years ago," she said, "sisters didn't do these things. We went to visit relatives every five or seven years. Now we can go wherever we wish as long as it doesn't interfere with our work. We can engage in any activity without asking our superiors. When I was asked to be a coach, I could stick my neck out."

She resides at the Franciscan Sisters of Christian Convent in Appleton, Wis. where she lives in a community of 20 sisters. "All have a voice in what goes on," she said, a contrast to the structured life of a nun years ago. "Now we sit down in informal gatherings, plan a few structured activities, such as praying and eating together which we feel important. But everyone is listened to. Dress is changed. We have black and white. Happily we have maintained the veil."

"For the last four years," she continued, "we have had a special guitar mass for kids, letting them compose the songs, music, and liturgy. Our young priests are encouraging this."

Sister Sebastian, who teaches two sophomore religious classes, said, "Our discussions are relevant to the issues students are being faced with. We are talking about abortion, pre-marital sex, getting away from established things, the Vietnam war, peace, the meaning of peace and brotherhood. This is very relevant to the adolescent. They say older people are giving a lot of lip service to this and not doing a lot of real basic loving of each other."

Sister Sebastian flew back to Wisconsin last Sunday after spending two weeks here with the Martins whom she has known for 20 years, last seeing them 14 years ago and corresponding with them regularly. While here she accompanied her hosts on tours of the Bay Area, to Lake Tahoe, Reno, Sparks and Salt Lake City.

THE TOTAL ENERGY MESS

HON. CLIFFORD P. HANSEN

OF WYOMING

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, September 11, 1972

MR. HANSEN. Mr. President, energy supply is a matter of utmost importance to the well-being of our citizens, the strength and growth of our economy, and the security of our Nation. America is currently hearing a great deal about the energy problem—the energy gap—the energy crisis. Call it what you will, the time may be imminent when instead of just hearing about it we will be actually experiencing it in terms of serious power shortages, public inconveniences, and stifled economic progress.

Our present energy problems did not just happen. They are largely the result of the Federal Government's uneconomic regulatory practices and ill-defined and frequently conflicting energy policies. These energy problems, caused by shortsighted governmental practices and policies, will be corrected only if we

adopt a more realistic attitude with respect to energy economics. Some perspective can be given to this matter by realizing that between now and the year 1985, the Nation will have to invest \$375 billion in new energy production and distribution facilities to meet energy demands. It is projected that the U.S. energy demand will double in the period from 1970 to 1985. In the case of oil, the demand is expected to rise from 15 million barrels a day in 1970 to nearly 30 million barrels in 1985. If we do not take immediate steps to maintain our present level of domestic self-sufficiency in oil production, it is projected that by 1985 oil imports will be a deficit factor in our balance-of-payments position in the magnitude of \$25 to \$30 billion.

Mr. President, the time for America to do something about the energy gap is now if we are to avoid the emergence of an energy crisis in the years immediately ahead. Governmental policies in such areas as environment, public lands, price regulation, taxation, and import controls are crucial factors affecting the discovery, development, and production of our domestic oil and gas resources. The future greatness of our Nation will be determined in important part by the energy policies we adopt and pursue today. The future availability of adequate energy supplies for the consuming public will be determined by the policy judgments that are made today by the legislative and executive branches of our Federal Government. Time is running out on us as we confront the crunch between supply and demand of energy resources.

The Weekly Staff Letter of David L. Babson & Co., Inc. for July 20, 1972, contains a perceptive comment on the Nation's energy problems. So Members of Congress can have the benefit of this excellent commentary, I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the RECORD.

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

THE TOTAL ENERGY MESS

One of the most serious problems facing the country is the total energy mess—in oil, natural gas, coal and nuclear power. Even though it is essential to the daily activities of every family and business, few realize that energy has become a critical problem, and even fewer the reasons for it or the enormous difficulties we face in solving it.

What is the "energy crisis", as it is sometimes called? Simply stated, it is a tangled web of conflicting national and international issues and objectives which must be resolved as soon as possible. Commerce Secretary Peterson has called it "not just a security problem, or a scientific one, or an economic one, or a balance of payments or environmental one; it is all of these, and probably more, interacting".

The dilemma we are in did not develop overnight. The economy's enormous growth since World War II required the continually expanding production and consumption of vast quantities of energy. At the same time, short-sighted regulatory policies increasingly restricted the interplay of natural market forces, thus creating more and more imbalances in the cost-price structure of competing energy sources.

The cracks in the system began to open when environmental restraints were first imposed several years ago. These have run the

gamut from inflexible opposition to offshore drilling, strip mining and the Alaskan pipeline, to long delays in approving liquefied natural gas and nuclear projects and to outright bans on the use of high-sulfur coal and oil.

Yet it ought to be clear that we cannot have clean, safe and aesthetically acceptable fuels at prices consistent with the previous national policy of "cheap and abundant" energy. The crux of the problem is not that we are running out of fossil fuel resources. There are sufficient underground reserves in the U.S. to take care of the country's growing energy needs for another century, or longer.

But what consumer advocates, price regulators and hell-bent-for-leather environmentalists are failing to take into account is that developing our potential energy supplies requires staggering amounts of capital, adequate profit incentives and long lead times. For example, it takes from three to seven years to bring on a new oil or gas field, two to five years to open a coal mine and up to ten years to plan and build a nuclear generating plant.

And the fact is that the U. S. production—and its economically available supply—of both oil and gas is now on the verge of decline for the first time. In the case of coal, the ecologically acceptable supplies of low sulfur content are located in the Far West and the cost of transporting them to major markets is prohibitive.

Complicating the situation further, imported oil—hitherto the safety valve for any major energy shortage—is becoming more costly and less reliable. Keenly aware of the growing needs of the U.S. and Europe, the governments of the producing countries are extracting sharply rising taxes and royalties from international oil companies, which means higher import prices.

All this leads to one inescapable conclusion: the cost of energy will lose its long-held bargain status relative to most goods and services as fuel prices advance steeply in the years immediately ahead.

At the same time, higher prices alone will not clear up the energy mess. To avoid a serious shortage in the late 1970's and early 1980's—with attendant blackouts, brownouts, turn-offs, rationing and economic dislocations—the diverse protest movements, the government policymakers, the Congressional tax committees, consumer groups and industry will have to agree upon mutually acceptable goals—both among themselves and with other nations.

It will probably take at least a full-fledged crisis for this to happen. Except for the fact that energy is basic to our society, the problem seems hopeless.

THE TOTAL ENERGY OUTLOOK

According to a recent study by the National Petroleum Council, U. S. energy demand will nearly double between 1970 and 1985. Nuclear power will supply a rapidly increasing share, but—at best—it will account for only 17% of total requirements in 1985.

Thus, we will have to continue to rely heavily upon the conventional fossil fuels to meet our stepped-up energy needs. And oil imports, which currently account for only 25% of oil demand, will exceed the domestic supply by the early 1980's. Following is a summary of the outlook for each major fuel.

Oil is expected to continue to provide two-fifths of U. S. energy consumption. Demand for this fuel should rise from 15 million barrels a day in 1970 to nearly 30 million barrels in 1985. However, domestic output—now at 11 million b/d and centered largely in mature Texas and Louisiana fields—will increase very little, if at all.

If it were not for the possible discovery and development of new offshore pools and the pending construction of the Alaska pipeline, most experts believe that U. S. production would be certain to decline. And this

may happen anyway in view of the current political attacks on the already reduced depletion allowance and the rising tide of ecology.

In any case, oil imports from Middle Eastern and African countries—now artificially restrained by quotas—will increase dramatically. And since they will no longer be "cheap", they will impose what may be an insurmountable burden on our balance of payments.

In recent years, our international trade position has swung from an established \$5-6 billion surplus to a \$6 billion rate of deficit, leaving a devalued dollar in its wake. Yet we now face a mounting deficit on oil imports, which could skyrocket from \$2-3 billion at present to \$15-\$20 billion by 1980 and to \$25-30 billion by 1985.

How can we handle this mammoth financial load? The plain truth is that nobody knows. Another disturbing question is the desirability of allowing the nation to become so heavily dependent upon energy supplies obtained from an unstable and potentially explosive region.

Natural gas, a premium fuel, has been underpriced for years by the Federal Power Commission's policy of keeping the cost to consumers as low as possible. As a result, well over half of our energy growth has been based on cheap gas and this has led to serious dislocations, a current shortage and the possibility of future rationing.

In time, a change to more realistic pricing could stem the expected steep decline in production by stimulating the discovery of new domestic reserves. Unlike oil, imports are not an easy solution. The only overland source is Canada, which will not be in a position to export significant quantities of gas for years ahead.

To be brought in from overseas, gas must first be liquefied and then transported in cryogenic tankers. The entire process involves gigantic capital investment, long lead times and fixed price contracts along all the distribution channels to attract the necessary capital. In spite of these obstacles, liquefied gas projects are being planned—including some in Algeria and the Soviet Union. The indicated cost to American consumers is two or three times the price they pay for domestic gas.

Early this month, however, the FPC imposed restrictions on imported liquefied gas that would make it extremely difficult for pipeline companies to alleviate the gas shortage via this route. Some industry executives believe that this decision suggests a radically new regulatory philosophy which could jeopardize all non-conventional efforts to develop new gas supplies.

Coal reserves are abundant—600 times as large as current annual output. But new mine safety regulations and ecological restrictions have greatly increased costs, while the sudden adoption of strict air pollution laws has curbed the use of coal in power generation. The availability of low-sulfur supplies is limited. And removing the polluting elements from the big coal deposits in the East would require higher costs and prices.

Nuclear power, though a fast growing energy source, is expected to provide no more than 17% of total needs by 1985. And to accomplish this doubtful goal, 280 new plants of 1,000 megawatt capacity will have to be built, compared with the equivalent of only 10 such plants in operation today.

Nuclear development is being slowed by a combination of political, environmental and regulatory hassles over thermal pollution, waste disposal and fears of catastrophe. A fast breeder reactor—which uses a long-lived and clean power source—will not become practical for at least another decade. And fusion technology is much further away.

OTHER FORMS OF ENERGY

Over the very long run, oil can be produced from shale rock or tar sands, coal and oil can be gasified and even solar energy can be tapped. But these techniques will not even begin to become economically viable until the natural fuels have risen sharply in price, and their full development will take decades.

PRICING, PROFITS, CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS AND REGULATION

From now to 1985, the nation will have to invest an estimated \$375 billion in new energy production and distribution facilities to meet the growing demand. Yet these funds are many times larger than can be internally generated by the companies and they are unlikely to be obtained from the capital markets at existing levels of prices and profitability.

The energy field is regulated by a hodgepodge of federal, state, and municipal agencies often operating at cross purposes. Unfortunately, the regulatory philosophy of the post-World War II era has largely put the short-run interests of consumers ahead of the long-term needs of the entire economy, including consumers.

A change in direction is vital to the national interest. Our available energy supplies—now under growing pressure—can be allocated much more effectively through a competitive price mechanism than by the outmoded system of artificial restraints.

Before blindly tossing the depletion laws into the trash can because they are "loopholes for the rich", we should examine whether these should not be increased—and/or new incentives created—to encourage the discovery of additional reserves and to attract the large amounts of capital that will be needed in all sectors of the energy field.

If policymakers decide to place environmental considerations ahead of energy costs, they should establish reasonable time tables and also expect consumers to pay for the resultant increase in the production costs of goods and services. In short, the energy companies need a new set of guidelines under which they can plan ahead with confidence in order to provide our society with the energy it will demand.

Straightening out the energy mess is not a matter of benefiting one group at the expense of another or of enabling the energy companies to make excessive profits. It is instead—or ought to be—a national priority of the highest order aimed at solving problems which pose grave risks for the economy and the nation's security in the years ahead.

FLEEING THE SHIP

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, during the recent recess I noticed an editorial appearing in the August 21, 1972, edition of the Galesburg Register Mail calling attention to the fact that individuals and groups who might have been considered to be favorable to the candidacy of Senator GEORGE MCGOVERN for the Presidency are not really all that enthralled with the Senator and his record. I include the text of the editorial in the RECORD at this point:

FLEEING THE SHIP

The New Republic, as everyone knows, is a consistently liberal journal, but McGov-

ernomics was too much for Melville Ulmer in the June 24 issue. He concludes that the McGovern proposals are "notable neither for logical consistency nor irresistible political appeal," and, citing the Brookings Institution's recent budget study, he points out that "a substantial increase in tax rates over the next two years will be required even if no new Federal programs are undertaken. . . . The net yield of (McGovern's) tax reforms and the cut in military spending would be, at most, \$45 billion. Estimated new program costs looming in education, water pollution control, day care centers, public work, and national health insurance, in legislation that McGovern has supported, would come to about twice that amount."

Here Mr. Ulmer is being kind to McGovern: most analysts would say three times that amount. Thus Time assesses the cost of the new McGovern programs at \$165 billion (June 26).

Sylvia Porter, the economic columnist for the liberal New York Post, concedes that McGovern's proposals could "frighten business and the stock market into a disastrous slump," but comforts her readers with the reflection that Congress would never pass them. Eileen Shanahan, a Times economist, points out, among other things, that McGovern could not conceivably raise corporate taxes by \$17 billion without a rate increase—which, however, he disavows. Her implicit conclusion is that the McGovern package is unconvincing and amateurish.

Down at the liberal Washington Post, Nicholas von Hoffman finds McGovern's welfare proposals "horrendous" and "a pernicious extension of the power of the state."

When McGovern comes under attack by Tom Wicker, the New Republic, the New York Post, the Times, and von Hoffman, well, you know he's really in trouble.

Many long-time Democrats who contributed heavily to the Muskie and Humphrey campaigns are now reported to be heading for the door where George McGovern is concerned. Even more remarkably, sharp criticism of Sen. McGovern is being voiced by liberal journals and journalists who might have been expected to back McGovern all the way.

Sensing the spread of this malaise, John Kenneth Galbraith made a heroic effort on McGovern's behalf in an article in the Saturday Review last month called "The Case for McGovern."

"For months," concedes Galbraith, "friends have kept calling me to say what a mistake it was for McGovern to spell out his position . . . in such unnecessary detail." But this specificity, replies Galbraith, is evidence of McGovern's honesty: "Only an honest and serious man bothers to tell you exactly what he hopes to do." Yet even Galbraith cannot bring himself to the defense of McGovern's "fiscal policies that nearly everyone agrees are ghastly."

Galbraith's suave evasions aren't good enough for Tom Wicker over at the New York Times, however. Initially a fervent apologist for the McGovern economic program, Wicker finally did the arithmetic and concluded that the whole thing "was either extremely careless or deceptive." Going to the heart of the matter, Wicker even questioned McGovern's credibility as a candidate:

"Mr. McGovern cannot at one and the same time proclaim his intention to restore the 'credibility' of the President and . . . pretend that his program for income redistribution was just a casual idea to which he was never really committed. The fact is that it was only when analysts began to show the economic holes in the program that McGovern started backing away from it."

WHY TERRORISM?

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, acknowledging the fact that terrorists are criminals, then one may wonder why our liberal leaders do not recommend that we treat the cause of international criminality with the same understanding and compassion that has been adopted with regard to our domestic criminals.

Root causes, poverty, deprivation, and discrimination are now the accepted targets of domestic criminal justice. Force and injustice are now taboo.

A recent letter to the editor of a Washington paper offers this diagnosis as the cause for the terror binge by the Palestinians:

For the past 28 years we have attempted to exclude the Palestinians from the human race. Can we sincerely expect them to conform to our laws and moral standards while we are denying their very existence. It has been suggested that some of the Arab governments share in the guilt. Perhaps they do, but if we are honest with ourselves then we must all share in this guilt. Israel which has deprived the Palestinians of their homes must share in the guilt. America which has turned a deaf ear to the Palestinian's call for recognition must share in the guilt. The Soviet Union which has attempted to exploit the Palestinians helplessness must share in the guilt. And all "civilized nations of the world must share in the guilt for having attempted to obtain peace and security for themselves while denying the existence of a nation of three million human beings.

If our domestic mobilization to solve the crime problem by rehabilitation is correct, then must we not apply similar understanding to the problems which cause the international criminals—the terrorists—if we are interested in solving the problem rather than in eradicating a nation of human beings.

I include a letter to the editor of the Washington Post from Muhammad Tahir:

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 10, 1972]

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The shock and the shame that developed in Munich while the world's athletes were participating in peaceful competition is shared by myself and the American-Arab community. There are perhaps no words that can express the true feelings of those who stood by helpless as the drama played itself out.

To condemn the terrorists activities is all well and good, however, if it is our true desire to secure mankind from terrorism in the future it will take more effort on our part than the passing of new and harsh laws against terrorism. We must have the courage to face up to the problems which breed terrorism.

For the past 28 years we have attempted to exclude the Palestinians from the human race. Can we sincerely expect them to conform to our laws and moral standards while we are denying their very existence. It has been suggested that some of the Arab governments share in the guilt. Perhaps they do, but if we are honest with ourselves then we must all share in this guilt. Israel which has deprived the Palestinians of their homes must

share in the guilt. America which has turned a deaf ear to the Palestinian's call for recognition must share in the guilt. The Soviet Union which has attempted to exploit the Palestinian's helplessness must share in the guilt. And all "civilized" nations of the world must share in the guilt for having attempted to obtain peace and security for themselves while denying the existence of a nation of three million human beings.

Jay Silvester, one of America's finest athletes, correctly noted, "The Olympics must remain aloof from politics. When they let the Rhodesians get thrown out, they were perpetrating something like this." Whether we are talking about white Rhodesians, black South Africans or semitic Palestinians, the world will be safe from terrorist activities only when we make an honest and sincere effort to eradicate those conditions which breed the terrorist.

What better monument could be built in memory of those eleven Israelis who lost their lives than to build a new world in which no man would need to resort to violence in order to be heard and recognized.

MUHAMMAD TAHIR,

Washington Representative, The Action Committee on American-Arab Relations.

TRIBUTE TO MARVIN G. KIZER

HON. TOM STEED

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. STEED. Mr. Speaker, for the past 37 years, Mr. Martin Kizer, one of my constituents from Apache, Okla., has served the people of his area as a volunteer weather observer for the National Weather Service. In appreciation of his cooperation and outstanding service, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has selected him as one of 24 observers across the country to receive the John Campanius Holm Award. The following summary of his career is presented in acknowledgment of his distinguished achievements:

MARTIN G. KIZER

Martin G. Kizer, the National Weather Service's Volunteer weather observer at Apache, Okla., since 1935, has been selected to receive the Weather Service's John Campanius Holm Award. Names of the 24 observers selected nationwide to receive the annual award were announced by the Commerce Department's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), parent agency of the Weather Service.

John Campanius Holm Awards were created in 1959 by the National Weather Service and are presented annually to honor volunteer observers for outstanding accomplishments in the field of meteorological observations. The award is named for a Lutheran minister who is the first person known to have taken systematic weather observations in the American colonies. In 1644 and 1645, the Reverend Holm made records of the climate, without the use of instruments, near the present site of Wilmington, Del.

Kizer was honored for excellent service as a cooperative observer, outstanding cooperation, and unusual promptness in furnishing weather reports at Apache for 37 years.

An octogenarian, Kizer continues to make the daily observations even under extreme or hazardous weather conditions. He regularly furnishes weather information to the

local newspaper and his records are available to interested citizens.

Kizer was previously honored with the John Campanius Holm Award in 1964.

In his community, Kizer was Postmaster for 27 years until his retirement, and served as Sunday School Superintendent and Cub Scout Master for many years.

The National Weather Service has 13,000 volunteer observers throughout the United States who make and record daily weather observations. The information they gather is processed and published by the Environmental Data Service, another major component of NOAA, and forms a valuable part of the nation's weather history. Like many of these observers, Kizer serves without pay.

**MR. JACK COHEN—A ONE-MAN
CHARITY DRIVE**

HON. GILBERT GUDE

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, I was recently visited by a remarkable man who, at 83, has the spirit of a teenager and who has frequently been described as a one-man charity drive.

I would like to share with you an article that recently was published in Jewish Week about this fine resident of Silver Spring, Md.:

**MR. JACK COHEN—A ONE-MAN CHARITY
DRIVE**

(By Albert Friedman)

You may have seen him delivering a public service announcement on television: his staring earnestness contending with the tyranny of time. He struggles to get to you in the frantic minute or so the station allots for his message—before the commercials for underarm deodorants crack down with the polished proclamations of Madison Avenue.

He's Jack Cohen, 83-years-old, of Silver Spring, who describes himself as a sort of one-man campaign to help the underprivileged. He estimates his efforts have brought comfort to about 20,000 people over the past four years.

More than 50 years ago, when he was still in his 20's Cohen was cruelly stricken by polio and he has borne the stigma ever since: a small, twisted frame that contains, however—as one observer put it recently—"a great spirit."

When polio struck, Cohen didn't know if he would ever walk again—but when he recovered the use of his legs he certainly made more use of them than most.

His physical frailty and disabilities do not prevent Cohen from scouring the neighborhood's food stores, furniture warehouses, laundries and cleaners for items that can be made available for the needy. He is unsparing of himself—and of anyone who has something to give to his cause.

His efforts have earned the plaudits of many agencies and individuals, including the Washington Home for the Blind, Holy Cross Hospital, Little Sisters of the Poor, Colesville United Methodist Church, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Catholic Charities, Trinity Mission, Patrick Cardinal O'Boyle, the Archbishop of Washington, the Women's Interfaith Services and many, many more.

He received the \$500 Thanks Award and plaque of radio station WINX. As a member of the executive board of the National Council of Senior Citizens, he was appointed by Mayor Walter Washington to the planning

committee of the recent White House Conference on the Aging.

IMPRESSIVE RESULTS

Last year he was credited with collecting more than 18,000 garments distributed through Montgomery County agencies, such as the Community Action Committee and the Women's Interfaith Services.

The Russian-born octogenarian arrived in America with his mother to join his father in a laundry and dry cleaning business in New York. He had to quit school at 12 to work in the laundry for which he earned \$3 for a six-day week plus a weekly allowance of five cents. He was a clothing salesman when he met his future wife Adele.

A tenant-activist of the Housing Authority's high-rise apartment on Fenwick Ave., Cohen helped persuade authorities to install benches for the local park, and stop signs, and traffic lights near the apartment.

Right now, he's on the lookout for donations of used clothing and used furniture, all sorts of household items, rugs and lamps, pots and flatware which will be given to the underprivileged. Other items for which there is need include electric fans, washers and dryers, linens, drapes, mirrors—and many others.

The name, again, is Jack Cohen of 1400 Fenwick Lane, Silver Spring, 20910, Apt. 515.

TRIBUTE TO AHEPA

HON. JOHN A. BLATNIK

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, ours is a Nation with a tradition of freedom in diversity. We have provided a refuge for all nationalities, races, and religious groups and have been enriched by the differences, achieving a deeper and more universal identity through the merging of divergent cultures.

As we celebrate the 50th anniversary of AHEPA, the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, it is fitting that we recognize the contribution of this group to the growth of our Nation as it is today. AHEPA has participated in American society in our most recent history by establishing and supporting a variety of educational programs as well as civic projects of importance to their local communities.

But we cannot ignore the deeper significance of the Hellenic heritage which has formed the very basis for Western society as it exists today. Our democratic system is, in fact, an offshoot of the participatory democracy conceived and germinated and practiced daily by the citizens of Greece centuries ago.

Our Nation has lived with this tradition of freedom and we as Americans have fought to purify it and extend the full meaning of its concept in the deepest and most significant way to all our American citizens.

I would like to commend the membership of this fine organization but particularly pay tribute to the local and district officers of the Order of Ahepa in Minnesota. The Duluth local chapter officers John Regas, James Schaeffer, Andres Maras and Bill Grias have given selflessly of their time and effort to

promote local and national causes. I cannot forget to also mention the current district lodge officers John Regas, Peter Dress, and George Patronas who have worked to further the primary AHEPA objective of encouraging and promoting loyalty to the United States of America.

I am proud to have this opportunity to recognize this outstanding group and to wish them an equally successful future.

FACTS VERSUS FANTASY

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Life Newspapers, serving suburban Cook County, carried a very hardhitting editorial on Sunday, August 20, discussing the recent trips to North Vietnam of Ramsey Clark and Jane Fonda. Since their return, both have continued to perform in a notorious fashion and the points made in this editorial are, in my judgement, a totally accurate appraisal.

The editorial follows:

FACTS VERSUS FANTASY

Few people are expected to be gulled by the recent two-pronged attack of leading Democrats in the effort to make President Nixon the political target and hold him accountable for the Vietnam War.

Sargent Shriver, the umpteenth choice as a running mate for George McGovern, charged last weekend that President Nixon ignored a peace overture by the Communist Hanoi government. His charge was supported by Averell Harriman and Cyrus Vance, Democratic leaders who were conducting the Paris peace talks.

This fantasy was unmasked when they had to admit that the questionable peace moves by Hanoi came during the last three months of the Democratic administration of President Lyndon B. Johnson, who did nothing about it. Where were these men during the past four years and why didn't they speak out?

Shriver now bemoans the fact that Nixon didn't take the course of President Eisenhower who brought an end to the Korean involvement that was another Democratic legacy.

As anyone with any knowledge of history will recall Eisenhower upon taking office announced that he would send trained American army divisions into Korea and at the same time prepare two more combat divisions of Koreans in an all-out effort to end that war. The Korean truce followed shortly.

Shriver, who professes to want the Vietnam War ended forthwith (parroting the McGovern theme), attacks Nixon for the withdrawal of 500,000 American fighting men while at the same time was recommending the approach used by Eisenhower. Shriver obviously doesn't know what he is talking about and facts refute his almost every utterance.

Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, an already discredited Democrat, joins with another ultra-liberal, Jane Fonda, both of whom are accused of "traitorous conduct," in assailing this country's role in defending its military in Vietnam.

Both Clark and Miss Fonda, with whose thesis McGovern ascribes, have broadcast from Hanoi protesting American bombing of North Vietnam while conveniently overlooking the Communist butchery of hundreds of

thousands of South Vietnamese we have been helping to try to live in peace.

Clark's mental astigmatism has blinded him to the fact that the North Vietnamese have been given nearly every concession to bring an end to the war and obtain a return of the American prisoners of war. He is so naive that he believes the promises of the Communists whose word is valueless.

With other campaign issues available, McGovern and his party council would rather deal in fantasy than in fact. He chooses to disregard a recent poll conducted among our troops in Vietnam which show 70 per cent favoring the Nixon course, only 16 per cent supporting his own, 11 per cent undecided and 3 per cent for Governor Wallace. Hardly a recommendation for McGovern.

PRIVATE AVIATION NEEDS AND PROBLEMS IN THE WESTERN STATES

HON. RICHARD G. SHOUP

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. SHOUP. Mr. Speaker, like most of our Western States, Montana has much land, a low density of population, and great natural resources. Economic growth can be accommodated easily. Our scenic beauties and recreational resources are extensive and varied. Their enjoyment only needs to be made more practical for people living in other parts of the Nation.

Increases in economic development and tourism will yield more trade, more jobs, and more tax resources for our State and its communities. And for our visitors they will yield more opportunities for recreation, refreshment, and education.

Time has become more precious to everyone. Our Montana distances are great. Passenger rail service has declined almost to the point of extinction. Our highways are becoming congested. Only a handful of our communities enjoy scheduled air service and it is unlikely that their number will increase in the foreseeable future.

How can we encourage economic development and tourism in the face of the costliness of time, the greatness of distance, the congestion of the highways, and the limitations of scheduled transportation services?

One remedy lies in making our State more accessible to those who fly business and personal aircraft. They are looking for opportunities for investment and recreation—and their numbers are growing. But two handicaps make commerce and tourism in Montana and other Western States difficult for these people: an inadequate airport system and inadequate aviation weather service.

The standards for Airport Development Aid Program—ADAP—assistance under Federal law need revision. These standards are promulgated by the Department of Transportation's Federal Aviation Administration, specifically, its airport service.

Most of our communities and recreational areas will never have the traffic to support service by commercially sched-

uled air carriers—but that does not mean that such locations should be deprived of ADAP assistance to establish airports commensurate to their need and which will accommodate 95 percent of the general aviation type aircraft which could be used for access by air to these communities and recreational areas.

Present standards for airport development are often excessive to the needs of many of our Montana communities and recreation areas, since they include provisions for development beyond either present needs, reasonable expectations for the future, or the economic capacity of the community or State agencies available to support them.

This is not a problem limited only to our sparsely populated Western States. Indeed, even the densely populated State of Ohio has found that it can establish completely new airports, adequate for its present and reasonably foreseeable needs, using State rather than Federal standards, at a fraction of the cost required by meeting Federal standards for ADAP assistance. I submit that it should not be necessary for any State or community to overspend and overdevelop merely to meet an excessive standard in order to obtain Federal assistance for needed airport development.

Standards for ADAP assistance need revision to permit airport development based upon a realistic assessment of the needs, capabilities, and future prospects of the particular location rather than unrealistic hopes that the traffic may eventually warrant service by large aircraft. Too many of our communities have developed airports to airline specifications only to suffer a reduction in airline service or lose it entirely. Small communities and recreational areas need practical and realistic standards for federally aided airport development.

Another impediment to air travel in our Western States is the lack of adequate useful weather information. Particularly in our mountainous areas we need more observations and reportage of cloud levels or ceilings and visibilities. The National Weather Service has become too wedded to the idea of using a few observations, mathematical formulas, computers, and satellite pictures to produce its weather information. Consequently, the number of places at which weather observations adequate for aviation purposes are taken and the frequency with which they are taken has declined substantially.

It is now quite apparent to those who fly in mountainous areas that the available weather information is inadequate for safe and efficient air operations by small aircraft. To remedy this situation, weather observations need to be taken in more places and with a greater frequency. This we already know how to do and the cost is not excessive.

While some effort at developing automatic weather observing equipment has been expended by the National Weather Service, the amount of research on this program nowhere near approximates that which has been expended on many other weather research projects. The results to date have not produced a machine that will do the job properly. Solu-

tion of this problem would markedly reduce the cost of taking observations, particularly in remote areas. More effort should be devoted to obtaining a solution to this problem.

Transmittal of present weather information could also stand improvement. Aircraft now fly at speeds which often make it more practical to use information regarding present weather rather than outdated and unreliable forecasts to determine whether to fly or not, and if so, by what route. It seems timely to consider whether some of the emphasis on forecasting might not be better redirected to observing accurately and disseminating present weather to those who need it.

ANTIPOLLUTION PROGRESS

HON. JOSEPH E. KARTH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. KARTH. Mr. Speaker, I am particularly pleased by the result of the recent report on the paper industry released by the Council on Economic Priorities. Pleased since it pointed out the positive progress made in the area of antipollution by Hoerner Waldorf Corp. of St. Paul. The progressive leadership of this corporation clearly demonstrates what can be accomplished if a company sincerely dedicates itself to cleaning up the environment.

It is with pride, then, that I place on the RECORD an editorial from the August 30, 1972, edition of the St. Paul Dispatch that outlined several points in this year's report and gave Hoerner Waldorf the praise it so greatly deserved:

ANTIPOLLUTION PROGRESS

The spectacular turnaround in pollution control by the paper industry is an example of what can be done to protect the environment if people will adopt a positive approach.

Two years ago the Council on Economic Priorities, a nonprofit study group with both Ralph Nader and Barry Commoner on its board of advisers, blasted the paper industry in a harshly critical report titled "Paper Profits." In a new report, issued this week, the council praised the paper industry as being "years ahead of others, such as steel and utilities" in antipollution efforts.

Hoerner Waldorf Corp. of St. Paul was one of the firms singled out for special praise. It is appropriate praise, since Hoerner Waldorf was one of the first to adopt a positive approach to environmental protection. That approach is illustrated in a comment by the firm's president, John Myers, after the report was released Monday:

"The basic philosophy and commitment of Hoerner Waldorf Corp. is simply this: We will meet pollution control standards in each state in which we have a mill or plant. Quietly, without fanfare or publicity, we are working to achieve this commitment, and we anticipate an expenditure of \$40 million in a five-year period for pollution control."

This is the kind of attitude that will keep the poisons out of our water and the smoke out of our air.

The paper industry as a whole will spend about \$840 million for cleanup from 1971 to 1975—some \$90 million more than the council estimated would be necessary for minimum installation of up-to-date pollution control equipment.

Other Minnesota communities which will benefit from the cleanup program are Sartell, where the St. Regis plant has installed a primary clarifier and is putting in secondary treatment facilities, and Cloquet, where Northwest Paper Co., a subsidiary of Potlatch Forests, is undergoing a major renovation and expansion program. Both St. Regis and Patlatch were identified in the 1970 study as being among the country's most serious polluters.

Stories of great anti-pollution progress are uncommon. The paper industry is to be commended for its progress, attitude and leadership.

WAGE AND PRICE CONTROLS GET TIMELY EVALUATION

HON. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I think that a timely and sensible evaluation of the wage and price controls program has been written by Donald Rumsfeld, director of the Cost of Living Council.

Mr. Rumsfeld's article appeared in the August 29, 1972, edition of the Philadelphia Inquirer in a guest column. He noted that the wage and price controls program "served to break this psychology of economic defeatism" which resulted from too many years of spiraling prices and wage increases.

As he so accurately noted, "perhaps one of the most valuable contributions of the flexible controls program has been to create a change in mood."

It is encouraging that while consumer prices have risen at a rate of 2.7 percent, average hourly earnings have risen at a rate of 5.6 percent. Real spendable earnings of the typical worker have increased at an annual rate of about 4.5 percent under the program, compared with almost no growth from 1966 to 1970.

I feel that Mr. Rumsfeld's evaluation places the wage and price controls program in its proper perspective and commend his article to my colleagues:

Mr. Rumsfeld's column follows:

DESPITE MYTHS, FLEXIBLE CONTROLS ARE
WORKING

(By Donald Rumsfeld)

The wage and price controls program has been in existence for a little more than a year, and it has contributed to the present brighter economic picture. Strangely enough, some myths have also grown up during the same time about the operation of the flexible controls system, and they seem to persist against solid evidence to the contrary. It's time to lay these myths to rest; especially now because of attempts to inflate them still more.

The first myth is: The program controls wages but puts no effective limits on prices and profits.

The second myth is: The program has done nothing about food prices.

The third myth is: The decrease in inflation would have happened anyhow without a controls program.

As for the first myth, controls aim at holding wage increases within 5.5 percent a year, while the target for price controls is an increase of 2.5 percent. Price changes must reflect only cost changes and all controls on profit margins are in force on all companies except small businesses. These restrictions on

businesses bar profit margins any higher than the average of the two best of the last three fiscal years.

The price of food is a sensitive area, despite the fact that an hour's work today will buy considerably more meat than in previous years. But the Cost of Living Council, the Price Commission and the Pay Board have attacked the problem on several fronts. First by putting all agricultural food producers under controls after the first sale. In other words; every item in a chain store must be considered—none are exempt—when figuring the chain's markups and profits and holding them under the required margin.

The wage controls on employees serving the food industry is another aspect of the attempt to hold down the prices. The reason controls have not been placed on agricultural products before the first sale is that such action historically has led to black-markets and shortages.

The third myth, that a decrease in the rate of inflation would have happened anyhow, is hotly debated in economic circles. But there is good evidence that price behavior has improved under the economic stabilization program. Those critics who make their assessments only on the basis of the monthly march of the Cost of Living Index across the chart are missing an important point.

An assessment of the performance of the economy since the New Economic Policy began must be placed in the context of the broader goals for the economy. Those aims were to stimulate business and consumer expenditures, increase employment and encourage productivity while reducing the rate of inflation. Not, by the way, eliminating completely any rise in the cost of living, but bringing it down to a more reasonable rate.

The inflation rate, while still too high, was on a downward trend and the economy was undergoing a slow increase in growth at the time that the New Economic Policy was implemented. Why then, place controls on prices and wages? Because there was concern that an increase in the pace of the economy in response to added stimulus to business and consumer spending might result in contributing inflation and a conviction that it surely would have further contributed to the increased expectations of explosive inflation. The consumer could be left in a worse position than before, with more current dollars in his pocket but with less buying power. An evaluation then, of the controls program must take into account what might have been, as well as what actually happened.

This much is certain, and even the most determined critics must agree. The rate of inflation has gone down. Prices and wages have been restrained.

Remember the general feelings that prices were spiraling higher and would continue to soar without any prospect of their stopping? Remember the public's expectation that every time management and labor sat down to work out a wage settlement it would inevitably result in inflationary increases?

The public's only role was to foot the bill, or try to by seeking larger increases in wages next time. The controls program served to break this psychology of economic defeatism. Perhaps one of the most valuable contributions of the flexible controls program has been to create a change in mood.

More significant for the wage earner is the fact that gains have been made for the consumer in terms of real purchasing power. While consumer prices have increased at a rate of 2.7 percent, average hourly earnings have risen at a rate of 5.6 percent. Real spendable earnings of the typical worker have increased at an annual rate of approximately 4.5 percent under the program. This compared with almost no growth whatsoever during the period from 1966 to 1970.

Certainly the controls program is not infallible, and its results are not completely pre-

dictable. But it is fair to say that prices and real spendable earnings are in better shape today than they would have been if no hand had been raised to check inflation.

THE OLYMPIC TERROR

HON. JAMES A. BYRNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support House Resolution 1106, which condemns the barbarous actions in Munich of the Palestinian Arab terrorists, expresses the sympathy of the United States for the families and friends of the innocent Israeli Olympians, and which calls upon the civilized nations to deny sanctuary and support to terrorists.

That a peaceful institution such as the Olympic games should be perverted to the most base exploitation by a band of international renegades for the inhumane stage of wanton, wholesale murder is indeed the vilest corruption of civilized man. In the Olympic tradition, wars, and political conflicts stopped to allow the athletes to engage in their contests of skill and strength; but the tradition has been violated by these terrorists who invaded the Olympic Village to perform their heinous acts.

Were that not enough, the targets of the attack were the athletes from the State of Israel. For 25 years, the Israeli people have lived in a state of siege, constantly harassed and pummeled by Arab guns, continually provoked by the machinations of Arab criminals, and perpetually threatened by knives and bombs waiting in the night in the hands of cowardly assassins. Now the assassins have struck again, this time in what had been an atmosphere of international cooperation and brotherhood. That the assassins strike at all is appalling, but that they should choose to strike the innocent in the refuge of Olympic spirit is incomprehensible. The terrorists are, as the resolution suggests, uncivilized and undeserving of membership in the family of man.

Our immediate concern at this moment is to express, as best we can, our profound sympathy to the State of Israel, to the Israeli people, and particularly to the loved ones of the slain athletes, for the momentous loss they have incurred. But we must fulfill the intended meaning of our resolution and do what we can to stop these witless animals from further crimes. Every nation should turn its back on the terrorists, deny them sanctuary, deny them encouragement, and deny them the resources to continue on their trail of death and insanity. It is astonishing to me that some nations have said nothing of these crimes, that they remain silent and do not speak out against terror. Their silence assumes in the minds of the terrorists the proportions of assent and encouragement for their acts. It should be the accepted policy of this and every other nation to isolate through the strictest sanctions any nation or people who encourage terrorists.

THE AMERICAN DREAM

HON. JACK EDWARDS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I invite the attention of my colleagues in the House to an article which appeared in yesterday's Mobile Press Register. It tells the story of the realization of the American dream and is a fitting testimonial to a man who has made that dream work. As the subject of the article, Joe Moore states:

To succeed you have to like to work and to work hard.

We are all proud of Joe Moore, and I include his story as a part of the RECORD:

LONG HOURS REMAIN UNCHANGED FOR

SEAFOOD TYCOON

(By John Odom)

BAYOU LA BATRE.—Blood, sweat and tears is no rock musical group to Joe Moore.

It is, rather, what he gave of himself to become the first black seafood tycoon in Bayou La Batre, owner of Joe's Seafood.

Starting in 1964 with a pickup truck and an idea, he now presides over a seafood business which is worth more than a million dollars.

But there were years of 16-hour days and many a day stretched to 24 hours. And there were few days off for the man who was determined that the only place he cared to occupy was at the top.

Early each morning, regardless of the weather, Moore would load his pickup with crates of seafood and begin his work day selling and delivering fish throughout the Mobile area. Just as soon as he finished working the Mobile area, he again loaded the pickup, but this time drove to New Orleans where he had customers.

He also picked up more seafood for the next day's distribution in the Mobile area. This Mobile-to-New Orleans run was done five days a week for two and a half years.

FIRST EXPANSION

In 1968 his little business enterprise was successful enough to allow him to buy a boat. The boat enabled him to catch his own supply of seafood in addition to that which he received from New Orleans retailers. His business has continued to prosper and today he owns a large wholesale seafood business.

The pickup Moore used to deliver fish is gone now, replaced by many trucks making the daily run that their predecessor used to make.

But the trucks now cover more than Mobile and New Orleans. Joe Moore seafood is delivered along the Atlantic Coast as far as New York.

SUCCESS NOT FLEETING

And, instead of one boat supplying him, Moore now owns four, has four under construction and has contracts with 30 more owned by other fishermen who supply him. His fish business and his shrimp business each gross well more than a million dollars a year.

But Moore, who knows well how to claw his way to the top, does not just perch there and reap the benefits of his labors. Many realize benefits because what was once a one-man, one-truck firm now employs more than 50 people, black and white, on a year-round basis.

"I am an equal opportunity employer," he smiles.

He no longer has to make his daily run in his pickup. That's in his past. But it shows in

his eyes, when he talks about the early days, that 1964 hasn't been or ever will be forgotten. His outlook on the early days is not of bitterness, despite the opposition that he encountered by being black and invading what was considered white man's territory. He considers this as one of the educational phases in his life that isn't found in a classroom textbook.

PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE

According to Moore, "The seafood business is one of the few businesses in which formal education is not really an important factor." He himself is not well educated as far as formal schooling is concerned but is the equal to many college graduates because he is a graduate of the college of hard knocks and having to make it the hard way.

The reason formal education is not of the utmost importance in the seafood business he says, "is because to succeed you have to like to work and to work hard. You can't let a 16-hour work day bother you. That's why I say a person has to like to work to make it in his business."

He is willing, even anxious, to help anyone with a genuine interest in learning the seafood business.

"I got a lot of help from people when I started. Oscar Douglas, who owns Don Q. Seafoods in Mobile was a great source of help to me. His advice and faith in me helped me when I really needed it. Now as his supplier, I can help him, and that makes me happy."

He is currently working on several sets of arrangements which will help some skippers become owners of their own boats. He also encourages young men to enter the seafood business.

"With hard work and a good year a person with little education can earn up to \$25,000 per year. That's mighty good money for a fellow with little education or trade training."

SUCCESS HIS OWN

Since he is sole owner of a million-dollar-plus seafood business the responsibility of decision-making rests solely on his shoulders. So far it seems that he has made all the right ones and if he has made any bad decisions they must have been minor and far between.

Moore is presently in the process of opening a "tourist trade," offering a line of frozen and fresh seafood. This will be Saturdays and Sundays so that the people who work daily and can't get off in time to catch the fresh seafood weekdays can get fresh seafood when they are off.

Joe says that his business has really changed since his pickup truck days except for one thing, the long hours.

EL MONTE'S SANDY NEILSON
BRINGS HOME THREE GOLD
MEDALS

HON. GEORGE E. DANIELSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. DANIELSON. Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to pay tribute today to one of my constituents, Miss Sandy Neilson, winner of three gold medals in swimming events at the Olympics in Munich, Germany.

Sandy Neilson amazed the swimming world when she captured first place in the women's 100-meter freestyle with an Olympic record of 58.59 seconds, upsetting Australia's Shane Gould who was favored to win the event.

Sandy won two other gold medals as a member of U.S. relay teams. In the 400-meter freestyle relay, Sandy led off for the U.S. team and was the first to break from the block, giving her team a lead which it never relinquished. The four young women from the United States set a new world record of 3:55.19 in the event, bettering the world and Olympic record old mark of 3:58.11 which was set earlier by the East German team. In the event the East German team finished second to the U.S. record-setting team.

Sandy's third gold medal came when she finished the final 100-meter stretch of the women's 400-meter medley relay and brought the U.S. team to victory with a world and Olympic record-setting time of 4:20.75. The United States held the former world mark of 4:25.3 and the Olympic mark of 4:27.52.

Sharing our pride in the achievements of Sandy Neilson is her home town of El Monte, Calif. On Thursday, September 14, El Monte is proclaiming Sandy Neilson Day to honor the Olympic gold medalist. A parade and dinner will be hosted in her honor.

It is indeed sad to know of the tragedy that has occurred during the Olympic games in Munich and our hearts go out to the families and teammates of the victims of the senseless actions that stand in opposition to all that the Olympics represent. It is heart-warming, on the other hand, to see the fair and open competition and the good sportsmanship demonstrated by the Olympic contestants such as Sandy Neilson and her teammates.

Sandy is an unpretentious 16-year-old student at El Monte High School, and a fine example of our country's youth. Her coach, Don La Mont, of the El Monte Aquatics Club, also deserves our tribute for his work in preparing Sandy for the competition in Munich. We are all proud of these tremendous achievements.

CAN ONE SHOOT ONE'S WAY INTO
THE U.N.?

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, it is beginning to appear more and more likely that the German Democratic Republic, which we know as East Germany, will be the next nation to be offered a seat in the United Nations despite its failure to meet the requirements of the United Nations Charter regarding respect for human rights.

In view of this likelihood, I thought it would be useful to bring to the attention of my colleagues a very excellent and thought-provoking analysis of the question by the very able editor of Die Welt, Dr. Axel Springer. I insert Dr. Springer's article at this point in the RECORD:

CAN ONE SHOOT ONE'S WAY INTO THE UN?

In a poll taken in West Germany over half of those interviewed favored entry of the "German Democratic Republic" (East Ger-

many) into the United Nations. The motives for their attitude were not mentioned. But they are obvious: detente, peace, coexistence, reconciliation, friendship between nations—topical slogans on every lip, in every ear. Hardly anybody examines or explains them any more. They sound good and save a lot of thinking.

As we know, the "GDR" cannot become a member of the UN unless West Germany opens the way. This decision is the last trump in the West German Government's policy for the East, the Ostpolitik. But unfortunately it looks as though the trump is going to be sacrificed. For East Berlin is pressing for UN membership, haughtily and indignantly.

Let us recall: years ago it was said that the West German Government would only take this step when human improvements for all Germans in their partitioned country were achieved. But soon Chancellor Brandt corrected this. "Outside influences" could also affect the date for the "GDR's" entry into the United Nations, he said. And one of these "outside influences" is the will of the new Secretary General of the UN to take the "GDR" into the world organization (as one of the "two German states") "as soon as possible".

PRINCIPLES AT THE HOUR OF BIRTH

What has happened? Are the erstwhile principles no longer valid? Have they been dropped?

More than thirty years ago, two years after the beginning of World War II, the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, and the American President Franklin D. Roosevelt met in the Atlantic Ocean—"somewhere on the high seas"—to talk about the creation of a world organization "on which they wished to found the hope of a better future". They signed an "Atlantic Charter", which laid down this about the future members of the Nations' Forum:

"They respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live." And further: "They wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them."

It was in this spirit that the United Nations organization was born.

After the war nobody at first considered UN membership for Germany. The Germans, in whose name such horrible wrong had been committed, remained "in quarantine". In Germany too it was understood that a period of purification must elapse. Well, 27 years have passed. Is the time now ripe?

TRIUMPH OF POWER AND CYNICISM

Actually everybody must see that only nations should have a right to membership who accord with the principles of the UN Charter. The reality looks sadly different. In the United Nations palace in New York some states are represented which have many times been found guilty of infringement of human rights. Already in 1957 Winston Churchill said that the United Nations "had swollen beyond the intentions of their architects"; they must be doomed to failure if "opportunism guided their decisions".

A year before Paul Henri Spaak had deplored that in the UN "power and cynicism are triumphing". And seven years later Lord Home, the British Foreign Secretary, pointed out that the world organization "applied double standards" in the question of self-determination for the people. Home summed up:—

"In the eyes of the United Nations self-determination, for instance, is for the Afro-Asians an absolute rule. But when Europeans claim the right, as for example in the case of Berlin and the Soviet Zone, other standards seem to apply."

Shall we dismiss such objections today as naive idealism or as unrealistic romanticism? Are we to wink and allow the view that the principles of human rights are only paper,

but the reality of the UN is tactics, power politics and the utilitarianism of daily politics?

Whoever thinks thus becomes guilty.

STATUTES THE ONLY STANDARD

The protest that one state more or less infringing human rights is after all not decisive, would be sheer cynicism. An ailment cannot be treated by multiplying its causes. A breach of chartered principles and basic rights cannot be justified by further breaches.

Therefore whoever wishes to judge the question of UN membership for the "GDR" must measure this new member by the statutes which the UN has voted for itself. What other standard can apply?

The Declaration of Human Rights passed by the first General Assembly states: "Every man has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country."

But the citizens of the other part of Germany have not this right. Instead they are shot down if they seek to claim it. And nothing, nothing whatever, indicates that this will change once the East Berlin delegation walks into the United Nations chamber.

INCONVENIENT QUESTIONS ABOUT HUMAN RIGHTS

"Everyone has the right to freedom of expression and opinion; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers."

And the "GDR"? It is strange and depressing that this question is now considered almost "hostile to the easing of tension". Anyone who puts it must expect to be looked down on as a mischief maker, harming world peace as the United Nations understands it. The new, fashionable way of dealing with infringements of human rights is not to mention them.

This "second German state", which with the help of a freely elected West German Government is now to be raised to the exalted level of the UN Charter, was described ten years ago by the present West German Chancellor as a "miserable satellite state, neither German nor democratic nor a republic" which could not be consolidated "as long as the red sky of evening over the free part of Berlin evokes the hopes of the people behind the Wall."

MEMBERSHIP FOR A REGIME OF INJUSTICE?

The corpus delicti of injustice remains unchanged to this day. At least 67 people have been killed attempting to leave the "GDR" since the Wall was built. In this period frontier guards fired 1,410 times. Bullets struck in West Berlin, over the Wall, 372 times.

Can one shoot one's way into the United Nations?

The UN was founded when the world was still stunned by the scene of the Nazi murders, the annihilation of human rights and the destruction of human dignity. And now, "a German state", to the accompaniment of further murders, continued contempt of human rights and persistent fettering of human dignity, is to be accepted into the United Nations? And the "other German state", which took the path of human rights and vowed to preserve the dignity of every individual, is to open the door for this step over the threshold? Is it really hostile to the easing of tensions to see in this an act of inconsistency, indeed of unfaithfulness to our convictions?

The Social Democrat Otto Bach, until last year Berlin chairman of the German United Nations Society, set standards. He stated: "Membership of the Soviet Zone (East Germany) in the United Nations, the resulting recognition of its status as a

state, would render the partition of Germany completely ineradicable. In addition, the UN itself would be burdened with new, difficult and surely insoluble problems."

THE "GDR" CANNOT FULFILL THE CHARTER

When he said this Otto Bach recalled the conditions of membership of the UN: "1. It must be a peace-loving state. 2. This state must be able and willing to carry out the obligations of the Charter."

The "GDR" is not capable and not willing to carry out the obligations of the Charter. No doubt is possible. We all know that. And those in our land know it who support "GDR" membership. Only one who has lost his faith in the realization of human rights and replaced it by cynicism can feel at ease in his skin when he supports "GDR" membership in the UN. But anyone who does not regard traps, minefields and prison cells against free opinion as proper stations on the guilty "GDR's" way to the United Nations, will have to oppose them. In the name of the human rights that are at stake.

Or is this not what is at stake now? What is at stake? Into the UN with the "GDR", out with human rights? That cannot be the political mandate for the free part of our native land.

A TRIBUTE TO JOHANN STRAUSS

HON. ALPHONZO BELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the fact that this year marks the 100th anniversary of Johann Strauss' only visit to the United States. Johann Strauss, the world-renowned Viennese composer, made his American debut in the city of Boston on July 17, 1872. It is significant to note that Strauss' initial appearance was made at the World Peace Jubilee, a festival commemorating the centenary of the proposal that the colony of Massachusetts separate itself from British rule. In celebration of this occasion, Strauss composed and directed the "New Jubilee Waltz," a waltz that enchanted the audience and one that concluded with "The Star-Spangled Banner." While in the United States, Strauss conducted 14 concerts in Boston and four more before huge and highly appreciative crowds in New York City.

The legacy of Johann Strauss lives with his music. Hundreds of millions of people of all ages, backgrounds, and nationalities have come to enjoy the compositions of this master musician, composer, and director. Known as the Waltz King, Strauss wrote over 150 waltzes during his lifetime, the most famous single composition being "An der schönen blauen Donau" or "By the Beautiful Blue Danube." Although best known for his waltzes, Strauss' talents created several operettas that have won worldwide acclaim together with numerous polkas, galops, and quadrilles.

Strauss' music dominated the life of Vienna much in the same way as the Hapsburgs had ruled their empire. His father, also a well-known and much-respected composer and director, had discouraged his son from studying music.

At the age of 19, however, Strauss started his first orchestra and played in competition with his father. From that time to the present Strauss' music has regaled his audiences.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that all of my colleagues join me in paying tribute to this man who has made an enormous contribution to the world of music.

POLLUTION CONTROL COSTS

HON. ROBERT E. JONES

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, those of us who have sought means to reduce and abate pollution of our lakes and streams for a number of years are aware that our goal of clean water is not to be had through a magic potion or a simple fiat, although this seems to be the doctrine of many who have come lately to the cause.

A recent editorial in the *Decatur (Ala.) Daily*, published by Mr. Barret Shelton, who is one of the most informed editors in the Nation on matters relating to proper use of water resources, commented on the complexities and ramifications of the price of pollution control.

The thought that every aspect of the water pollution problems needs to be considered in determining the solution merits greater consideration. I commend the editorial to the attention of my colleagues and that it be included as a part of my remarks at this point:

PRICE OF POLLUTION CONTROL TO RUN HIGH

There is no simple or quick answer to the pollution problem. After all it took us from the time our country was founded until now to reach our present condition.

But there is no question these problems can and must be solved, keeping in mind that time and money are vital ingredients.

Recently Dr. Joseph Ling of 3M's Environmental Engineering and Pollution Control Department appeared before the House of Representatives to testify on the problem. The *Wall Street Journal* reported excerpts from his testimony. It follows:

When I first heard about zero discharge, the first thing that came to my mind was not money; it was what is the environmental impact?

I mean the environmental impact because we are doing something to remove something from the system, because we are using a lot of energy and material to remove the last trace of pollutants from the water; because we cannot destroy the material and can only change the material from one form to the other; and therefore, what I was worried about, when we go to zero discharge, will we really take more pollution out of the environment than we will put in?

If we put more pollution into the environment, no matter if it is here or elsewhere, no matter if it is water pollution or air pollution, I call this a negative environmental impact. If we can take out of the environment more pollutants than we put in, I call it a positive environmental impact.

My major concern is, "What is the environmental impact of the zero discharge?" We did some figuring at one of our 3-M manufacturing plants. I must confess to you gentlemen that I had no intention of releasing this information to the public until I learned the answer.

First, what is the zero discharge? From my definition, as a technical man, we can have no zero. The discharge we are using for these calculations is based on the United States Drinking Water Standards published by the U.S. Public Health Service. For this particular question, I tried to purify the water from this particular plant to meet the same quality as the Drinking Water Standards.

To do this, I had to exercise a number of unit operations, such as distillation, neutralization, stripping, condensation, secondary activated sludge treatment, etc.

In order to do this, we would have to spend \$25 million for capital investment and \$3.5 million at least for maintenance and operation per year.

But that is not the point. The point is that while we are using this money, we have to buy necessary equipment, concrete and steel, to build this facility. In addition to that, we have to purchase 9,000 tons of chemicals to make this operation run. This includes sulphuric acid and caustic carbon, etc.

In addition to these 9,000 tons of chemicals, we have to purchase approximately 1,500 kilowatts of electricity.

Also we have to use 19,000 tons of coal to produce the steam for this particular operation. We figured we probably would remove about 4,000 tons of pollutants from the water of this plant.

In order to do this operation, we would produce 9,000 tons of chemical sludge and about 1,200 tons of fly ash from the boiler, 1,000 tons of sulphur dioxide, and 200 tons of nitrogen oxide in terms of air pollution.

This is only about 3M Company. How about the 9,000 tons of chemicals purchased from someone else in the country? In order, then, for him to produce 9,000 tons of chemicals for us to use for this particular process, according to the *Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology*, 1967 edition, I made a very quick calculation.

He would need 15,000 tons of natural resources to produce this 9,000 tons of chemicals, and he would also need additional power to do that job.

Meanwhile, he would produce 6,500 tons of sludge. That is—solid wastes.

How about the 1,500 kilowatts of electricity? According to the data published by the U.S. Public Health Service, he would have to use 6,000 tons of coal to produce these 1,500 kilowatts. Meanwhile, he would have to emit 350 tons per year of sulphur dioxide, 60 tons of fly ash, and 60 tons of nitrogen oxide, plus 100 million BTU's per year waste heat to be disposed of somehow, either to the air or the river.

How about the steel supply that we bought for the steel tank and the concrete tank? I would have to go to the calculation for the steel manufacturing and the cement operations, which I did not do.

From just the use of these major cycles I draw the conclusion: In order to remove approximately 4,000 tons of pollutants from this particular plant, we would have to use more than 40,000 tons of natural resources.

We would produce approximately 19,000 tons of waste material in terms of solid wastes or air pollution. That is four times as much as we removed from our plant.

In addition to that \$25 million capital plus \$3.5 million for annual operation, I think the most important thing is that the present effluent from our so-called equivalent secondary treatment plant is meeting the federal and state water quality standards.

My conclusion is that the zero discharge based on this particular operation would produce a negative environmental impact. If you looked into 3M's effluent pipe, yes, you would get a clear effluent. But you go up a little bit higher to look at the overall environment for the country and you would find that we created a lot more pollution than we have removed from this plant.

NEWS BULLETIN OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

HON. G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. WHITEHURST. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting in the *Record* the September 4, 1972, edition of the news bulletin of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission—ARBC. The bulletin is compiled and written by the staff of the ARBC Communications Committee. I take this action in any effort to keep my colleagues informed of activities and plans being made across the country preparing for the Nation's 200th anniversary in 1976. The bulletin follows:

BICENTENNIAL BULLETIN

The ARBC Executive Committee which met on August 29th in Washington, D.C. announced that the third quarter Commission meeting will be held on September 7th and 8th. Commission Members will address themselves to their role in planning and coordinating the nation's Bicentennial in a positive and constructive fashion.

The Department of Transportation of the State of Florida has announced plans for a water mode rapid transit system in the Miami area which will serve as a connector from the central business district to Miami Beach and connect with the Interama, a Bicentennial exposition in Miami. Currently, plans are to develop a hydro-ski vehicle application, by a vehicle that can obtain speeds of 45 miles per hour and provide service to 70 passengers per crossing.

The Greater Cleveland Bicentennial Commission with Mayor Ralph Perk as Honorary Chairman and Louis B. Seltzer as Chairman have set up cultural, historical, sports and summer festival committees. The Downtown Beautification Committee has arranged for beautifying the city and programming various downtown areas with music and entertainment, and the Cleveland Orchestra and the Cleveland Museum of Art are planning special projects for '76.

Mrs. Mitchell Doumit, Chairman of the Greater Federation of Women's Clubs Bicentennial Committee, stated in the September issue of the Club's *Bulletin*, "We shall suggest some specifics that we can do to participate in this commemoration of the birth of the greatest nation on earth. Let us assume this responsibility to promote reverence and respect for our country."

One of the projects of the Mississippi ARBC is the restoration of Jefferson College as a museum to interpret the history of the Old Natchez District and southwest Mississippi. The College, birthplace of Mississippi's statehood, is being restored by the State Building Commission, the Department of Archives and History and the Jefferson College Advisory Committee. Dedication ceremonies are planned for July 4, 1976.

The Citadel Museum in Charleston (S.C.) is currently showing an exhibition of the McBarrow collection of paintings depicting the evolution of the uniforms from the Revolutionary War to 1963. Coincidentally, staff members Mrs. Dorothy Turner and Miss Trudy Heuer are working on authentic Revolutionary War costumes that may be worn by Citadel cadets during the Bicentennial.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution announces that Dallas Corey has recorded an album, "The History of the American Revolution," which chronicles musically the most important events of the American Revolution. Endorsed by the NSDAR and the SAR, the record may be obtained at local record stores.

The Interior Department has announced a contract for a nationwide study of historic places involving the role of black Americans in U.S. history. The study will be conducted by the Afro-American Bicentennial Corporation with the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History serving as adviser to the project. The department said the study will recommend places for designation as National Historic Landmarks, deserving consideration for addition to the National Park System.

The Learning Corporation of America and the American Heritage Publishing Company, Inc. have produced two excellent films on the American Revolution: "Cause of Liberty" and "Impossible War." The films include Source Readings for use by teachers in a classroom situation. The prints would be invaluable audio/visual reference material for any organization or school.

The New York State ARBC has issued a booklet titled, "Landmarks of the Revolution in New York State." It describes 40 of the most important landmarks of the Revolution in the State, each with an accompanying map. Free copies may be obtained by writing the New York State ARBC, 99 Washington Avenue, Albany, N.Y. 12210.

Hon. George F. McDonald, Chairman of the Rhode Island Bicentennial Commission, announced that the Zap program for cleaning up the Blackstone River is scheduled for September 9th. The *Providence Journal* which is sponsoring the event has invited organizations, service groups and private citizens from around the state to participate in the massive clean-up.

The U.S. Army, which will celebrate its 200th birthday in 1775, has issued a manual for observing its bicentennial in the form of Army Regulation 360-1775. The manual tells unit commanders down to company level how to plan and coordinate activities which will run from June 14, 1975 to July 4, 1976.

The Kansas Departments of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion and the Fort Riley-Central Kansas-First Infantry Division Chapter, Association of the U.S. Army have co-sponsored a proposed National Military Museum-Park to commemorate the observance of the Bicentennial in Kansas. Resolutions from the three organizations state, "Almost every generation of Americans has been called upon at least once to bear arms in defense of freedom, yet America is the only major nation in the world lacking a national museum and study center dedicated to the history and accomplishments of its armed forces."

R. Richard Wagner has been appointed executive director of the Wisconsin ARBC . . . Robert S. Wise was elected chairman of the Wichita Bicentennial Commission . . . The Representatives Town Meeting of Waterford (Conn.) created an American Revolution Bicentennial Committee in a resolution at an RTM session. The resolution stipulates that any Waterford citizen may join the committee.

Communist North Vietnam is sadistically practicing spiritual and mental genocide on over 1,757 American prisoners of war and their families.

How long?

DEFENSE BUDGET

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, I have been asked to insert into the RECORD a series of discussions of the defense budget prepared by the Congressional Action Fund. This chapter on the defense budget is one of eight being prepared by the organization for use by congressional candidates.

In the section I am introducing today there is an excellent discussion of the general differences between the administration's proposal, the Brookings Institution lower option proposal, and the McGovern proposal.

In succeeding days I will be introducing other sections of this excellent report. The first portion follows:

THE DEFENSE BUDGET

I. Military Spending: The Administration's proposal and two major alternatives.

II. Defense Spending Fact Sheet.

III. Fiscal Implications of the SALT Agreements.

IV. Dollar Cost of the War in Southeast Asia.

V. Dollar Cost of the Volunteer Army.

VI. Cost Overruns: An Explanation.

VII. Sources of Additional Information.

Note.—The author of this chapter (except part II), who chooses to remain anonymous, has worked as a defense analyst for seven years in Washington, both in and out of government. Part II was prepared by CAF staff.

MILITARY SPENDING: THE ADMINISTRATION'S PROPOSAL AND TWO MAJOR ALTERNATIVES

By way of introduction

While specific defense issues have often played a major role in American political campaigns, the debate this year promises to focus on the broader questions of whether and how much to cut the defense budget. Three comprehensive schemes—each outlining an alternative overall size and composition of the nation's military establishment—have been proposed:¹

The Administration's proposed budget and force structure for Fiscal 1973;

Senator McGovern's proposal, "Toward a More Secure America";

The so-called "lower option" outlined in a

¹ Four other aggregate defense budgets have been proposed in addition to the three discussed herein: General Gavin briefly sketched a proposal in the June issue of *Center Magazine* (Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions), Senator Proxmire has often suggested ways of cutting the budget (principally by eliminating cost overruns)—most recently in the August 3 *Congressional Record*, the Urban Coalition's *Counterbudget* remains one of the lower options (at \$50.4 billion) and the lowest of all has been proposed by Professor Seymour Melman of Columbia University (see *Congressional Record*, February 16, 1972).

recent study by the Brookings Institution, and embraced by Senator Humphrey.

Our purpose is to summarize and compare each proposal, so as to introduce the reader, presumed to be a non-specialist in defense analysis, to the essence of the controversy. Following a brief look at each proposal in aggregate, we will contrast them in terms of the three dimensions which largely determine the size of the defense budget:

a) Force levels—How many units of each major force type should be maintained? When should older and less effective units be retired?

b) Modernization—At what rate should major weapon systems be modernized? What should be the characteristics of next-generation systems?

Table 1 lists the major features of the three alternative proposals.

TABLE 1.—MAJOR FEATURES OF THE 3 PROPOSALS¹

	The administration program	The Brookings' "lower option"	The McGovern proposal
Total annual cost ² (billions).....	\$89.0	\$76.0	\$65.0
Total active-duty military manpower (millions).....	\$2.3	\$2.0	\$1.7
Strategic forces:			
Land-based missiles.....	1,054	550	1,000
Sea-based missiles.....	656	656	656
Strategic bombers (ue).....	463	255	200
Modernization program.....	(³)	(³)	(³)
General purpose forces:			
Army divisions ⁴	13	13	10
Marine Corps division/airwings ⁵	3	3	2
Air Force tactical fighter wings ⁶	21	21	18
Navy carrier task forces ¹⁰	12-16	12	6
Modernization program.....	(⁷)	(¹²)	(⁹)

¹ These comparisons should be treated with caution. In some cases, very different forces are being compared, due to the differing modernization programs envisioned by each proposal.

² Costs refer to total obligatory authority, not actual expenditures. The figures for the administration's and the Brookings' proposals are average annual costs, fiscal years 1973-79, as projected in the Brookings' study, "Setting National Priorities." The McGovern figures is the adjusted cost of his program in fiscal 1975; the adjustment reflects pricing errors contained in the text. All costs are in constant (noninflated) 1973 dollars.

³ Vigorous.

⁴ Vigorous, except continental air defense.

⁵ Slowed.

⁶ A "division" is the major tactical unit containing within itself the equipment and services needed for sustained combat. Divisions vary considerably in size and equipment. On average, U.S. Army divisions presently consist of 16,000 men. The addition of incremental units necessary for protracted conflict bring the size of the so-called "division force" to 48,000 men. Additionally, some Army personnel are organized into units not associated with "division forces".

⁷ 6 of these divisions would have 1 reserve brigade in place of an active brigade. A division usually consists of 3 active brigades.

⁸ In the Marine Corps, close air support units are integrated with land combat forces into "division/wings." These units are considerably larger than Army divisions.

⁹ An Air Force "tactical fighter wing," the major tactical unit capable of independent action, consists of 3 squadrons, each with 18 to 24 aircraft. Additional general purpose air forces includes reconnaissance and special operations squadrons, and various Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve units.

¹⁰ Broadly speaking "carrier task forces" include the aircraft carriers themselves; associated destroyers and destroyer-escorts (4 to 8 per carrier); a variable mix of fighter, antisubmarine warfare, reconnaissance, and electronic warfare aircraft; and associated underway replenishment groups (supply vessels). Additional general purpose naval forces include amphibious assault ships, attack submarines, and escort vessels unaffiliated with aircraft carriers.

¹¹ There are presently 16 carriers in the active U.S. fleet. Brookings projects an inevitable decrease to 12 by the end of the decade. Such a decline has not been announced by the administration which would, no doubt, like to maintain 16 as long as possible.

¹² Moderate.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN—HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 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?"

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The proposals in aggregate:

The Administration¹ has described its fiscal 1973 defense program as the minimum force structure and budget that could be recommended consistent with U.S. security requirements. Spokesmen have indicated that any but the most minor cuts would jeopardize the nation's security, undermine current international negotiations, and lead to increased tensions between nations.

Great emphasis is placed on the political consequences of decisions regarding military forces. The Administration argues that vigorous weapons development programs and stable force levels assure the permanence of our alliances and encourage adversary states to settle their disputes with the U.S. in a peaceful manner. Particular stress has been placed on the impact of defense cuts on the resolution of outstanding issues with the Soviet Union. For example, a relatively large shipbuilding program is said to deter Soviet advances in the Middle East; similarly, accelerated strategic weapons modernization programs are said to be necessary to encourage further strategic arms limitation (SALT) agreements.

The defense budget proposed in January would provide obligatory authority of \$83.4 billion in fiscal 73, an increase of \$5 billion from last year's budget.² Of this amount, slightly more than one-fifth (\$18 billion) will be used to finance the development, acquisition, and operation of strategic forces—heavy bombers, long-range missiles based on land and on submarines, the SAFEGUARD anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system, and continental air defenses. The bulk of the budget total (\$65 billion) will go for general purpose forces—ground combat troops (Army and Marine), naval vessels, and tactical air forces. The incremental cost of the war in Vietnam is likely to be on the order of \$4-5 billion.³ The remainder of the budget will be used for air and sea lift forces (\$2 billion), retired pay (\$5 billion), military

housing (\$1 billion), and military assistance other than that related to Vietnam (\$1 billion).

The fiscal 1973 budget request continues to trend toward accelerated spending for baseline military forces (i.e., those that would be in the force irrespective of the war) begun in last year's request. The extent of the acceleration can be seen in the size of the gap, this year, between what DOD expects in fact, to spend (76.5 billion) and what they would like to be authorized to obligate (\$83.4 billion). Moreover, the acquisition program outlined in testimony by defense officials, particularly the modernization program suggested for strategic forces, portends continued real cost increases for the next several years. Assuming current plans are implemented, the Administration's baseline defense program is likely to average \$89 billion per year, over the balance of the decade. This figure represents an increase in spending for baseline forces of 20% (\$15 billion) over the amount appropriated for fiscal 1970. At its projected peak, in fiscal 1976 and 1977, the Administration's program is likely to cost near \$100 billion, in terms of inflated 1976 dollars.

Senator McGovern⁴ describes his defense program as sufficient to deter or counter foreseeable threats to the security of the United States or its allies, as defined by conservative planning assumptions. It is said to maintain a clear U.S. lead in technology, to operate sufficient forces for even remote contingencies, and to retain more than sufficient nuclear power to deter any combination of hostile states.

On the other hand, the proposal does attempt to eliminate needless military forces which only heighten international tensions and raise the cost of security. It aims, in the words of the proposal, "to find the line between conservatism and paranoia." Furthermore, Senator McGovern discounts the likelihood of political consequences attributed to changes in defense spending and force levels by the Administration. The proposal downgrades the importance of military forces as "bargaining chips" in international negotiations, and denies the postulated effect of year-to-year changes in defense spending on the expectations of other nations. Finally, the proposal considers military force as only one of many instruments for assuring America's security, and for fulfilling our responsibilities around the globe.

The budget resulting from the McGovern defense program would be considerably smaller than that implied by present Administration plans. The full extent of the cost differential is, however, a matter of some debate. The Senator's proposal suggests a budget of \$51 billion in fiscal 1975 (\$54.8 billion in inflated 1975 dollars). This represents a decrease of 40% (\$35 billion) from the projected cost of the Administration's program in that year.

Secretary Laird and other defense officials claim⁵ that the true cost of the McGovern program is somewhat greater, tracing the difference to a number of pricing errors. The cost factors used in the Brookings' study support this contention. Consequently, the true

¹ Senator McGovern's proposal has been reprinted in the *Congressional Record* (January 19, 1972), pp. 388-401.

² Secretary Laird's rebuttal is contained in a letter addressed to Representative Rhodes of 5 July 1972. It is available from the Defense Department's Office of Public Affairs. The pricing errors occur, most importantly, with regard to: non-salary related operating costs, the military and civilian payroll, and retired pay.

Additionally, the proposal overestimates the incremental cost of Vietnam, and appears to make no allowance for one-time termination costs associated with large-scale force reductions.

cost of the McGovern defense budget is likely to be on the order of \$65 billion in fiscal 1975; a sizable reduction nonetheless.

The proposal would increase the share of the defense dollar that goes for strategic forces somewhat (from one-fifth to one-fourth). Although it assumes the termination of U.S. participation in Vietnam, the bulk of the savings would result from cutbacks in existing general purpose force levels, and a sizable slow-down in present modernization programs. Overall research and development expenditures (R&D) would be maintained near current levels.

The Brookings "lower option"⁷ falls between the other two proposals. It shares with both the aim of providing sufficient military force to deter or counter foreseeable contingencies, as defined by conservative planning assumptions. Like the McGovern proposal, it discounts the political consequences of force level changes and specifies a somewhat more relaxed view of the international situation and consequent threats to U.S. security.

The proposal is estimated to cost an average of \$76 billion per year, between fiscal 1973 and 1979, and is thus roughly midway between the Administration's budget and the adjusted cost of the McGovern proposal. Savings from the future level of expenditures implied by the Administration's program are obtained by making selective slow-downs in weapons modernization programs and, more importantly, by eliminating less effective components of existing force levels. The proposal justifies such force reductions on the basis of cost and efficiency factors. In Senator Humphrey's words, "cutting the fat in the military budget, but not the muscle."

REMARKS OF THE HONORABLE DONALD E. JOHNSON AT THE 54TH ANNUAL NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

HON. CHARLES M. TEAGUE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Speaker, I call to the attention of my colleagues the following remarks made by the Honorable Donald E. Johnson, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, at the opening session of the 54th annual national convention of the American Legion on August 22, 1972, in Chicago, Ill.:

REMARKS BY DONALD E. JOHNSON

National Commander John Geiger, National President Bertha Parker, distinguished guests, and my fellow-Legionnaires:

It is a privilege . . . as well as a personal pleasure . . . to bring to this 54th National Convention of The American Legion the greetings of my 183,000 associates in the Veterans Administration. They join me in wishing you a most successful convention.

I have come here tonight . . . however . . . not only to bring you greetings . . . but also to tell you that The American Legion faces one of the severest tests in its history.

That test will be the preservation of the independent, viable, quality Veterans Administration hospital and medical care program which we know today . . . as the 93rd Congress faces the imperative of fashion-

⁷ It should be noted that the Brookings' study simply presents this option as one of many, none of which are selected as a preferred course of action. See: Schultze, et al., *loc. cit.*

² The best single source for a complete description of the Administration's program is the annual posture statement: Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, *Annual Defense Department Report, FY 1973* (Washington: Processed, February 1972). Chapter III of the Brookings' study—Charles L. Schultze, et al., *Setting National Priorities: The 1973 Budget* (Washington: Brookings, 1972)—outlines, highlights, and projects the implications of the Administration's program. The projections in this paper are taken from the Brookings study.

³ All cost figures, unless otherwise stated, refer to constant (uninflated) fiscal 1973 dollars, and total obligatory authority (TOA). The use of constant dollars will facilitate comparisons across proposals as well as between present and future costs. It will require the adjustment of costs presented in the McGovern proposal, however, which are given in terms of fiscal 1975 dollars. A 4% annual inflation rate is assumed for these calculations.

At times of rising defense budgets, TOA will be greater than actual expenditures, as money can be allocated much quicker than it can be spent. For example, while contracts can be signed quickly, the actual performance of services and consequent expenditures are likely to take longer. At times of declining budgets, the opposite will obtain. Over the long run, however, the gap between the two will be narrow.

⁴ Incremental costs are those beyond what would have been required to finance our military forces in peacetime. For example, the incremental cost of the air war includes combat pay, aircraft losses greater than the peacetime accident rate, ordnance expenditures greater than the peacetime attrition rate, and so forth. It does not include the cost of procuring the aircraft, base salaries, other peacetime operating costs, etc.

ing a national program to insure adequate health care at reasonable cost for all Americans.

This test can be met if you Legionnaires will tell the positive, dynamic story of the VA hospital and medical care program to the American people.

His record-high budget requests for VA medicine demonstrates more forcefully than any words that President Nixon knows well this story of countless accomplishments, ongoing achievements, and even more exciting potential.

Nonetheless . . . I would like to quote from the President's statement on the dedication this past June 16 of our new VA hospital in Columbia, Missouri.

"Fulfilling the Nation's obligation to its veterans is a matter of justice and national honor. Meeting their medical needs is one of our greatest national priorities. To ensure that they are met I intend to maintain and reinforce the independent system of Veterans Administration health care facilities when and as required."

Encouraging as this clear, concise declaration is . . . and it is nothing less than this . . . the fact remains the President needs the support of the American people. So do the Members of Congress who share his conviction . . . and ours . . . that the present quality, independent VA hospital and medical care system benefits not just our deserving veterans . . . but all Americans . . . indeed, all mankind . . . and must be continued as it now exists.

Tonight . . . I ask you . . . my fellow-Legionnaires . . . to return home from this great convention and tell the story of the VA hospital and medical care system.

Tell the story that we are going to treat one million patients in this fiscal year . . . and handle nearly 11 million out-patient visits . . . both record-highs.

Tell the story that on an average day in fiscal 1973 there will be 167,000 veterans who will need . . . and receive . . . medical care from VA.

Tell the story that we are going to add 248 new medical units to the Nation's finest as well as largest hospital system . . . including 12 new Drug Dependence Treatment Centers which will bring to 44 the total number centers opened by VA in a little more than a year . . . thus enabling us to care for many more veterans than the 20,000 cared for in fiscal 1972.

Tell the story that we are going to train 62,000 people . . . the greatest number in VA's history . . . in health delivery . . . that today one out of every three physicians practicing in the United States got his training through the VA . . . and that one-half of all third and fourth year medical students in the United States receive part of their training from VA.

Tell the story that VA is a laboratory for a new concept of health delivery.

And tell the story of VA medical research. Research that freed mankind from the scourge of tuberculosis.

Research that perfected kidney transplants, and made possible portable hemodialysis units for home use.

Research that helped to develop the Laser cane for the blind . . . and the heart pacemaker.

Tell the story that two veterans at our VA hospital in Buffalo, New York, just last month received the first nuclear-powered heart pacemaker implants in the Western Hemisphere.

Tell the story of VA medical research that proved that hypertension can be treated . . . and that, hopefully, will achieve a breakthrough in conquering the deadly disease of sickle cell anemia . . . and thus give new hope and life to America's Black citizens.

I have unbounded confidence in the wisdom of the American people.

In this confidence . . . I tell you tonight that when they know not only the truly remarkable story of the Veterans Administra-

tion's hospital and medical care system . . . but that even more dramatic, dynamic chapters have yet to be written . . . they will not permit this story to end.

TEXAS RESIDENT HEADS AMERICAN LEGION

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, for the fourth time in its long and distinguished history, the American Legion has elected a resident of the State of Texas as its national commander. Joe L. Matthews, of Fort Worth, Tex., was elected to that office by the delegates to the 54th national convention of the American Legion on August 24, 1972, at Chicago, Ill. I have known Joe Matthews for many years and know the qualities of leadership he possesses. By every standard of measurement he is qualified to lead this great veterans' organization, and I am proud that this honor has come to him and to my State and district. It is a tribute to the membership of the American Legion that they recognized in this fine citizen the qualities of character and leadership which are so urgently needed in these trying times. With Joe Matthews as commander, the American Legion can look forward to a year of dedicated service and added achievement. In his acceptance speech after his election, he discussed some of the current problems facing this Nation and pledged the resources of the American Legion toward their solution. I insert National Commander Matthews' acceptance speech, together with his biography in the RECORD.

ACCEPTANCE MESSAGE OF JOE L. MATTHEWS

Commander John, distinguished guests, my fellow Legionnaires. Many years ago I had a dream about being National Commander of the American Legion, but along the way the dream was lost, and I put it away. Several months ago some of you felt the dream should be revived and it was revived and culminated here today in my election.

I owe a deep debt of gratitude to those who encouraged me along the campaign trail, and I hope each one of them is savoring this moment with me because so many of us have worked so hard and so long to realize the reality of this moment.

To the members of my campaign committee and to my fellow Texas Legionnaires, I am most grateful for the loyal support which you have given to me. But I also recognize there have been Joe Matthews boosters throughout The American Legion, in each and every Department, for a successful campaign for the office of National Commander cannot be the work of a single Department—not even Texas. To my good friends in every Department of this great American Legion—my heartfelt thanks.

To the delegates to this Convention, I thank you for the vote of confidence you have just given to me—and I pledge to you that I will work diligently throughout this coming year in the cause of The American Legion for it now becomes a personal obligation with me to justify your confidence.

To my own dear wife, Pinky, and to all of the rest of my family, thank you for bearing with me and for sharing the rigors of this campaign. I would further ask the indul-

gence of my family for the year ahead because this next year is going to be even more demanding.

Speaking of a demanding year, this certainly has been one for our retiring National Commander, a man who has made tremendous impact for The American Legion both within its ranks and outside of our organization. For a really great year of service to The American Legion, will you join with me in a warm round of applause for John H. Geiger.

Under Commander John, and before him, Al Chamie, the words "Reach Out," became almost household words across this land, and I'm happy to announce that those words are going to remain a part of our theme for my term of office as National Commander. I, too, want to expand those words, and the full theme for our coming Legion year at the National level will be: "Reach Out—In Service For America."

There are many, many ways we can reach out to our beloved country, in her service, and one of the most important ways to me will be to speak out loud and clear, on behalf of this land that all of us love so well.

I say to you, there is no reason to be apologetic about America. America does have a need for strong, positive, forceful pro-American spokesmen. As we leave this convention city to return to our respective homes, let us do so with the strong resolve to make The American Legion that pro-American spokesman for the coming year.

To a large degree, the dissidents, who have been all too much with us for most of the decade of the sixties, have fallen silent. Unfortunately, they have left a cheap legacy of distrust and disenchantment with this great country among many young Americans, and with others who are not so young.

By giving undue emphasis to all the negatives—by failing or refusing to recognize anything good about America, when there is so much good to be recognized—these detractors who have talked so loud and so long have created a totally false impression of America among those who have listened to them.

America has indeed made mistakes—but let it be remembered that so has every other nation and every other government in the history of mankind. I say to you, and I say to the world, that it would be impossible for any nation on the face of the earth to match the decent idealism which we have brought to our role in world affairs.

I think, and I hope to prove during this coming year, that The American Legion can serve America well by sweeping away the fuzzy notions, the half truths and the untruths left behind by the spokesmen of nearly a decade of dissent. I speak of the critics of America in the most charitable of terms when I call them idealists who lacked realism.

Those critics, young and old, liked to call upon their Constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech and freedom of expression, not only to downgrade their country, but in many instances, sometimes involving violence, the dissidents prevented other people, whose views did not agree with theirs, from speaking. The exercise of the Constitution's guarantees to deny other people their Constitutional rights destroys the validity of any cause that reverts to such tactics.

I must recall, too, some of the confrontations that have been concocted by the dissidents with The American Legion and the irony of these situations never ceases to amaze me. In the first place, The American Legion seeks peace as ardently as any group in this country. In the second place, the Constitution with all of its promise and all of its guarantees of personal freedoms, would be a dead document if young Americans of other eras of our nation's history had failed or refused to defend our freedoms.

Yes, I speak very specifically of the men and women of The American Legion and of

our comrades in arms of the great World Wars. If the military victories in either of those conflicts had gone to the enemy, the Constitution of the United States would have been destroyed along with the freedoms of the American people.

Yet, there have been instances at all levels of our organization where we have been accused of being militaristic war mongers, and worse. This is sheer nonsense. Members of The American Legion have been involved in war and we know it is a miserable business. We know that if America is to go to war again it will be our children who have to fight it. We do not want our children subjected to the horrors of war, and we believe the best way to maintain peace and freedom is to remain strong as long as there are those who would destroy freedom. History is the basis for the Legion's philosophy with regard to the maintenance of freedom and there is no more sound basis for planning the future than on the experiences of the past. We have heard a lot of simplistic reasoning, much of it from people who should know better, to the effect that maintaining military strength does not maintain peace. Those who peddle that line of reasoning also conveniently overlook the fact unilateral disarmament has never encouraged a lasting peace either. On the contrary, and we call attention to one of the conclusions of the Blue Ribbon Defense Panel: "The road to peace has never been through appeasement, unilateral disarmament or negotiation from weakness. The entire recorded history of mankind is precisely to the contrary. Among the great nations, only the strong survive. Weakness of the U.S.—of its military capability and its will—could be the gravest threat to the peace of the world."

It is my firm belief that in this matter of speaking up for America, we can provide a much needed service to our great land, and I also believe we will continue to serve America well by continuing our time-tested programs of service to America's veterans of all ages, service to the youth of our land, and service to our communities.

And let me close with a plea to American Legionnaires and to all Americans everywhere, to stand tall in the knowledge of your great accomplishments of the past. Stand tall, my friends, in the sure and certain belief that we can continue to improve upon everything that has been done. Stand tall in your faith that through your efforts, and with God's blessing, America will continue to be the hope of the world and that one day that hope will be fulfilled.

JOE L. MATTHEWS, OF HOUSTON, TEX., ELECTED AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL COMMANDER FOR 1972-73

CHICAGO, ILL.—Joe L. Matthews, 59, of Fort Worth, Texas, was elected National Commander of The American Legion for 1972-73, by action of the 54th Annual National Convention of the Legion in Chicago, Ill., at the Convention's closing session here today.

Born at Wick, Pa., Dec. 30, 1912, he received his early education in Grove City, Pa., and attended Slippery Rock State Teachers College, Slippery Rock, Pa.

He is a veteran of two tours of duty with the U.S. Navy. He served his first enlistment from 1932 to 1936. In 1943, he re-enlisted and became a member of the Navy's famous Seabees. He was attached to a Naval Construction Battalion which saw service in the Marshall Islands, Okinawa and Hawaii. He was discharged in 1946 with the rank of Chief Boatswain's Mate and holds two battle stars.

After his first duty with the Navy, he became a manager of a business firm in Fort Worth, Texas. Following his World War II service, he returned to his position as manager until he began his own Linemens Equipment Company, which he still owns and operates.

After he returned to Fort Worth following World War II, he joined Blackstone American Legion Post No. 482. He served his Post in many capacities, including adjutant, vice commander and commander.

He has served the Department of Texas as Department Commander in 1956-57 and as membership chairman. He also served on the finance and budget committee and for four years was Texas' National Executive Committeeman. He was vice president of The American Legion 1971 National Convention Corporation of Texas, planning the Houston National Convention.

He has held various positions of leadership at the national level which have moved him steadily forward through the ranks of the Legion membership, culminating in his election to the office of National Commander.

From 1958-61, he was the Liaison to the National Security Commission, and from 1958-60 was a member of the National Executive Committee Resolutions Subcommittee. He was also chairman of the National Liaison Subcommittee to the Civil Defense Committee from 1961-62.

Just prior to his election to the Legion's top position of leadership, he served on the Legion's National Internal Affairs Commission and was a member of the National Commander's Advisory Committee.

Throughout his Legion membership, he has been active in youth programs, such as the Legion's Oratorical Contest, School Awards Program, American Legion Baseball and Boys State.

Commander Matthews' activities with Legion youth programs is natural since he himself was active in Scouting. He attained the coveted rank of Eagle Scout. He later became a Scoutmaster, swimming instructor and camp director.

He is a member of Masonic bodies, including Chapter & Council, Knights Templar and Moslah Temple Shrine. He is also a member of the University Baptist Church and Fort Worth Elks Lodge.

Other service and veterans organizations in which Commander Matthews holds membership include the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Disabled American Veterans.

He is married to the former Alberta Thompson who has had a distinguished career of her own in the American Legion Auxiliary. They have two children and five grandchildren.

RECIPIENTS OF AID OR ASSISTANCE UNDER THE VARIOUS FEDERAL-STATE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, on October 1, 27 million Americans will receive a 20-percent increase in social security benefits. For a special group of recipients, however, this increase will be illusory. A growing number of older people are finding that when benefits are increased for one program—such as social security—they lose their eligibility for the nutritional, health or housing aid that they have been receiving from other Government agencies.

For example, I estimate that one-third of the elderly people in my District will lose eligibility for food stamps. Others will lose eligibility for medicaid. In 1973,

many of my constituents may have their VA pensions reduced.

We need to deal with the interaction of Federal aid programs adequately. Legislation for a study and recommendations to eliminate conflicts are incorporated in the Older Americans Amendments passed by the House. However, that is a long-range solution. I believe we have an immediate and urgent need to protect the people who will be affected on October 1 of this year.

Below is the bill I plan to introduce:

A bill to amend the Social Security Act to make certain that recipients of aid or assistance under the various Federal-State public assistance and medicaid programs (and recipients of assistance under the veterans' pension and compensation programs or any other Federal or Federally-assisted program) will not have the amount of such aid or assistance reduced because of increases in monthly social security benefits.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 2(a)(10)(A) of the Social Security Act is amended by inserting "(I)" immediately after "(I)", by striking out "(II)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(II)", and by inserting immediately before the semicolon at the end thereof the following: ", and (II) the State agency shall, in the case of any individual who is entitled to monthly benefits under the insurance program established under title II, disregard any part of such benefits which results from (and would not be payable but for) the general increase in benefits under such program provided by section 201 of Public Law 92-336 or any subsequent cost-of-living increase in such benefits occurring pursuant to section 215(i) of this Act".

(b) Section 402(a)(8)(A) of such Act is amended by striking out "and" at the end of clause (i), by striking out "; and" at the end of clause (ii) and inserting in lieu thereof ", and", and by adding after clause (ii) the following new clause:

"(iii) in the case of any individual who is entitled to monthly benefits under the insurance program established under title II, any part of such benefits which results from (and would not be payable but for) the general increase in benefits under such program provided by section 201 of Public Law 92-336 or any subsequent cost-of-living increase in such benefits occurring pursuant to section 215(i) of this Act; and".

(c) Section 1002(a)(8) of such Act is amended by striking out "and" at the end of clause (B), and by inserting immediately before the semicolon at the end thereof the following: ", and (D) shall, in the case of any individual who is entitled to monthly benefits under the insurance program established under title II, disregard any part of such benefits which results from (and would not be payable but for) the general increase in benefits under such program provided by section 201 of Public Law 92-336 or any subsequent cost-of-living increase in such benefits occurring pursuant to section 215(i) of this Act".

(d) Section 1402(a)(8) of such Act is amended by striking out "and" at the end of clause (B), and by inserting immediately before the semicolon at the end thereof the following: ", and (D) the State agency shall, in the case of any individual who is entitled to monthly benefits under the insurance program established under title II, disregard any part of such benefits which results from (and would not be payable but for) the general increase in benefits under such program provided by section 201 of Public Law 92-336 or any subsequent cost-of-living increase in such benefits occurring pursuant to section 215(i) of this Act".

(e) Section 1602(a)(14) of such Act is amended by striking out "and" at the end of subparagraph (C), by striking out the semicolon at the end of subparagraph (D) and inserting in lieu thereof ", and", and by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

"(E) The State agency shall, in the case of any individual who is entitled to monthly benefits under the insurance program established under title II, disregard any part of such benefits which results from (and would not be payable but for) the general increase in benefits under such program provided by section 201 of Public Law 92-336 or any subsequent cost-of-living increase in such benefits occurring pursuant to section 215(i) of this Act."

Sec. 2. (a) Subsection (g) of section 415 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(4) In determining the annual income of any individual who is entitled to monthly benefits under the insurance program established under title II of the Social Security Act, the Administrator, before applying paragraph (1)(G) of this subsection, shall disregard any part of such benefits which results from (and would not be payable but for) the general increase in benefits under such program provided by section 201 of Public Law 92-336 or any subsequent cost-of-living increase in such benefits occurring pursuant to section 215(i) of the Social Security Act."

(b) Section 503 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(d) In determining the annual income of any individual who is entitled to monthly benefits under the insurance program established under title II of the Social Security Act, the Administrator, before applying subsection (a) (6) of this section, shall disregard any part of such benefits which results from (and would not be payable but for) the general increase in benefits under such program provided by section 201 of Public Law 92-336 or any subsequent cost-of-living increase in such benefits occurring pursuant to section 215(i) of the Social Security Act."

(c) In determining the annual income of any person for purposes of determining the continued eligibility of that person for, and the amount of, pension payable under the first sentence of section 9(b) of the Veterans' Pension Act of 1959, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall disregard, if that person is entitled to monthly benefits under the insurance program established under title II of the Social Security Act, any part of such benefits which results from (and would not be payable but for) the general increase in benefits under such program provided by section 201 of Public Law 92-336 or any subsequent cost-of-living increase in such benefits occurring pursuant to section 215(i) of the Social Security Act.

Sec. 3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in the case of any individual who is entitled for any month after August 1972 to a monthly benefit under the insurance program established by title II of the Social Security Act, any part of such benefit which results from (and would not be payable but for) the general increase in benefits under such program provided by section 201 of Public Law 92-336, or which results from (and would not be payable but for) any cost-of-living increase in such benefits subsequently occurring pursuant to section 215(i) of the Social Security Act, shall not be considered as income or resources or otherwise taken into account for purposes of determining the eligibility of such individual or his or her family or the household in which he or she lives for participation in the food stamp program under the Food Stamp Act of 1964, for surplus agricultural commodities under any Federal program providing for the donation or distribution of such commodities

to low-income persons, for admission to or occupancy of low-rent public housing under the United States Housing Act of 1937, for subsidized mortgages or rentals under title II of the National Housing Act, or for any other benefits, aid, or assistance in any form under a Federal program, or a State or local program financed in whole or in part with Federal funds, which conditions such eligibility to any extent upon the income or resources of such individual, family, or household.

SEC. 4. The amendments made by the first section of this Act shall be effective with respect to calendar quarters ending on or after September 30, 1972. The amendments made by section 2 of this Act shall apply with respect to annual income determinations made pursuant to sections 415(g) and 503 (as in effect both on and after June 30, 1960) of title 38, United States Code, for calendar years after 1971. The amendments made by section 3 of this Act shall be effective with respect to items furnished after August 1972.

MEXICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY, 1972: 162D ANNIVERSARY

HON. CHARLES E. WIGGINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. WIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, September 16 marks the 162d anniversary of the birth of Mexico's movement for national independence. On that date in 1810, Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, a parish priest, rallied the citizens of the little town of Dolores and, amidst the ringing of church bells, sounded the first pronouncement of Mexican nationalism, the Grito de Dolores, the Cry of Dolores.

That historic call, which summoned the support of the Mexican people for ending Spanish colonial domination and proclaimed Mexico's right to be free, has been immortalized in the annals of Mexican history. It is traditionally pronounced each year by the President of Mexico to signal the beginning of the independence day celebrations. When it was first sounded 162 years ago, it initiated the revolutionary struggle which was to test the limits of the Mexican people's strength and courage, loyalty, and sacrifice, for over a decade.

Before he was turned back, Father Hidalgo and his army of about 75,000, poorly clad and poorly armed, but dedicated in a singleness of purpose to winning sovereignty for the Mexican people, had reached almost to the entrance of Mexico City. Although his courageous effort was repelled by the Spanish forces, and he himself martyred, Father Hidalgo and his men ignited the torch of liberty which was passed on to other heroes of Mexican independence inspired by his dream. In his footsteps came Jose Maria Morelos, a mestizo priest and one of Father Hidalgo's lieutenants, who took command of the rebel army and succeeded in liberating the southern half of the country and establishing a revolutionary government before he was captured and executed by the Spanish Army.

The struggle was to endure another 5 years before the final defeat of the Spanish royalists by the Mexican revolutionaries under the leadership of Augustin de

Iturbide who, on September 27, 1821, led the exultant army in triumph into Mexico City.

Each year on September 16, the Grito de Dolores, the beloved heroes, and the scores of Mexican patriots who devoted their lives, their valor, and their determination to the ideal of self-government and human liberty, are honored by the citizens of Mexico and by the many citizens of Mexican descent in the United States and elsewhere throughout the world.

We in the United States, who share with the Mexican people our own heritage of revolutionary struggle from domination by a European power, hold the commemoration of this holiday in special esteem. Throughout our two nations' histories, the peoples of the United States and Mexico have maintained close-knit ties of friendship based on a 2,000-mile common boundary, our common heritage, and myriad forms of cooperation in areas ranging from mutual defense to political, economic, social, and cultural efforts. Our nations have joined together in various boundary and water projects, in border industrial promotion, in combating communicable disease, in controlling narcotics traffic, and in many other areas of common concern.

Today we share with the Mexican people in their joyous commemoration of their nation's birth. We share with them their pride in the great industrious and prosperous nation that is Mexico today. We pay tribute to the Mexican people of the historic past and those today whose toil and effort have made Mexico a proud and strong nation, and to our own citizens of Mexican descent who have carried with them the honor and the proud heritage of Mexico in their lives in this country.

Mexico, we salute you.

CARDINAL O'BOYLE ENDORSES THE LETTUCE BOYCOTT

HON. JAMES G. O'HARA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, there has been a good deal in the RECORD lately regarding the existence of a strike in the lettuce industry. I will not get into that rather technical dispute at this time, other than to say that whether or not the phrase strike applies, there is most assuredly a very real and very bitter labor dispute going on in agribusiness and in the lettuce industry in particular.

The United Farm Workers have urged a consumer boycott of iceberg lettuce to win union recognition and bargaining rights from growers.

On Labor Day, Patrick Cardinal O'Boyle, Archbishop of Washington addressed himself, not to the legalisms that are involved in discussing whether or not a strike exists, but to the moral question involved. And, as is his custom, he did not mince words.

His Eminence strongly and unequivocally endorsed the lettuce boycott, the

efforts of the United Farm Workers to bring farm workers to their rightful place in the mainstream of American economic life, and the leadership given to that union and that effort by Cesar Chavez, founder of the UFW, and a man described by the Archbishop as one of the most dedicated labor leaders in the history of the United States.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I insert the full text of Cardinal O'Boyle's Labor Day statement be printed in the RECORD.

STATEMENT ON THE FARM LABOR PROBLEM

(By Patrick Cardinal O'Boyle)

Upon entering the Church this morning for this annual Labor Day Mass, each of you received a copy of the 1972 Labor Day Statement of the United States Catholic Conference. You will note that this Statement opens with a pertinent quotation from Pope Paul VI on the dignity of labor. The Church, His Holiness said, has the greatest sympathy for the workingman because "it sees in him and proclaims for him the dignity of man, the brother who is equal to every other man, the inviolable person upon whose face is impressed a divine likeness." The Labor Day Statement goes on to say that while "Pope Paul's concern for the dignity of manual labor is a familiar theme in Christian social teaching, . . . it takes on new meaning and new implications and must be applied in different ways in each succeeding generation, including our own."

My own experience, past and present, confirms the truth of this observation. As a native of Scranton, Pennsylvania—the center of the hard coal region—I can still recall very vividly that the condition of labor in that area around the turn of the century left much to be desired. The sturdy, God-fearing immigrants who labored in the mines and the mills in that bygone era—my own relatives, neighbors, and fellow-townsmen—were compelled, by sheer economic necessity, to work inhumanly long hours in dangerous, unsanitary conditions. Their wages were at a bare subsistence level. There was little if any legislation, whether Federal or State, to protect them against the ravages of unemployment, catastrophic illness, and occupational disability. Their unions, though led by dedicated men of great integrity, still were relatively weak and seldom a match for the entrenched power of corporate wealth.

As a result, many workers became old men before their time. They were completely worn out in their 40s or early 50s and were consigned to the scrap heap, so to speak. They and their families were left to fend for themselves, while younger and more vigorous workers—always in great supply—were recruited to take their place in the labor market.

It goes without saying, of course, that during the intervening decades, the condition of labor in the mines, the mills, the shops and the factories in the anthracite regions, as well as in the country at large, has markedly improved. While the average worker in the American economy is still faced with many serious problems—problems which society can ill afford to sweep under the rug—he is nevertheless considerably better off than his immigrant forebears, the men I was privileged to know as a boy growing up in Pennsylvania.

On the other hand, there is one group of workers in particular who have never been permitted to enter into the mainstream of our relatively prosperous society and, as a result, are perhaps even worse off in 1972 than were the immigrants who made up the bulk of the American labor force at the turn of the century. I refer to the 2,500,000 workers who harvest the crops that have made this the best fed nation in the history of the world. These workers—mainly Mexican-Americans, Filipinos, and migrant blacks—

are truly the forgotten people of the United States. They are not covered—indeed they have been deliberately excluded from coverage—under most of the social legislation enacted during the past 40-odd years. Their wages and working conditions are pitifully below standard, and their housing, by and large, is totally inadequate. Moreover, until very recently, they have not been able to organize into a union of their own choosing.

At long last, however, the farm workers of this country are also beginning to come into their own. In the face of almost insurmountable obstacles, they have established their own union—the United Farm Workers Union—led by one of the most dedicated labor leaders in the history of the United States, Cesar Chavez—a man who is fully committed, as a matter of religious conviction, to the philosophy of non-violence and the principle of labor-management cooperation. This new union is still struggling to consolidate its limited gains while defending itself against increasingly powerful attacks from the outside. It needs and fully deserves the support of the general public. At the present time, as you undoubtedly know, it is carrying on a nation-wide boycott in a desperate effort to achieve its goal of collective bargaining. The issues involved in this controversy were outlined recently in a Statement issued by the Committee on Social Development of the United States Catholic Conference. Each of you has received a copy of this Statement. I fully subscribe to this Statement and urge all of you to do whatever you can to implement its recommendations.

What better day than Labor Day to commit ourselves to helping these disadvantaged workers—who are the salt of the earth—to achieve their basic human rights and to take their rightful place in the mainstream of American economic life. God bless them in their continuing struggle for justice—and God bless all of you for whatever assistance you may be able to give them in behalf of this worthy cause.

THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO HOME NATIONAL HISTORICAL SITE

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs held a hearing last Friday on legislation to establish the Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Historical Site in Philadelphia, Pa.

I introduced H.R. 11621 last November, and support for the project has been mushrooming steadily. Both the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and the Senate approved similar legislation by unanimous action last March.

Thaddeus Kosciuszko played a vital role in America's fight for independence 200 years ago. It would be most appropriate to have this memorial to him restored in time for the bicentennial activities in 1976.

The historic significance is a matter of record, and I am hopeful that the committee will act promptly to clear the legislation for House action.

Mr. Speaker, as part of my remarks I include the text of my prepared statement to the subcommittee:

STATEMENT BY HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate very much your scheduling these hearings on my bill, H.R. 11621, and similar House bills, as well as on the Senate-passed S. 1973.

For the record, I am Thaddeus J. Dulski, a Representative of the 41st District of New York.

The purpose of this legislation is to authorize the Secretary of Interior to establish the Thaddeus Kosciuszko Home National Historic Site in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The Senate bill was approved unanimously last March, both by the Senate and by its Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

There is no question about the authentic historic significance of the Kosciuszko Home because it already has been recognized for listing by the National Park Service in its National Register of Historic Places.

As our Nation prepares to mark its own bicentennial, attention naturally turns to those historic days 200 years ago when our forefathers were laying the foundation for the United States of America.

Thaddeus Kosciuszko played an important role in the American Revolutionary War even though he was a native of Poland and never gave up his citizenship although he lived the later years of his life as an exile.

Kosciuszko was a Polish patriot and revolutionary soldier who had studied engineering and artillery. Learning of the American fight for independence, he traveled across the Atlantic to work with DeLisle and Payne in developing plans for fortification of the Delaware River.

His successful work led to his commission as Colonel of Engineers in the Continental Army in October 1776. The following spring, he joined the Northern Army and advised on the fortification of Mount Defiance.

Kosciuszko's skill in choosing battlefields and erecting fortifications were integral to the stunning victory of the Americans over Burgoyne at Saratoga.

Indeed, the Commander of the American Forces at Saratoga, General Horatio Gates, described Kosciuszko's part in this battle as follows:

"Let's be honest. In war as in medicine, natural causes not under our control do much. In the present case the great tacticians of the campaign were hills and forests, which a young Polish engineer was skillful enough to select for my encampments."

Kosciuszko's engineering skill was utilized in the fortification of West Point to which he directed his attention from 1778 to 1780, helping to protect New York City from British attack by way of the Hudson River.

Following his work at West Point, Kosciuszko was attached as Chief Engineer with General Nathaniel Greene and the Army of the South where he contributed further to American successes. His chief functions were to survey the fields of operations, to point out strategic areas, to determine potential sources of food and water, and to devise means for the rapid transportation of troops and provisions.

Records show that when the campaign turned into guerrilla warfare, as so often happened, Kosciuszko disregarded his rank and fought alongside of the foot soldiers. For his service to the American cause he was promoted to brigadier general at the end of the war.

Thus it can be seen that Kosciuszko's role in the Revolutionary War was extremely important and was recognized at the time by the founders of the new Government, particularly Thomas Jefferson.

In fact, while Thomas Jefferson was Vice President of the United States, he visited Kosciuszko at the Philadelphia residence involved in this legislation. He asked Kosciuszko to travel to France on behalf of the

United States and in the interest of world peace.

The relationship between Kosciuszko and Jefferson was so close that Kosciuszko, while living in Philadelphia, wrote and delivered to Jefferson his last will and testament in which he bequeathed his fortune for the purpose of freedom of enslaved blacks.

Mr. Chairman, it is only fitting that this home in Philadelphia—the only home which Kosciuszko had in the United States—should be preserved as a national historic site in his memory.

The historic significance is clear, and there is wide support for the pending proposal throughout the Nation.

It would be most appropriate to have this legislation enacted so that the property can be acquired and renovation completed in time for the bicentennial observance in 1976.

I urge approval of pending legislation at the earliest possible time.

GEN. IRA EAKER DOCUMENTS FACT THAT DEFENSE BUDGET IS RELATIVELY LOW, AND CONFIRMS FACT PROPOSED MEATAX CUTS WOULD MAKE OF THE UNITED STATES A SECOND RATE POWER

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, in these times of confusion it is imperative that we have the best and most reliable information available relating to our national defense. One of the most respected authorities in this country on that subject is Lt. Gen. Ira Eaker (retired), who writes a syndicated column.

Under leave to extend my remarks I include a recent article written by General Eaker. Because of the vital factual information it contains, it should be widely read. The article follows:

DEFENSE BUDGET IN PARTISAN POLITICS

(By Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker)

Recently the defense budget has moved into partisan politics, a bad place to have national security.

The Democratic nominee, Sen. George McGovern, proposes the '73 Pentagon budget now before Congress be cut by \$30 billion. He claims new weapons are unnecessary, they cost too much and, after all, his defense budget proposal is more, he says, than President Eisenhower's annual outlays for national security.

Here are some facts and figures pertinent to this defense budget debate:

The 1960 defense budget, Eisenhower's last, totaled \$84 billion. The '73 Nixon defense outlay proposal is \$83.6 billion, while McGovern proposes \$54.8 billion, all in comparable '73 dollars. The average of the eight defense budgets while Eisenhower was President was \$75 billion, in current dollars.

PERSONNEL SAME

The armed forces in 1960 totaled 2.5 million men; today there are 2.4 million men and women in uniform. McGovern proposes this be cut to 1.7 million.

It has been charged there is great Pentagon waste in weapons procurement and new weapons costs are outrageous. Since 1970, weapons costs rose 18.7 per cent. Price increases in the entire private industrial sector rose 21.9 per cent. The increase in weapons costs the last five years is about the same as the increase in the price of a 1972 automobile over the 1967 model.

It is curious the Democratic nominee should attack President Nixon for overspending on national security. The last four Kennedy-Johnson defense budgets averaged \$86 billion—the four Nixon military budgets averaged \$75 billion.

DRASTIC CUTS

Nixon has reduced the cost of the Vietnamese war from \$25 billion in 1968 to \$7 billion in 1972. He has cut military strength from 3.6 million in 1968 to 2.4 million in 1972. Civilian employees have been reduced by 300,000. Employment in defense-related industries has been cut by 1.2 million workers.

In 1968 defense costs represented 45 per cent of the federal budget; today they comprise 32 per cent. In 1968 defense outlays represented 9 per cent of the gross national product. Today they total less than 7 per cent of the GNP. Russia, incidentally, spends more than 18 per cent of its GNP on growing military forces.

Since the war is winding down and we are reducing our military forces by more than a million men, some are asking why we need \$84 billion for defense this year while we spent only \$76 billion last year.

PAY INCREASES

Congress has voted 11 pay increases for the military the past three years. It has also voted 11 pay increases for the civil service employees. These were overdue to make defense salaries comparable to similar jobs in industry. However, pay for military and civilian employees of the Defense Department will cost \$6 billion more in 1973 than in 1972, despite the reduced force.

The increased costs of weapons and people account for the proposed budget increase from \$76 billion in 1972 to \$84 billion in 1973.

There is frequent demand to save on defense in order to increase outlays for health, education, welfare and pollution control. These well-meaning advocates appear oblivious to the fact this reorientation has already taken place. Nondefense (principally HEW-related) expenditures in the federal budget increased from \$15 billion in 1965 to \$75 billion in 1972. The proportion of the federal budget devoted to defense is now the lowest in 23 years.

In the eight years while Eisenhower was President, the United States was the most powerful nation in the world. He kept it that way. A \$54 billion defense budget the next four years will ensure the United States becomes a second-rate world power. Do a majority of our thoughtful, concerned citizens believe this is safe in these times? That is the crux of the present defense budget battle.

AUTISTIC CHILDREN'S WEEK

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to introduce a resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the last week in June of each year as "National Autistic Children's Week."

The tragic and heartbreaking story of autistic children is one that merits further attention from the people of this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, too many persons have no idea of the problems confronting these children and their families.

Autistic children would appear to be free from any problems of behavior at first glance. However, their behavior pat-

terns, for some unknown reason, separate them from other children and require special attention and often medical treatment.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to quote from a publication of the National Society for Autistic Children which describes the plight of these children:

They live in a world apart from others, seemingly inaccessible. Parents and others writing about them use such terms as "the invisible wall," "the glass ball," "the fortress," "the trance children." They seem unresponsive to the usual give and take of parent-child relationship.

Mr. Speaker, adoption of this resolution will do a great deal to assist those who are helping autistic children acquaint the Nation with a growing medical problem.

I urge the Congress to give rapid consideration to this resolution.

ENCOURAGING PRIVATE FUNDING OF HIGHER EDUCATION

HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, from time to time letters come to my office that are filled with logic and commonsense and so well written that they deserve a wider readership. One such letter was written by a young lady in my district who will be entering college this fall. I am confident that she will do well in her studies.

Her letter follows:

LETTER FROM CONSTITUENT

I am writing in regards to the informational booklet that I received from you today entitled "You Can Go to College." The booklet could have been of great value to me, had I received it before March 15, which is the date by which most applications were due. It doesn't really matter, though. It seems that I'm not eligible for most of them anyway... my father makes too much money.

Most of the scholarships today are given out on a very discriminatory basis. You have to be really poor to get one. The students in college today on scholarships or grants are not the cream of today's high school graduating classes. Most of the top students aren't given money to help them through school unless they have fourteen brothers and sisters and have been orphaned early in life.

It seems that the students that do get scholarships are only those that can prove that there is no way that they can make it through school without one. However, there are many of us who have the brains to deserve a scholarship, but can't prove enough financial need. Next year both my sister and myself will be attending college, and my family will most definitely be just making ends meet.

So I would like to close this letter with a big thank you for all the help you haven't given me. In the future, if I ever make it through college and get married, I will remember the tricks of getting financial help for school. One must either be completely poverty-stricken, or independently wealthy.

The list of graduating students was not available before March 15, which explains my inability to send the booklet sooner.

Altogether too much emphasis in recent years has been placed on being poor

or disadvantaged and not enough on more relevant matters. While there should be no stigma in being poor, neither should there be any merit in mere poverty.

Being a member of a minority that suffers or has suffered from discrimination has its disadvantages. The disadvantages ought to be removed and tremendous progress has been made along this line, but the disadvantages should not be replaced by advantages based upon discriminating against other deserving students.

Higher education, like medical care, should not be available only to the rich, who are able to pay for it, and the needy, who can get it free because someone else, usually the taxpayer or a philanthropist, is paying for it. While everyone who suffers from illness certainly ought to be able to receive medical care, every high school graduate does not necessarily have to go to college.

Those who do go, however, ought to be selected on the basis of merit and not on whether they have wealthy parents who can afford to send them or are poor and, therefore, eligible for Federal scholarships. Rich men's sons and daughters will continue to attend college and some of them will make great contributions after graduation. We do not need to worry about them. We do need to be concerned about the indiscriminate granting of scholarships to those whose only qualification for them is their poverty or their membership in a minority group and the lowering of admissions standards that has swelled college enrollments.

While ending discriminations against minorities and removing financial obstacles that strew the paths of the poor, we have unwittingly made things more difficult for those who are neither rich nor poor. I refer to the great and numerous middle class.

The poor, having little property and receiving inadequate incomes, pay little or nothing in the way of property or income taxes, while the rich at the opposite end of the scale pay large sums into the public treasuries, because of their great wealth and high incomes and because of the progressive features of the income tax. The middle class, a much larger group than the poor and the rich combined, pays the bulk of the taxes and is, therefore, the backbone of our society.

The members of the middle class, like the parents of my young correspondent, are not rich enough to send one or more children to college without making financial sacrifices yet they are not poor enough to receive most available scholarships. In fact, they are the victims of a new kind of discrimination and are being penalized because of their lack of poverty. Some of them may at one time or another have been poor and may have moved up to the middle class through hard work, thrift, and doing without luxuries and semiluxuries.

Unfortunately, since the Federal Government's intrusion into the field of education, many parents who cannot afford to send their own children to college are forced through taxation to

send the children of other people, not because those children have made good scholastic records but simply because the money is available.

On June 8, Congresswoman EDITH GREEN of Oregon, who is certainly not an enemy of education, made some interesting comments on the Higher Education Act of 1972. After inviting the House's attention to the opposition of hundreds of college and university presidents to the conference report on the measure, Mrs. GREEN said:

I am opposed as a matter of principle to expediency, to taking what is offered by Congress simply because it is better than nothing. We react too easily to the dollar sign. I happen to believe that nothing is much better than many courses of action. I do think we should be firm in insisting that Congress not start false courses that cannot later be corrected. . . .

In my judgement we are starting false courses and we are making false promises that we will never keep. The first false promise appears in the student financial aid section . . . of the conference report in Section 411(a).

We state that every student who has been accepted for enrollment shall be entitled to \$1,400 a year minus the family contribution. With the eighteen-year-old vote and new court decisions on residency requirements, and with the trend toward emancipation of more and more eighteen-, nineteen-, and twenty-year-olds, we invite youngsters to set up separate residences because parents will be willing and anxious to cooperate if by the new emancipation of their children they are relieved of the financial responsibility of helping to pay for higher education. This is accented, if by our action today the federal government says it will pick up the tab.

I do not happen to believe that every student attending an institution of higher education is entitled as a matter of right to \$1,400 of other taxpayer's money. I think any student financial aid supplied by the federal government should depend on the academic achievement and the motivation of the student . . . To use an economic incentive to try to persuade every student to go to college is following a wrong course of action.

I cannot vote for this conference report because it is class legislation—with almost exclusive emphasis on the disadvantaged student—to the neglect of sons and daughters of middle-income families.

What is the answer to this problem that faces the middle class? One would be the shift in emphasis from mere financial need to merit, but I am not going to hold my breath waiting for such a change. I have a more practical solution to offer.

H.R. 11113, a bill that I have introduced and which is pending before the Committee on Ways and Means, would help middle-class parents without detriment to the poor and with but negligible help to the wealthy. This measure, the Higher Education Funding Act of 1972, would, if enacted into law, amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage higher education, and particularly the private funding thereof, by authorizing a deduction from gross income of reasonable amounts contributed to a qualified higher education fund established by the taxpayer for the purpose of funding the higher education of his dependents. The amount deducted would be limited to

the lesser of: \$500 times the number of qualified beneficiaries; 10 percent of the taxpayer's adjusted gross income; or \$2,500.

My bill provides that a qualified education fund must be established by the taxpayer pursuant to a written plan: First, solely for the purpose of defraying the cost of room, board, and tuition at an institution of higher education of one or more eligible beneficiaries; second, which provides that no distribution shall be made by the funding—except upon termination thereof—other than to, or on the behalf of, eligible beneficiaries; third, which provides that upon termination of the fund all assets of the fund shall be distributed to the taxpayer or to his estate; fourth, which provides contributions to the fund in excess of amounts deductible; and fifth, under which the taxpayer consents to the income tax treatment upon termination of the fund.

H.R. 11113 defines "institution of higher education" as an educational institution: First, which regularly offers education at a level above the 12th grade; second, contributions to or for the use of which constitute charitable contributions; third, which is legally authorized to provide and does provide a program of postsecondary education; and fourth, which is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association listed by the U.S. Commissioner of Education.

Mr. Speaker, the objective of making higher education available to high school graduates whose parents are prosperous but not rich can be attained without establishing still another multibillion-dollar program financed by Federal income taxpayers. Such a program might unduly swell college enrollment, while a tax incentive which would require some financial outlay by the parents would most likely keep increased enrollments within reasonable bounds. I hope that hearings on H.R. 11113 can be scheduled for the near future.

TREMENDOUS ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRESS

HON. CHARLES W. SANDMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. SANDMAN. Mr. Speaker, more has been accomplished to protect the environment in the past 4 years under the Nixon administration than in all the previous 192 years combined since the Colonies joined to form the United States.

This tremendous environmental progress has been made despite an uncooperative Congress controlled by Democrats. Only a tiny fraction of President Nixon's legislative proposals to improve and protect the environment have cleared the appropriate committees, every one of which is chaired by Democrats.

Representing the Second Congressional District of New Jersey, I have

strongly supported the Nixon administration on environmental issues. I have voted for every genuine and realistic environmental bill that has come before the House of Representatives. I serve on the Republican Taskforce on Population Growth and Ecology.

Because I believe in it, I have done everything I can on this issue, not only as a Member of Congress, but also as a citizen. Just during the past 2 years of the 92d Congress, for example, I have led the fights against ocean dumping, offshore oil and gas drilling, deepwater oil port proposals, and the Federal threat to prohibit State efforts to stop pollution, to mention a few issues of national importance in the environmental field.

At the State level, my efforts to insure conservation of the wetlands, beaches, and our relatively nonpolluted air and water resources are well known.

Often misunderstanding has been my insistence that what is done must be done legally; the right way. The ends do not justify the means, except in rare cases. For example, I said a year ago that confiscation of a person's property without due process or compensation is not the right means to prevent destruction of the wetlands. That does not mean I want the wetlands destroyed as some uninformed environmentalist screamed. I do not.

The right way to legislate, in my opinion, is through careful and extensive research, deliberation and debate on each issue in public. In Congress, most of this preliminary work is done in committee, where experienced members, each a specialist, sort through all of the arguments and alternatives before reporting what they feel is the soundest language.

The wrong way to legislate, except in unusual circumstances in my opinion, is by spur-of-the-moment amendments to committee-approved language. The margin for error increases because of the scarcity of time, lack of testimony from outside experts on the issue in question and the fact that most of us prefer to have the benefit of the views of our constituents, something not possible when an issue is brought up suddenly.

Considering this background and my consistent record in support of every sound environmental cause, I found it bitterly ironic that some people became concerned about my environmental credentials when an obscure group issued a chart purporting to show how I and the other Congressmen voted on critical environmental issues in 1971.

The rating, compiled by the League of Conservation Voters, gave me a score of 11 and ranked me 356th out of the 435 Members of Congress. In other words, this outfit believes I am an environmental bad guy. They claim they are right and I am wrong on 13 of what they describe as the 15 "most important environmental votes in the House."

Of the 13 votes cited, seven of them are not genuine environmental issues, and the other six were floor amendments that were all rejected by large majorities.

The seven LCV votes I do not consider to be genuinely environmental were:

I voted twice against efforts to scuttle the supersonic transport (SST) aircraft.

I was necessarily absent on a vote to spend \$180 million for family planning and contraceptive research.

I voted twice against spending billions on a boondoggle known as D.C. Rapid Transit System—Metro—in Washington, D.C.

I voted twice to strengthen the new Federal Election Campaign Practices Act.

The issues raised in the six amendments I opposed had been thoroughly considered by the appropriate committee in the House, but rejected for some reason by the experts. My own reasons on the six issues follow:

I voted to allow the Atomic Energy agency to bury radioactive wastes in a salt mine in Kansas instead of in the ocean as before.

I voted against a last minute effort to stop an atomic test at Amchitka Island, Alaska, because I did not believe the claims that it would cause the world to end. It did not.

I voted against a "channelization" amendment that could have prohibited waterway dredging, soil conservation practices, and the control of mosquitoes by "ditching."

I voted against three unrealistic amendments to the Federal Environmental Pesticide Act but voted for the committee version as the Environmental Protection Agency urged.

The league did give me credit for good judgment when I voted to kill a \$100,000 "restudy" of a dam project, and when I voted to improve the Alaskan Natives land claim settlement.

The most interesting aspect is this group's selection of what is called the most important environmental issues in 1971. There were many highly significant votes on the genuine issues in 1971, such as:

I voted for the Marine Mammals Protection Act, which was considered vital to conservation.

I voted for S. 1116 to protect wild horses and burros.

I voted for the Pesticide Act of 1971.

I voted for the Ports and Waterways Safety Act so we can more strictly regulate congestion and pollution.

I voted for the Sandman amendment to prevent Federal preemption of State laws regulating ocean dumping.

I voted for the Ocean Dumping Act.

I voted for a measure to improve the national forests.

I voted for creating an environmental data system.

I voted for Fish and Wildlife Act amendments to stop aerial hunting of animals.

I voted for creating a National Advisory Council on the Oceans and the Atmosphere.

I voted for expanding desalting programs.

I voted for creating a Joint Committee on Environment.

Any of these 12 environmental votes are more pertinent than any of the votes selected by LCV. At the very minimum, these votes should have been counted. They were ignored.

What all of this boils down to is that rating systems are much like opinion polls: they can be tampered with and

twisted to get almost any desired result. My voting record is rated by hundreds of different groups: ADA, AFL-CIO, COPE, ACA, ACU, Congressional Quarterly, Women's Lib, the Black Panthers, the CPUSA, and many others. But clearly the most misleading one to date is this one compiled by a group called League of Conservation Voters.

By comparison to my 11 rating, House Republican Leader GERALD FORD, Republican, of Michigan, is rated as 17, and the chairman of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, Representative EDWARD A. GARMATZ, Democrat, of Maryland, is given a 15 rating. Congressman FORD, of course, is the administration's spokesman in the House and Congressman GARMATZ is the author and sponsor of many outstanding laws to protect the natural environment.

Naive, inaccurate ratings do a great disservice to the officials involved. But more importantly to the cause about which they are compiled, they confuse and mislead less wary people and cause serious questions about credibility.

Such ratings are best left ignored.

ALBERT SOMMERS' PRESENT AUDIT OF THE ECONOMY

HON. WILBUR D. MILLS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. MILLS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, the marketplace of ideas, the late, great Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes liked to say, was America's best defense against abuses of political power and lapses of political wisdom. Although the Government cannot legislate new laws that the marketplace will necessarily obey, the attempts by the last generation to do just this have put us in need of a marketplace of economic ideas free from any suspicion of political bias or self-interested manipulation.

The conference board is dedicated to keeping an honest and realistic count on economic marketplace ideas and performance. Here is Senior Vice President and Chief Economist Albert Sommers' present audit of the economy:

ALBERT SOMMERS' PRESENT AUDIT OF THE ECONOMY

JANEWAY. What do you think of the 1972 industrial trend in the American economy?

SOMMERS. If you suspend consideration of a number of serious domestic and international problems confronting it, I'd say the industrial trend is strong and getting stronger. There are enough resources to feed it and heaven knows there's enough money around. The stage is set by policy and by industrial conditions for the kind of prolonged expansion that terminates in what we would have thought of ten years ago as cyclical inflation, that is, 2 to 4 percent inflation.

JANEWAY. What do you see as the domestic problems in the way of such a business cycle recovery?

SOMMERS. I would say that our economy, along with virtually every other mixed economy in the world, is overpromised and overcommitted and underfinanced. It is overpromised in terms of what government will

do and underfinanced in terms of our desire to have consumption expand rapidly at the same time. And, of course, you put the two together and there just are not enough resources. We are trying to multiply private outlay and public outlay simultaneously. The result is overcommitments, which I believe are the fundamental source of inflation both here and in Europe. In other words, I think inflation is a symptom of growing contradictions in our socio-economic structure.

JANEWAY. What are these contradictions?

SOMMERS. Well, the basic contradiction is between a desire for economic security and a desire for economic freedom. We want full employment, but we don't want to accept the idea that this will require wage controls. We want fast growth and more public investment, but we balk at curbing consumption through regressive taxation.

JANEWAY. Meanwhile, we have price controls.

SOMMERS. Yes, and the longer they stay in existence, the harder they become to remove.

JANEWAY. Do you expect higher interest rates?

SOMMERS. Yes, up to about an 8 percent long-term rate, which is a tough rate, especially with price controls. I think these high rates are a kind of reflection of the permanent low-grade inflationary fever running through the whole economic system and not principally attributable to the business cycle. They reflect inflation generated by institutions that are no longer appropriate to what we require of them; for instance, the institutional structure of the labor market, our inadequate means of meeting social costs, and our heavy taxation of investment as opposed to consumption.

JANEWAY. When do you think the business recovery will begin to reflect these problems?

SOMMERS. Well, the problems will undoubtedly precipitate a debate about American economic institutions that may take three or four years to resolve and produce changes in the system. I don't yet see them impeding business growth, which I think will continue at a rapid pace for several more quarters. But by 1973 the rate of inflation will lead the Price Commission to call long and hard for support from the traditional anti-inflationary weapons—curtailing availability of funds and raising taxes—returning us to the same set of circumstances that twice before stopped our growth, in 1966 and 1969.

JANEWAY. How do you eventually see this country dealing with its underlying sources of inflation?

SOMMERS. Since we've pretty much committed ourselves to a high level of employment and to cushioning the effects of whatever unemployment occurs, I wouldn't be surprised if before the end of the decade, the Federal Government took on the role of employer of last resort. This might be coupled with some kind of wage policy that wouldn't preclude collective bargaining, but would key increases to productivity gains and the changing mix of demand for labor and would provide meaningful public participation in wage negotiations.

I also think we'll move in the direction of improving the vigor and flexibility of economic policy, the tools of which are fiscal and credit control. This might be done in part by giving the Executive Branch discretionary tax authority within a range legislated by the Congress, and by giving greater public support to certain segments of the money market, such as housing and state and local government, thus getting them out of the way of general monetary policy. I also see us seeking ways to shift some of the tax burden from income to consumption, in order to free capital and resources for public and private investment.

THE UNENFORCED SECRECY SYSTEM

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, the White House recently announced that some 27,000 Government employees who had authority to stamp "top secret," "secret," and "confidential" on Government documents have lost that authority under a new Presidential directive. This is a step toward open government, but it is a small step.

The figures are fine, but unless the rules on classifying Government documents are enforced, the figures mean next to nothing. Unfortunately, the rules are not enforced, nor have they been for 4 years past.

While the President's new directive on the handling of classified information inveighs against too much classification, there is no reason to believe that it will be any better enforced than the old regulations on the same subject.

And there has been no effort to enforce the prohibition against classifying and hiding information which does not qualify for classification. I do not mean to imply that there has been inadequate enforcement—I mean to state, flatly, that there has been no enforcement.

The Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee, of which I am chairman, asked the major agencies handling sensitive Government documents how they had handled enforcement of this important Government information directive during the 4 fiscal years between July 1, 1967, and June 30, 1971. Their answers to the subcommittee's questions are a shock to anyone who believes that a Presidential directive should be honored, not ignored.

The Presidential Executive order in effect during the 4-year period covered by the subcommittee's survey states that "unnecessary classification and overclassification shall be scrupulously avoided." The new order on the same subject by President Nixon repeats this warning. The old directive was ignored; the new directive will not improve the situation.

My subcommittee asked a series of questions of the 27 Government agencies which handle the great bulk of information classified to protect the national defense. We asked them how many investigations they carried out in 4 years into possible violations of regulations governing the handling of classified information. We asked them how many of those investigations concerned too little protection of the information and how many concerned too much protection. And we asked how often they enforced the regulations to prevent either too little—or too much—classification of Government documents.

The agencies' answers show they are eager to enforce the rules requiring secrecy, but extremely reluctant to

enforce the rules to prevent unnecessary withholding of Government information. In 4 years, the Government carried out 2,433 investigations of violations of regulations governing the classification of national security information. They assessed administrative penalties—ranging from reprimands to loss of pay—against 2,504 individuals involved in the investigations.

But only two of the investigations involved cases of overclassification where too high a security stamp was stuck on a Government document. And how many of the 2,504 administrative penalties was assessed for violating the Presidential directive that "overclassification shall be scrupulously avoided?" None—not a single one.

The same survey disclosed that nearly 55,000 Government employees had the authority to put confidential stamps on Government records. Now the White House reports that the number of persons authorized to stamp the documents has been cut in half. That is a step forward, but only a small step when the fact is that earlier directives prohibiting overclassification were never enforced. Cutting the number of persons who can wield the classification stamps by 100 percent is fine, but increasing the penalties or overclassification is useless—two times zero still is zero.

"SURVIVAL KIT," A MUST FOR VETS

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues a most commendable new service geared to provide much needed assistance to our veterans returning from Vietnam. Organized as an information center by the Nassau-Suffolk Post Vietnam Planning Committee, under the Federal Vocational Education Act, and supported by area business firms, this bicoastal group offers the Vietnam vet a "survival kit," a compilation of available benefits and opportunities.

By dialing IV 3-1776, the veteran can contact Michael J. Petro, program director, who will then provide the caller with coordinated information concerning both Federal and State benefits and make arrangements for job and educational counseling.

Our returning veterans desperately need a helping hand to become fully aware of their rights and benefits and to gain educational and employment opportunities. Too often their plight is overlooked.

As a member of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, I am deeply involved with opening up new avenues of opportunity for our men who have given so much in the service of our country. The Vietnam veterans' survival kit is a praiseworthy step in that direction.

HISPANIC HERITAGE WEEK

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, September 10, marked the beginning of a week designated as "Hispanic Heritage Week" in order to celebrate and pay homage to the many contributions to our society made by Americans of Spanish origin.

This week of national significance culminates on September 16—a fitting tribute to Mexican Independence Day—and includes "El Grito," the night of September 15, when in 1810, Father Miguel Hidalgo gave his famous cry for independence at the little village of Dolores, Guanajuato.

Being a native Californian, I am especially pleased that we have recognized—through a congressional resolution—the importance of the contributions and accomplishments of the people of Spanish descent.

California, which was under Mexican rule until 1848, has been particularly blessed by the Spanish culture and the talented Mexican American men and women who preceded the Anglos in settling and developing California.

Look at our architecture.

Look at the names of our cities—Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, Sacramento, to name but a few.

Look at our system of government, our intellectual life, our artistic endeavors, our industry and our labor.

In fact, California was officially a bilingual State for many years after entering the Union, and the State constitution, as well as other official documents, were written in both Spanish and English.

Through every enterprise, through every venture, or undertaking, the strain of Mexican culture can be found.

But how have we rewarded those who have contributed so much to our society?

How have we treated the sons and daughters of Jose Figuerro, Don Dominguez, Juan Cabrillo, and Francisco Avila?

Mr. Speaker, I am sad to say that we have not done very well.

While 15 percent of the Californians killed in Vietnam were Mexican American; only 5.9 percent of the Federal Government's employees in California are of Mexican origin.

While Mexican Americans consist of 17 percent of southern California's population; they hold less than 6 percent of the 150,000 Federal jobs in the area.

While the Federal Government hands out billions of dollars to agribusiness not to grow crops; the labors of Mexican Americans in the fields go virtually unrewarded.

While we spend billions in foreign aid; our own citizens of Mexican descent are denied an opportunity for adequate education.

The contributions of the men and

women of Spanish origin have enriched our country immeasurably.

Today, at the beginning of Hispanic Heritage Week, we must renew our pledge to end discrimination and bigotry and join with our fellow citizens of Mexican heritage in recognizing and paying homage to those of Hispanic origin who have helped build the United States through their inspiration, their intellect and their hard work.

THE HIT-AND-RUN DRIVER

HON. WILLIAM L. DICKINSON

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, the problem of the hit-and-run driver continues to plague the average American motorist. Because there is no foolproof way to catch or identify these violators of highway safety, very often accidents involving both death and injury go unsolved because the driver at fault left the scene of the accident.

Montgomery, Ala., Police Chief Ed Wright has developed a program which promises to be a deterrent to potential hit-and-run violators and should keep those types of accidents to a minimum.

Chief Wright discusses the plan at length in the September issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. Chief Wright's remarks are most interesting and informative and I believe other sections of the country could learn from his experience. I would like to share his remarks with this Congress, therefore, I am including Chief Wright's remarks with my comments.

A PROGRAM FOR HIT-AND-RUN VIOLATIONS

(By Edward L. Wright, Jr.)

Ever since man developed the wheel to transport himself and his goods, vehicular collision accidents have become common. When technology introduced the motor vehicle, the frequency of collision accidents not only increased but also they became more lethal and destructive.

We have all seen, at one time or another, the often tragic results of an automobile accident, but there is none more frustrating to the police or more offensive to popular concepts of individual responsibility and fair play than the destruction, injury, or death caused by a hit-and-run driver. This type of violation usually represents a challenging investigative problem to the police.

There are, of course, those less aggravated instances where the hit-and-run violation involves only the offender's vehicle and some structure. The location, time, circumstances, and minor extent of the damage could be such that the offender may have reasonable grounds to leave the scene. These less aggravated accidents, generally, are reported to the authorities by the violator. They are not considered to be hit-and-run offenses in the same sense as situations in which a violator deliberately flees the accident scene to conceal the facts of his involvement.

DIFFICULTIES

In many metropolitan areas the investigator of hit-and-run crimes faces considerable difficulty in identifying a suspect vehicle and its owner. The conditions of the city enable a hit-and-run violator to easily lose

himself within its complex. In one of many automobile repair shops the offender can usually give a plausible explanation, for both insurance and repair purposes, how his vehicle was damaged. With no reason to doubt the authenticity of the explanation, the shop repairs the vehicle and obliterates the hit-and-run evidence. The violator goes about his business without attracting suspicion of his involvement in a crime. On the other hand, the victim and/or his family is left to absorb their loss with a disenchanted attitude towards the police because the perpetrator has not been discovered.

Each violator, psychologically, has his own motive for leaving the scene. A reflective survey of hit-and-run offenders in the Montgomery, Ala., area indicated that neither social nor economic status could categorize these offenders. People at all social and economic levels were found to be violators. A predominant motive, in addition to panic, was the belief by hit-and-run violators that no one could place them at the accident scene. In the absence of witnesses, violators simply fled rather than face up to their responsibility for damage, personal injury, or death.

A hit-and-run investigative section of a metropolitan police department must have its investigations reach into suburban and surrounding communities where offenders traveling to and from the city might be found. Out of necessity, it must make frequent checks and inquiries of the repair shops within its jurisdiction in an effort to discover hit-and-run vehicles. In large geographical areas this task can become a days work in itself.

To Bobby G. Pruitt, the officer in charge of Montgomery's hit-and-run section, the odds and advantages preventing discovery seemed to favor the hit-and-run offender. The officer's advantage seemed to consist only of any debris which may have been left at the crime scene. And, even good evidence needs thorough supporting investigation and boundless determination on the part of the officer.

PROGRAM

During the early part of 1968, Officer Pruitt conceived an idea which would substantially assist in detecting and identifying hit-and-run offenders. The method would identify those vehicles involved in a vehicular accident which had been reported and investigated by the police from those which had not. A sticker device attached to the vehicle's window by the investigating law enforcement agency would signify that the circumstances of the accident had been reported to it.

While the idea was simple, a geographical problem remained. The city of Montgomery, the State capital and the seat of Montgomery County, is situated in the northeastern part of the county, which location places it in close proximity to two other counties. In addition, each of the adjoining counties has its county seat within close proximity to Montgomery, which, in turn, also imparts additional jurisdictional barriers that can aid the hit-and-run offender. Two military bases are located within Montgomery's jurisdiction. Since the city has a multiplicity of jurisdictions, boundaries, and a steady flow of transient traffic, coordination and implementation of such a program in the tri-county area appeared to be difficult.

The sticker concept was discussed with officials of the various tricity jurisdictions together with the owners of all repair facilities within the combined area. A sample sticker design was also presented to illustrate its purpose. The sticker measured 3 by 3 inches and had space to designate the date and location of the accident together with the officer and department that made the report. The advantage of such a program

was immediately apparent, and agreements to adopt and utilize the sticker program were given by those contacted.

Support for the program was such that, when the date of implementation was threatened by delay because of a lack of funds in the budget for the initial purchase of the stickers, local independent insurance agents within the area absorbed this expense to get the program underway.

IMPLEMENTATION AND MODIFICATION

State, county, city, and military police officers within the area's operational boundaries were supplied with the stickers, and the program went into effect in the three-county area, on a voluntary basis, on September 2, 1968.

During the initial stage of operation the program was monitored and its implementation closely coordinated among the various enforcement agencies involved. As is the case with any new procedure, weaknesses were noted and certain adjustments were made to provide a more effective program.

Shortcomings noted at the beginning spurred certain modifications.

Each striker was given a consecutively sequenced control number. This provided a system for accountability.

The original stickers had an adhesive coating on the reverse side which was exposed for use by removing the protective paper backing. The original application method required that the sticker be placed on the exterior portion of a window surface. Three individual problems were noted in utilizing this practice:

1. The possibility of effectively removing the sticker and transferring it to another vehicle existed. This was corrected by purchasing stickers coated with an adhesive on the front. This adhesive is activated with the application of moisture and enables the sticker to be placed on the more protected interior portion of the automobile window.

2. Exposure to the elements over a considerable period of time tended to obliterate the writing on the sticker through fading and resulted in the sticker's curling away from the surface where applied. With the placing of the improved sticker on the interior window surface, this problem was solved.

3. At first, there was no standard area utilized for placement of the sticker. Primarily the positioning of the sticker had been discretionary with the investigating officer according to the type of vehicle involved. Standard positions now utilized are: The upper inside surface of the rear windshield on either the driver's or passenger's side of the vehicle; and the upper inside surface of the front windshield on the driver's side (used in the case of convertibles or those vehicles that have sustained extensive damage in other areas).

In situations where a person delayed reporting an accident, information would be obtained and entered on the uniform traffic accident report. This procedure required the hit-and-run section to review all such reports to determine which ones were, in fact, delayed. The check was necessary to discover possible suspect vehicles and was time consuming. A separate, supplementary form was introduced whereby an investigating officer, taking a delayed or minor damage report from a driver, can obtain the information and complete the additional form at the same time he completes the uniform accident report. This supplemental report is then routed directly to the hit-and-run section for comparison with other similar, reported accidents in which that vehicle may have been involved. This procedure reduces the time required for review.

Other than regular oral or written notices, there was no special reporting procedure whereby officers in the field could highlight the observance of suspect hit-and-run vehicles. The section prepared a field reporting card which allows officers to report suspected

vehicles and particularly identify them to the hit-and-run section by license number, make and model, color, street location, date and time observed, and location of damaged areas on the vehicle. This card is routed directly to the hit-and-run section upon its completion.

An awareness of the program began to spread soon after its introduction. Locally, citizens would notice and report a damaged vehicle that would appear in their neighborhood without a sticker. When a damaged transient vehicle was brought to a local repair facility, an officer of the hit-and-run section would check the vehicle and damaged areas together with the owner's report of where, when, and under what circumstances the damage was sustained. This information was submitted, by means of a teletype or telephonic inquiry, to the jurisdiction where the accident allegedly occurred, or to the city of record of the owner, to insure that the transient vehicle's owner was not a hit-and-run violator. Officers of adjoining communities and in nearby States began to notify this department when a car from the tricounty area was garaged in their districts for repairs. This practice resulted in the city of Birmingham, Ala., becoming interested and adopting a similarly designed program within its area. In addition, inquiries have been received from officials of several other cities and States seeking information on the procedures and success of the program to date.

On November 4, 1969, the program was enacted into law by the Montgomery City Commission. It is now included in the city code as article 23, section 23-1 and those that follow. Basically this ordinance provides that:

All motor vehicle or trailer accidents in which any person is killed, injured, or there is damage to the property of one or more persons shall be investigated.

The investigating officer shall affix to each vehicle damaged a damage release sticker.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to repair any damaged vehicle until and unless such a sticker has been affixed.

It shall be unlawful to possess a sticker or a facsimile thereof unless given to the possessor by an investigating police officer.

It shall be unlawful to transfer a sticker from one vehicle to another or to affix a facsimile to any vehicle.

Any person, firm, or corporation requested to repair, appraise, or tow a damaged vehicle without a sticker affixed shall report to the department within 24 hours the location and description of such vehicle.

It shall be unlawful to tow or remove a damaged vehicle from a point inside the city or police jurisdiction to a point outside the city or police jurisdiction.

The person who repairs a damaged vehicle or the person in charge of the repair facility shall remove the damage release sticker before delivery of the vehicle to its owner.

At the present time a bill has been introduced into the State legislature patterned after the Montgomery City Code providing for the adoption of a statewide sticker program. The bill has received the support of many State legislators and is expected to be enacted into law.

From a statistical standpoint, the reader can make his own evaluation of the program.

In 1968, the year preceding implementation of the program, 244 hit-and-run cases were reported. Of these, 143 cases were cleared which, on a percentage basis, gave a 58 percent clearance rate of reported offenses. In 1969, the year following the implementation, 681 cases were reported (which was 179 percent increase over the previous period), and 571 cases were cleared (a 299 percent increase over the previous period). The clearance rate for this reporting period was 84 percent. The large increase for the period following implementation is attributed to the requirements of the program which uncov-

ered damage not previously reported and made it a matter of record. In 1970, 870 hit-and-run cases were reported. Of those 679 cases were cleared. The clearance rate for this period was 65 percent. In comparison with the previous period, 1969, an increase of 28 percent in reported cases occurred. There was approximately a 19 percent increase in cases cleared. In 1971, 1,100 cases were reported, and 811 of these cases were cleared by the hit-and-run section, which amounted to a 74 percent clearance rate. A comparison between the periods 1970 and 1971 indicated a 24 percent increase in the number of cases reported over this period. This represented a 19 percent increase in cases cleared for this period.

Results

From an enforcement standpoint the program has assisted not only the local officers but State officers as well. The officer on patrol, with little effort, can now note a damaged vehicle and determine if its damage is a matter of record. The program has had a powerful psychological effect on offenders as well. An example of this effect occurred in March of this year. During the daylight hours a vehicle struck a pedestrian who was pushing a grocery cart across an intersection. The pedestrian was knocked down and the cart continued on down the street colliding with two other vehicles. The driver of the car which struck the pedestrian left the scene without stopping. Witnesses were able to furnish the investigating officer the color and possible make of the vehicle together with three numbers of its license. Normal investigative procedures were put into operation to identify the violator. Early the following morning the offender presented himself to the hit-and-run section with the explanation that he thought it best to turn himself in without having to be apprehended. He believed his apprehension was imminent because of his failure to have a sticker on his damaged vehicle. The confessed violator was subsequently tried on a charge of leaving the scene of an accident, found guilty, fined, and had his license suspended.

Early in the program four parked, unoccupied vehicles were damaged in a hit-and-run incident. The investigating officer found no conclusive evidence at the scene but obtained paint samples of the vehicles involved, together with foreign paint chips from the damaged areas of the vehicles.

Two days after the incident a driver brought his vehicle to a repair facility to be fixed. The driver claimed that his vehicle had been struck by persons unknown while it was parked in an alley behind his place of business. The hit-and-run section was notified by the repair shop that a vehicle without a sticker had been brought in for repairs. Paint samples were obtained from this damaged vehicle and compared by the State crime laboratory with those foreign samples found on the four cars in the hit-and-run incident. The samples matched. With this evidence the owner was questioned as to his whereabouts on the night of the incident. He denied having been near the scene but, when confronted with the evidence of the matching paint samples, confessed to having been responsible for this hit-and-run incident. He was tried in the city court and convicted on the charge of leaving the scene of an accident.

Another example of the effectiveness of the program was the case of an offender who struck a parked vehicle late one evening while returning home from a party. Believing there were no witnesses because of the hour, he left the scene. When the accident was investigated, parts of a headlamp molding and parking lamp lens were found in the immediate area. These items were retained and forwarded to the hit-and-run section together with the investigating officer's supplemental report. Three weeks after the in-

cident a man brought his late model vehicle to a repair facility to have it fixed and stated that he had run into a post in the Atlanta, Ga., area.

Since the vehicle did not have a sticker, the hit-and-run section was notified. The description of the vehicle given by the shop foreman to the hit-and-run section fitted the make and model of the vehicle from which, it had been determined, the molding and lens parts found earlier at the hit-and-run accident scene had come. These items were taken to the repair shop and compared with the vehicle in question. They matched with similar parts missing on the damaged vehicle. The owner was arrested, tried, and found guilty of leaving the scene of an accident. He was fined \$100 and court costs and his license was suspended for a period of 6 months.

The program has proved to be an effective means of identifying many hit-and-run suspects. The methods have been neither operationally nor administratively complicated. In fact, the reverse is true. The sticker program has reduced the time spent by the hit-and-run section in certain areas of investigation by focusing immediate attention on suspect vehicles. The results experienced thus far in the program promise to be a deterrent to potential hit-and-run violators and, hopefully, keep these particularly offensive crimes to a minimum.

A LAW FOR CONGRESS

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, since we just passed the September 10 deadline for the report which is due under provisions of the new campaign reporting law, I thought my colleagues might be interested in an editorial relating to the law which appeared in the August 28, 1972, edition of the Peoria Journal Star. The editorial says it all. I have nothing to add and insert the text of the editorial in the RECORD:

A LAW FOR CONGRESS

(By C. L. Dancy)

For once in their lives, the Congress of the United States almost to a man must experience what it is like when they pass a law to "improve" somebody's conduct.

The guys who have passed so many regulatory laws that drive other people up the wall are finally finding out what it is like to be on the receiving end—and it isn't any fun.

The problem is not in pursuing the principle of the law. The problem is the detail, technical complications and uncertainties involved in its precise application in every circumstance from Peoria to Pittsburgh.

We now have a law limiting the money that federal candidates can spend on political campaigns, forbidding excessive and untraceable activities to "buy an election." The sums are large for presidential candidates, smaller for senators, and still smaller for congressmen—based on the populations involved.

It makes a lot of sense, doesn't it?

But how, in fact, do you execute such a control in effective detail?

The way the law attempts to do it is to require candidates to certify every ad expenditure they make on TV, radio and in newspapers, and to hold both the candidate and any medium he used responsible for any excess!

That raises some problems. How do we in Peoria know what President Nixon and Candidate McGovern are spending in Nome, Alaska, or on other media? How do we at the Journal Star know whether the ad placed here is in excess or not?

The answer to that question is that we are prohibited from taking any ads that apply to those candidacies and possibly to issues involved in those candidacies without the express authorization of the candidate himself and his certification to us that it is not in excess.

So, if the county chairman in Peoria county wants to run a Democratic ad calling on people to support the whole ticket, we have a problem. How much of that expenditure must be allocated to McGovern's campaign limit? How much belongs to Pucinski? How much to each federal candidate, and where is his certificate?

If the UAW wants to come out for Senator Whoos and announce it in a paid ad, can they? No. Not without the senator's formal official and legal okay and his certificate on the expenditure.

If the Independent Voters Association wants to come out for certain Democrats and certain Republicans as their choice of the "good guys" and proclaim their opinions in an ad, can they? Not without the express okay of each federal candidate involved and each such must subtract his portion of value of that newspaper ad or TV commercial from his allotted spending limit (although he may not spend a dime on it himself).

What proportion?

Nobody knows.

When should it be proportioned between candidates depending on the content of the ad? What if the ad is certified to be split 50-50 but the contents of the ad seem to be 60-40 in who is boosted?

What if the media distributes partly in the district and partly outside the district on which limits are based?

Nobody knows the answers to these and a thousand other questions in the varied circumstances of political activity by all kinds of people throughout the United States.

We don't know the answers. The comptroller general doesn't know the answers. The candidates don't know the answers.

Nobody knows any given answer until some poor devil is hauled into court and the court thinks about it and decides what the court thinks is an answer!

The rigamarole, the uncertainties, the risks and the costs of going through an extensive bureaucratic procedure for every individual ad are so staggering that a good many small radio stations have reportedly decided simply not to take any political ads of any kind.

Citizens and organizations other than the candidates themselves and those expressly authorized by and working with the candidate simply are forbidden by law to express themselves politically at their own expense!

Is this crazy?

Yes, but when you attempt to control the political spending of 220,000,000 Americans, how else can it be done?

Big brother is a confusing, deadening, and expensive onlooker in any activity.

This one just happens to be one that comes right back to the same guys who passed the law—and to their challengers—and much of this troublesome mechanical demand is now on them.

It will be a miracle if they can even know what they are doing with reasonable accuracy—and a crime by law if they don't!

(Some candidates don't even know the law exists . . . but are subject to severe penalties for violating it.)

It is perhaps a healthy thing that every candidate for Congress this year will get a personal example of how government regulation, in a fairly simple matter and with . . . confuses the urgent business in which he is

engaged—and imposes a sizable new expense.

Perhaps they will go back to Washington after this election with some small notion of how many of the "good laws" they have passed actually turn out as a dead hand on the vital functions of a whole society and are both inoperable and expensive.

Our only regret is that appellate and supreme court judges, especially, of the United States are not running for election, too, and subject to the actual results of this thing.

It would be healthy if they realized how impossible it is to "obey the law" under a system where nobody really knows the application of the law, and courts operate under the kind of disregard for identifiable principles and precedents that make it impossible for the victim to know whether he is doing "right" or liable for severe—even criminal—proceedings on a rule nobody has made yet!

It's hard to run a campaign that way. It's damned hard to run a business or factory that way, too.

Big Brother is with us, now. There are second class citizens, now. And we have made second class citizens of our most productive people!

And until we learn that you can't do everything from Washington—and have it actually work.

Meanwhile, the real fun for the candidates is just about to begin—because nobody has ever laid out a campaign plan that embraces every single activity of everybody concerned from his party to his personal campaign headquarters and also to embrace anybody and anything that may support him.

Such budgeting is impossible.

It is also absolutely necessary under the law.

Lots of luck, fellows!

ADDRESS BY AMBASSADOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE AT GRADUATION CEREMONY

HON. GILBERT GUDE

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, it was with great pleasure that I attended the graduation ceremonies of the School of Dialysis Therapy of the Metropolitan Washington Renal Dialysis Center yesterday. Twenty-four persons were graduated with all of the special skills and knowledge required to serve their fellow human beings as dialysis nurses. This field, of course, forms part of the important development of paramedical personnel in the delivery of quality medical care.

I have long taken an active interest in the serious problems kidney disease presents for so many people. I was pleased to be able to introduce and have enacted legislation which provided for an Anatomical Donors Act for the District of Columbia, facilitating the donation and use of kidneys, and other vital bodily organs, in the Metropolitan Washington area. Because of the unique political makeup of this area, with its three separate political entities, real problems occurred with attempts to donate and use organs prior to enactment of this legislation.

I had the privilege of addressing the graduates, and was most impressed with remarks which were made by His Excel-

lency, Prof. E. S. Monteiro, Ambassador of the Republic of Singapore, on the subject.

I would like to submit for the review of my colleagues in the Congress the text of the Ambassador's remarks:

ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY PROF. E. S. MONTEIRO, AMBASSADOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE, AT THE GRADUATION CEREMONY OF DIALYSIS NURSES

Ladies and Gentlemen, this is indeed a most pleasant occasion for me and my wife to be present at this most auspicious and proud occasion when you are about to receive your diplomas qualifying you as Dialysis Nurses.

With the rapid advances which are today being made in the field of Scientific Medicine, the use of the Artificial Kidney Machines to help those with failing kidney function has become universal the world over. The use of the kidney machine first used only for acute Renal failure has today been extended to save lives in cases with Chronic Renal Failure and in cases of poisoning when it is necessary to speedily remove poisons circulating in the blood as in cases of Phenobarbitone Poisoning as the only effective and speedy remedial measure.

The extended use of the Artificial Kidney Machine for cases of Chronic Renal Failure was made possible when the Father of Haemodialysis, Professor Scribner invented his shunt that enabled us to dialyse cases of Chronic Renal Failure many times a week without the necessity of any repeated cut downs on the arms or legs. The Scribner shunt is a simple appliance but the happy choice of the right material to make the shunt and now the internal fistula enabled us to extend the use of the Artificial Kidney Machine to treat and keep alive otherwise fatal cases of Chronic Uraemia.

The importance of this advance is perhaps not sufficiently realised. These unfortunate patients, some of them breadwinners in the prime of their lives, would have died but for the use of the Artificial Kidney Machines which have enabled them to live normal lives, follow their normal occupation and look after their families. Even the increasing additional benefits from kidney transplantation from donors made legal by the Anatomical Gift Act for cases of progressive kidney failure has not lessened but in fact increased the importance of the use of the Artificial Kidney Machines in the treatment of cases of progressive and fatal cases of Renal failure.

Ladies and Gentlemen, this indeed is a great medical advance and you who are today qualified as Renal Nurses are fellow participants in this great medical venture. I would like therefore to congratulate each one of you for joining with us in this worldwide fraternity to help those less fortunate than ourselves who are suffering from Chronic Renal Failure.

Your role in the Renal Team of a Nephrology Unit is most important because you are the link between the machine and the patient. With an increasing trend today to have renal dialysis done at home, convenient to the patient and the family, I need not stress the importance of the education of the renal patient which will be your most important responsibility besides manipulating the machine. You must remember, the patient is usually dominated by the emotion of uncertainty and fear although he or she may not show it. You must establish the confidence of your patient and teach him about the machine, the care of the shunt and the limb, the need to keep to the diet and salt restriction prescribed by the doctor.

Most important you must remove the "dependence complex" from your patients who

inevitably believe that their lives depend on the machine. Rather, you should stress that the machine is only a means to an end. In your nurse-patient relationship which will inevitably develop you should be careful to keep a well-balanced patient-nurse relationship in accordance with the high principles of the nursing ethics of your profession.

You may be interested to know that four years ago Singapore started a similar scheme to train the Renal Nurses who were urgently required by the growing demands for more dialysis in Chronic Renal Failure in Singapore. Today this specialist branch of renal nursing is much in demand in Singapore.

My wife and I are indeed happy to be with you today and we would like to assure you as our dear colleagues that you are engaged in assisting in one of the noblest aspects of the profession of medicine of which you will always be the most trusted handmaids of the physician and trusted friends of grateful patients.

I know that all of my colleagues in the Congress join me in offering hearty congratulations to each of the graduates, and in applauding their real dedication to this most important work. The graduates, Jacqueline L. Bayne, Kenneth G. Bolen, Shirley Bowden, Margaret B. Brice, Susanne R. Briddell, Morris Calhoun, Rebecca K. Dailey, Ronald R. Fuller, David L. Jones, Mildred Kadin, Deirdre C. Langford, Robert J. Leonard, Carolyn Martin, Ovella Goziem Rapu, Dwight R. Ricketts, John J. Rzonza, Jr., William V. Sanwald, Donna R. Schoolmeester, Sandra G. Shaw, Marilyn N. Shrager, Joyce A. Villareal, Alexander F. Worthing, Raymond A. Vanencis, and Patricia A. Durant, all deserve the highest praise.

THE SOARING COST OF EDUCATION

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the announcement that \$47,000 in LEAA funds are to be given to an Alexandria school project for the purpose of curbing break-ins and vandalism of Alexandria schools is unique to say the least. Federal funds intended to make the streets safe from criminals are now to be used to protect the taxpayers' educational investments.

Education and the police may not profit from this expenditure, but some equipment company should make a pretty good commission. I include a related news clipping at this point:

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 10, 1972]
ALEXANDRIA GRANTED \$47,011 TO FIGHT SCHOOL VANDALISM

RICHMOND.—The Virginia Council on Criminal Justice has made a \$47,081 grant to an Alexandria school project aimed at curbing break-ins and vandalism at the city schools.

The money, along with \$17,121 in local funds, will be used by the Alexandria School Board to buy surveillance cameras, alarm systems, two walkie-talkie radios and telephone lease lines "to harden the Alexandria city schools as crime targets."

In its application for funds the city said the project hopefully will eliminate or markedly reduce the schools as crime targets

themselves, their vulnerability to crime, drug abuse and juvenile delinquency, the heavy financial loss and damage to expensive equipment and to improve apprehension and evidence gathering for conviction. The request was made under the "hardening of crime targets" category of money available to Virginia under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.

One member of the Council on Criminal Justice questioned the distribution of funds under the category for schools to one school system when many systems would like to install such a program.

"I have the feeling in this project that we're in effect getting out of bounds in providing a unique service to one locality which we can't possibly provide to other localities," said Judge Richard J. Jamborsky of Fairfax.

"I think school systems all over the country are concerned about this. Most are having to take money out of the education budget in order to provide it."

A spokesman of the council's administrative arms, the state Division of Justice and Crime Prevention, said Alexandria schools average three alarms nightly with about one in 100 alarms being valid break-in complaints. He added Alexandria had asked for the funds to start a pilot project.

LINE ITEM BUDGETS

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, I am taking this opportunity to insert in the RECORD an address by Long Beach State University President, Stephen Horn to draw each Member's attention to the many disadvantages of the line-item budget.

The line-term budget, as will be illustrated by President Horn, apart from being a much dated method of budgeting, serves to frustrate the State's higher education officials in their attempts to provide a good education with the limited funds allocated to them each year. It is an example of bureaucratic redtape at its costliest glory.

Perhaps printing this speech will serve to focus more Californians' attention on the situation and in this way serve as an impetus for change. It is my hope that the State of California will take the Hoover Commission's studies to heart and use a more efficient, less costly method of financial planning.

The address follows:

[Partial text of remarks by Stephen Horn, President, California State College, Long Beach, California, before the Scottish Rite Bodies, March 5, 1971]

ODE TO A LINE-ITEM BUDGET

I appear before you tonight, ladies and gentlemen, to discuss education. Not the education of college students, but the education of college presidents. The education that the State of California has provided students able to benefit from it has been—at least, up to this point—very good. But based on my own experience of some seven months, the education that California provides its State College presidents can only be described as unbelievable.

As some of you know, I have spent most of the last 12 years groping my way through

the mazes and thickets of the Washington bureaucracy. But I must stand before you tonight and confess that California makes me humble. Utilizing a fairly commonplace managerial device called the "line-item budget," the State of California has woven a vast and complex tapestry of educational red tape that surely must be one of the wonders of the modern world. The line-item budget administered by long distance from Sacramento is further complicated by a proliferation of state administrative procedures that are all too often outdated, irrelevant, or simply act to stifle all initiative, innovation, or economy of operation.

Briefly stated, a line-item budget is a budget in which every major expenditure and many not so major are listed and approved line by line. Once the budget is approved, the administrators of the budget are seldom allowed to deviate from line items and presidents have no authority to move funds between such broad functional categories as general administration, instruction, student services, library, and plant operation, among others. For example, in the instruction function there are separate line items for personal services, operating expenses and equipment, student assistants, etc. In the Student Services function there are also lines for the same and many more items.

If a family budget were run this way you would budget \$25 a month for your telephone bill and \$160 for food, perhaps a year or more before you planned to spend it. But suppose your wife's mother unexpectedly comes to visit for the last two weeks of the month. She's a big eater, so your food budget is exhausted with two days of the month still left. On the other hand, since she's staying with you, your wife doesn't call her long distance every day, so your phone bill is only \$8. It seems like no problem. Just use the telephone surplus to buy the food.

You could do that, with a program budget, or even a line-item budget with some flexibility—but not with the line-item budget which controls the destiny of the State Colleges. You would either have to secure the permission of an anonymous staff assistant in the Department of Finance in Sacramento or eventually secure a special deficit appropriation to pay two-days food bills, while the money you saved on the telephone bill would probably revert to the state's general fund.

Of course, if your family actually operated on a line-item budget, you would probably figure ways to resolve little difficulties like the above without a deficit appropriation. You'd probably go to your grocer and say, "How about charging \$15 of your telephone calls to my telephone number and giving me the equivalent amount of food?" That is not an unknown procedure in state government.

Now—let me apply this rough analogy directly to our University. We have a category for Student Assistants within the instructional portion of our budget and a similar category in the Student Services portion of our budget. If we run short of funds in one category—but have a surplus in the other—the president cannot authorize the transfer to meet the need. Putting it simply, a transaction that could be handled by two Vice Presidents walking across the hall requires the submission of documentation to the Chancellor's Office in Los Angeles and to the Department of Finance in Sacramento. Ladies and gentlemen—a simple, logical need for an intra-campus transfer of, say, \$3,000 or less could require several hundred dollars, and several weeks time on the part of several layers of unneeded administration "rigamarole."

As President of California State College, Long Beach—the third largest university in California—I sometimes feel like the engineer in the anonymous verse:

"I'm not allowed to run the train
Or see how fast 'twill go.
I ain't allowed to let off steam
Or make the whistle blow.
I cannot exercise control
Or even ring the bell.
But let the darn thing jump the track
and see who catches hell!"

There are sound historical reasons why the line-item budget has persisted so long. A legislature historically has exerted its influence on the executive, first by detailing a specific level of funding to be expended on a given governmental function and, second, by imposing prohibitions and limitations on that spending. The appropriation of funds for specific purposes rather than in a lump sum for a general program dates back to the victory of the legislative-oriented Jeffersonians over the executive-oriented Hamiltonians in the early years of the republic.

We can appreciate this historical justification just as we can appreciate the efficiency of the steam locomotive compared to horse transport of the 19th century. But today we move people better, faster and farther with airplanes. Similarly, we have 20th century management tools that will do the same job as the 19th century line-item budget—but do it better, faster, and more economically.

The Hoover Commission in 1949 called attention to the concept of performance budgeting—which is budgeting based on functions, activities and projects. Budgeting based on the work to be done rather than on the things to be acquired such as personal services, equipment and supplies. Since the Hoover Commission reported, the number of line-item appropriations in the 15 major money bills Congress passes each year has decreased almost two-thirds. This tendency of the Congress to appropriate for broad categories of services has increased executive flexibility and provided for more effective use of resources.

Some will ask, of course, that if the Congress or the State Legislature does not specify precisely how each tax dollar must be spent by a public agency, is not the public giving up its control over the public purse, and will it not be powerless to prevent incompetency, waste, and actual embezzlement?

The answer is no. The responsible administrator must still explain to the next higher executive level and to the legislature just what he intends to accomplish with his funding. Generally, a tacit agreement is arrived at between legislative committee and program administrator about the goals to be achieved with the money allotted. The committee and the program administrator know that next year and the year after that the administrator must return for additional funding. He must justify his requests not only by budget presentation but by past performance.

One learns early that you do not deceive a legislator. They have long memories. As more and more lawmakers become professionals in their chosen field of politics, they also become specialists in the areas covered by their committees or subcommittees. Thomas Jefferson said of some early civil servants, "few die and none resign." Today we might say that of legislators. The program director knows that each new budget hearing brings a day of reckoning for last year's performance. This is as it should be in a representative government where those elected must try to reflect citizen priorities as best they can.

The Hoover Commission's approval of performance budgeting has influenced many large private corporations as well as the federal government. Even our Associated Students have changed their financial planning procedures from line-item budgeting to program budgeting. This is another instance of where we can learn from them.

In California, some of our budget practices

in appearance, at least, have followed the federal pattern. The governor submits a single budget bill to the Legislature. It is based on estimates often prepared more than 12 months before the beginning of a particular fiscal year. The funds for the California State Colleges are appropriated in a lump sum to the Trustees according to three schedules—personal services, operating expense and equipment, and reimbursements—only here is where simplicity stops.

California State College, Long Beach must submit its estimated budget needs a full 18 months to two years in advance of the budget year it covers. That line-item budget is carefully scrutinized and red-penciled by the Chancellor's Office and then integrated into a line-item budget for the entire State College system.

That budget, in turn, is reviewed by the Department of Finance, acting as the governor's elite staff analysts and all too often program managers. There it is pared, renegotiated, re-cut, and finally integrated into the governor's formal budget request which is submitted to the Legislature six months before the beginning of the next fiscal year in July. It is then carefully scrutinized by the finance committees of the Assembly and the State Senate, the two houses themselves, and—probably—a conference committee of both houses before it is sent back to the governor for his approval or veto. Unlike the President of the United States, our governor does not receive the budget from the Legislature on a "take it or leave it" basis. He has a line-item veto which means it will often do you little good to secure a restoration through the legislative process. But hope does spring eternal. By a two-thirds vote the Legislature can override the governor, but it seldom does.

When our line-item budget—and there are 365 lines in our current budget (18,000 in the system budget)—finally comes home to us from the wars it is frequently grayer, lighter, and less healthy than when, in its youth, it boldly marched away from home for the first time. But our problems are not yet over. The Department of Finance may still impound the funds in any of those line-items which it, the Legislature, and the governor all have supposedly approved. In most cases, the State will insist on spending for us the money it approves our spending.

ODE TO A LINE-ITEM BUDGET

I feel it is only fair, ladies and gentlemen, to pause at this point and warn you that this tale is about to take on some aspects of a horror story. I am about to give examples of instances where the line-item budget and long distance management have not only impaired the efficiency of our university but have actually cost you, the taxpayer, more money than necessary. These examples may seem fanciful, but I assure you, they are all too true.

Let us start with a skeleton. Some years back, our Biology Department found itself in the position of the family with telephone money but no food. The Biology Department needed a skeleton. But the State classifies a skeleton as equipment and the department had no equipment money available. However, it did have money in its operating budget and State procedures permit the purchase of small items out of the operating budget. The department found it could not buy a skeleton, but it could buy a hand, a pelvis, a skull, a tibia, or fibula and what have you, and then assemble a skeleton piece-by-piece. It finally decided against doing it that way because the cost would have been twice that of an ordinary skeleton, and it might have had a funny shape—sort of like a camel being a horse constructed by a committee.

The Biology Department keeps having trouble with its equipment budget. Some years ago it bought a refrigerator for roughly \$200. After several years of hard and honor-

able service, the refrigerator broke down. The department did not have any equipment money for a new refrigerator. So it had to spend \$150 of operating budget money to have the old \$200-when-new refrigerator repaired.

Two years ago the same department ordered something called a spectrophotometer and a power pack for it. Now a spectrophotometer won't work without a power pack any more than a TV set will work with the plug pulled out. But apparently some anonymous State employee didn't know that. He approved the spectrophotometer, but he cut the power pack out of the budget. The spectrophotometer arrived—and sat on a shelf for two years before the State would allow purchase of the power pack.

The State allocates budget line items according to formula. It has formulas which prescribe the number of faculty assigned, the size of classes, the number of seats in a classroom, the ratio of maintenance personnel to square feet of campus, the ratio of cubic feet of space to each student, the number of technical and clerical positions allowed, the dollars for equipment per student, doctors, nurses, counsellors and placement advisors per 1,000 students, and so forth. Unfortunately, these formulas are frequently unrealistic.

Many of the formulas are founded upon a fiction. That fiction is called the "full-time equivalent student," or affectionately, the "FTE." The FTE is a student who each semester takes exactly 15 units—no more, no less.

Actually, our students vary greatly. We have 17-year-olds and 70-year-olds. We have men and women. We have black, white, brown, red, and yellow. We have some geniuses and some who just made it. These students' registration data are fed into the computer and what comes out is our FTE. That is the number of students we would have if all our students were taking 15 units. This semester we have 20,000 full-time equivalent students enrolled. In actual fact we have more than 28,000 human beings attending classes on our campus.

The fictitious FTE doesn't work too badly in computing facility utilization formulas, although it tends to overload our Library at examination and term paper time. Where it really breaks down is in the student personnel area, where you must treat a student as a person rather than as a statistic.

Take the Student Counseling service, for instance. By formula we are allotted one counselor for every 1,000 FTE. In practice that means that one counselor is actually working with approximately 1,500 actual, living students. Now a student taking three units doesn't necessarily have merely one-fifth the personal problems of a student taking the FTE ideal of 15 units. In fact, part-time students frequently require more counseling and testing than students taking full loads since emotional problems are one of the factors that can limit a student's load. Our counselors have just as great a responsibility to a maladjusted part-timer as to an FTE.

The same situation holds true in our Student Health Service. A part-time student gets just as sick from mononucleosis as a full-time one. We are allotted one physician to every 1,800 FTEs and in effect, given three-fourths of a physician for 8,000 part-time students.

Our Career Planning and Placement office has the same problem. Students may go to school part-time but they plan a full-time career after graduation. After a college reaches 16,500 FTE, it is not allowed to hire additional career counselors. Since we have 28,000 students, our Placement staff must absorb the overload by cutting down on the time allotted each student who seeks its services.

In compiling its formulas, the Department of Finance frequently ignores such relevant data as the size of the institution and the efficiency of its operation.

For six years, California State College, Long Beach has been the most efficient and economically operated of the 19 state colleges in that we have had the lowest per capita cost per student. Yet the State has ignored this. When any budget reduction for any given purpose is made, our share is usually ten percent because that is the systemwide proportion of students we have enrolled. Since we are already operating at a low cost, these cuts hurt us more than other institutions.

One of our six schools—the School of Letters and Science, has more than 14,000 students and 600 faculty members. Alone, it has more students than 10 of the 19 state colleges—more than either Fullerton, Hayward, Chico, Pomona, Humboldt, Sonoma, Stanislaus, San Bernardino, Dominguez Hills, or Bakersfield. Its student body is seven times the size of Occidental College.

It has more students than 10 of the 19 state colleges and a larger budget than six of these colleges. Yet under the line-item budget it is allotted only one school-wide administrative position—a dean. A single individual cannot possibly administer an institution of that size and complexity—25 diverse departments. It is imperative that additional resources—associate deans for educational policy, faculty and staff affairs, and fiscal affairs—also be assigned to help the dean. Yet the Legislature adopted a provision in the 1970 budget act which prohibits using instructional positions for such administrative positions. The Governor has included this language in his 1971 budget act. Such a policy completely ignores the need for middle level administrators to help manage these complex institutions.

California State College, Long Beach is the largest of the state colleges—indeed, it is the largest state college in the nation. It has a budget of more than 33.4 million, which is about five million dollars more than the budgets of the five smallest colleges total together. Yet, we are restricted to two vice presidents, the same number as many colleges in our system that are less than half our size. This is another example of an externally imposed personnel judgment which wouldn't last one day in a private firm of comparable size.

IS THE GOVERNMENT PUTTING UP "INSTANT SLUMS"?

HON. JOHN H. ROUSSELOT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, it is well known by many Members of the House of Representatives that the Federal Government, and especially this Congress, has created several subsidized-housing programs for the people of this country. The intentions of Congress, and those of others who originally supported these programs in 1968 legislation, were nothing but good and idealistic. Unfortunately, some of these subsidized-housing programs are "muddled" and distorted examples which have proven unfair to the very people they are supposed to be helping.

Because the Banking and Currency Committee is presently marking up an extensive bill relating to housing, and in

that bill we seriously contemplate extending the present 235/236 programs—which are subsidized-housing plans—I want the entire Congress to be aware of what the results of these programs have been in the field. U.S. News & World Report, in the September 11, 1972, issue, page 66, has an article entitled "Is the Government Putting Up Instant Slums?" Many of us in Congress, and on the Banking and Currency Committee, have taken the time and made the effort to determine just what the end results of these programs are especially in our own districts, but in other places in the country as well.

Mr. Speaker, I would like all of my colleagues in this House to be fully aware of the problems of subsidized housing, and it is my hope that they will read the U.S. News & World Report article which I am submitting today because, in my opinion, it does a thorough and thoughtful job of reviewing the actual results of the present subsidized-housing programs. Before we launch out in this House to either extend these programs or enlarge upon them, I think we could well stop and consider what we have accomplished by these acts. U.S. News & World Report has attempted to present an objective appraisal of the subsidized-housing programs:

HOUSING MUDDLE—IS THE GOVERNMENT PUTTING UP "INSTANT SLUMS"?

High costs, increasing foreclosures, housing scandals spur a search for new methods to provide shelter for the poor. So far, answers are elusive.

Housing programs to benefit the needy, financed by federal money, are being trimmed back.

The Nixon Administration is having a close look at soaring costs and growing scandals in these undertakings.

At stake are about 14 per cent of the housing starts in the current home-building boom—and federal plans for a much larger proportion.

Subsidized-housing starts for the first six months of 1972 are down more than 20 per cent, compared with the same period last year. The total of 128,769 is less than half the 268,700 projected originally for this period.

There is every indication the Administration would like to cut back further and make big changes.

MILLIONS ELIGIBLE

One obstacle to further cutbacks is that more Americans seem to need help to pay for shelter today than ever before, mainly because of skyrocketing costs.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development estimates that some 25 million households, about 40 per cent of the population, are eligible for some sort of subsidy.

Another problem is that the Administration doesn't seem to know what kind of changes it wants to make. It has offered no major proposals for reform to Congress. And a new housing bill, now pending in Congress, would make no significant alteration in the way the programs work.

Meanwhile, the crisis in Government housing is growing, reflecting turmoil, corruption and decay in cities. Current troubles stem from efforts in the late 1960s to improve housing in slums. Under congressional mandate, HUD lowered its standards for insuring home mortgages in inner cities, taking on more risky borrowers. Subsidized projects were O.K.'d in larger numbers, especially after passage of the 1968 Housing Act, which set big new housing goals.

FORECLOSURES RISING

Now a number of the mortgages insured in this period are going bad as whole city neighborhoods are being abandoned. Foreclosures of all kinds of federally insured intercity mortgages are on the rise. Many more are in default, first signs of potential foreclosure.

ONE PART OF THE HOUSING BOOM THAT IS LOSING STEAM

Homes started for low-income families eligible for federal subsidies—Years ended June 30

1969	155,900
1970	278,200
1971	394,200
1972	346,000

1971

Housing subsidies for low-income families supported about one in four housing starts.

Today

Only about one in seven falls in this category.

For the calendar year 1970, a total of 3,686 units were foreclosed in housing programs for poor families, and 12,641 owners were in default at the end of the year. In 1971, this rose to 9,414 foreclosures and 27,402 in default last December 31. This year there have been 5,995 foreclosures through the first six months, and 34,972 borrowers were in default on June 30.

There are mushrooming scandals involving sales of shoddy houses at exorbitant prices to poor families. Even HUD officials admit "fast buck" operators moved into the picture in many places.

Indictments involving federal officials and businessmen have been handed down in Detroit, Philadelphia and New York City. Grand juries are studying the situation in six other cities.

DRASTIC PROPOSAL

Because of all these problems, HUD Secretary George Romney has suggested that housing programs be shut off entirely from large parts of some central-city areas.

Earlier this year, he put into effect tough new rules on selection of sites for subsidized housing projects, designed mainly to encourage more building in suburban areas. These new rules, along with a general crackdown on lax operating procedures, have slowed construction of subsidized units.

"Each approving officer in an area office is scared to death that any project he approves in the inner city may fail," explains one housing expert. "Because the heat is on, they are determined to prevent this. One way is by delaying approval, throwing up obstacles, killing as many projects as they can."

BUDGET WORRY

Even if these difficulties did not exist, Nixon Administration officials still would be worried about the budget impact of the 10-year housing program mandated by Congress in 1968. It calls for construction of 5 million housing units under Government subsidy, and rehabilitation of 1 million existing houses.

When the law passed, it was estimated that the annual cost of the program would be about 3 billion dollars by 1978. Now the burden is expected to reach 7.5 billion dollars a

year by 1978 and to total 200 billion over a 40 to 50-year period.

If subsidized housing is to be continued beyond 1978, costs will go up and up.

For the fiscal year ending next June 30, payments for all such programs will be 1.8 billion dollars. This compares with only 474 million in fiscal 1970.

BACK OF COST RISE

One reason for the jump in costs has to do with the nature of the two major new programs begun in 1968—a home-ownership and a rental plan for low- and moderate-income families. Both involve an interest subsidy, with the Government paying the difference between the prevailing market rates on home mortgages and a flat 1 per cent. Federal assumption of most of the interest charge enables payments or rents to be reduced.

When interest rates skyrocketed in 1969 and 1970, so did the cost of the programs.

Many experts feel the nation would have been better off had the Government continued its earlier programs which involved direct, low-interest loans to build subsidized projects. These programs cost the Government more at the start but less in the long run.

Complaints about the new housing, especially the rental projects, are many. Even HUD officials are in agreement that the homes often are poorly built, in bad locations and likely to wind up as new slums.

POORER PEOPLE LEFT OUT?

Because of rising building costs and the relatively high rents that must be charged, experts contend that very little of this housing is going to low-income families. Most of it, they say, is occupied by families with incomes of \$6,000 to \$10,000 a year.

In order to encourage private developers to build, Congress wrote into the 1968 Act rapid depreciation and other tax benefits for private sponsors of subsidized projects. And HUD has been encouraging this kind of sponsorship instead of that by nonprofit groups—often church or civic organizations—with less housing know-how.

However, HUD is now finding out that businessmen who take advantage of the tax benefits may have little interest in the long-term success of the projects.

A report issued recently by the House Appropriations Committee says there is much concern that HUD eventually will end up owning many of these projects, after the tax benefits expire. Telling of interviews in seven cities across the nation, the House investigators report:

"Many of these sponsors advised the staff that their motivation for developing a [low income rental] project was the tax-shelter benefits. . . . After they have taken advantage of the . . . benefits, they would probably sell or return their projects to HUD if the projects do not give them a 6 per cent return on their investment."

The report says most sponsors contacted say they are not now realizing the 6 per cent profit on the investment. It adds:

"One of the sponsors advised the staff that 'It is a fact of life' that the only motive of many limited-dividend partnerships and/or

corporations for being involved in the . . . program is because of the tax-shelter benefits. This sponsor pointed out that HUD should recognize this fact and should foresee that there eventually would be a large number of subsidized units returned to HUD after the sponsors have realized their tax-shelter benefits."

TEST AHEAD

Both the Administration and Congress have expressed concern over the problems of subsidized housing for several years.

In an effort to try new methods, Congress has voted a two-year, 20-million-dollar test of housing allowances. Under this approach, the subsidy payment goes directly to the family, which seeks out shelter on its own. However, this test is just getting under way.

The two programs created in 1968 were begun without such a trial run.

HUD also is planning to experiment with other means of using existing housing to shelter poor families, especially the leasing of private homes for public housing.

However, none of these programs is seen—yet—as the answer to the problems of Government housing for the poor.

Until a more satisfactory method is found, it appears that the Nixon Administration will continue to go slow on approving big new projects, especially those in the inner city. And the building boom, as a result, will have lost one of its strongest props.

THE COST OF HIGHER EDUCATION

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, during the past month millions of young people have returned to vocational schools and colleges. Many of these students are finding that inflation and rising tuition costs are driving needed training and education out of the reach of their families. Taxes go up—new taxes are created—food costs are rising—and paychecks seem to dwindle from both ends—making education expenses a nearly impossible burden. Because of these high and continually rising educational costs, it is vital that families plan far ahead.

The following chart—prepared by the East Ohio Gas Co.—lists the tuition and fees of a number of Ohio schools and a few selected schools elsewhere in the Nation. The figures used are from the academic year 1971-72 and therefore may be slightly under present rates. That educational expenses are increasingly difficult to meet can be seen by the fact that total tuition, fees, room and board at Ohio State University have risen by more than \$200 during the last 2 school years. Many schools have experienced even larger increases.

COSTS AT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES FOR THE 1971-72 ACADEMIC YEAR

College and location	Tuition and fees	Room and board	For further information about—		
			Total	Financial aid write to	General information, write to
Private colleges and universities in Ohio:					
Antioch College, Yellow Springs	\$3,152	1,788	\$3,940	Frank A. Logan	Frank A. Logan
Ashland College, Ashland	2,201	1,000	3,201	Edward E. West	Giles L. Krueger
Athenaeum of Ohio, Norwood, Cincinnati	1,100	900	2,000	Rev. William Schwartz	Rev. William Farrell
Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea	2,244	1,092	3,336	David Darr	John Amy
Bluffton College, Bluffton	1,850	950	2,800	Carl Lehman	John Slotter
Borromeo Seminary of Ohio, Wickliffe	1,000	900	1,900	Rev. James Conry	Dr. John F. Murphy

Footnotes at end of article.

COSTS AT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES FOR THE 1971-72 ACADEMIC YEAR—Continued

College and location	Tuition and fees	Room and board	Total	For further information about—	
				Financial aid, write to	General information, write to
Private colleges and universities in Ohio—Continued					
Capital University, Columbus	\$2,100	\$1,045	\$3,145	Rev. Smallsreed	Roger Wiley
Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland	2,495	1,305	3,800	Mrs. Daria Maresh	MacIn E. Richardson
Cedarville College, Cedarville	1,450	945	2,395	David Gidley	C. B. Hurst
Cincinnati Bible Seminary, Cincinnati	731	869	1,600	David G. Baumgardner	Earl W. Sims
Cleveland Institute of Art, Cleveland	1,488	1,325	2,813	A. Narwold	Clayton J. Bachtel
Cleveland Institute of Music, Cleveland	2,340	1,255	3,595	William Kurzbau	Frank P. Caputo
Dayton, University of, Dayton	1,750	950	2,700	James Hoover	Gerald W. Bergeron
Defiance College, Defiance	2,050	910	2,960	Roger Ames	Roger Ames
Denison University, Granville	2,560	1,150	3,710	Albert Davison	Burton W. Dunfield
Dyke College, Cleveland	1,130	1,000	2,130	Office of Financial Aid	Joseph P. Furber
Edgecliff College, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati	1,300	1,200	2,500	Sister Marcia Kenning, R.S.M.	Sister Agnes Cloud, R.S.M.
Findlay College, Findlay	1,950	977	2,927	Mrs. Lottie Freeman	Donald J. Gix
Heidelberg College, Tiffin	2,165	965	3,130	Walter M. Nutter	John C. Nelson
Hiram College, Hiram	2,470	880	3,350	Alan Donley	James Motrice
John Carroll University, University Heights, Cleveland	1,700	1,000	2,700	Donald Chenelle	John P. Sammon
Kenyon College, Gambier	2,635	1,175	3,810	P. Wesley Tutchings	John D. Kusan
Lake Erie College, Painesville			3,400	Vern Fegley	Vern Fegley
Malone College, Canton	1,548	924	2,472	Guy A. Hull	Guy A. Hull
Marietta College, Marietta	2,050	1,050	3,100	James L. Stephens	Ross W. Lenhart
Mary Manse College, Toledo	1,260	900	2,160	William Salmi	Sister M. Helen Venier
Mount St. Joseph-On-The-Ohio, Mount St. Joseph	1,420	1,140	2,560	Sister Martha Ann	Sister Mary Declan Browne
Mount Union College, Alliance	2,160	990	3,150	David R. Darr	James R. Digham
Mount Vernon Nazarene College, Mount Vernon	1,110	840	1,950	Paul Wells	William Bennett
Muskingum College, New Concord	2,204	1,050	3,254	Mrs. Frances D. Becker	Clancy Biegler
Notre Dame College, Cleveland	1,120	1,000	2,120	Sister Mary Margaret Therese	Sister Mary Vernice, S.N.D.
Oberlin College, Oberlin	2,770	1,180	3,950	James W. White	Robert L. Jackson
Ohio Dominican College, Columbus	1,400	1,100	2,500	Maurice Spittler	Miss Susan McGough
Ohio Northern University, Ada	1,197	975	2,172	John W. Guinn	William L. Robinson
Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware	2,450	1,125	3,575	Fred A. Pollack	Ralph L. Hoffhines
Otterbein College, Westerville	2,400	790	3,190	Elsley K. Witt	Michael Kish
Pontifical College Josephinum, Worthington	1,200	1,200	2,400	Ronald Wojtowicz	Msgr. C. DeRuntz
Rio Grande College, Rio Grande	1,700	1,075	2,775	Mrs. Sally Orebaugh	D. Brown
St. John College, Cleveland	1,150	1,000	2,150	Louis Kneier	Miss Karen Kardos
Steubenville, College of, Steubenville	1,400	1,000	2,400	William C. Zilligen	Ronald D. Jarvis
Tiffin University, Tiffin	1,020	750	1,770	Lyle Gebhardt	Wayne Huffman
Urbana College, Urbana	1,500	1,035	2,535	Jerome Weiskittle	William L. Inskip
Ursuline College, Cleveland	1,300	1,000	2,300	Roger Faust	Roger Faust
Walsh College, Canton	1,438	1,000	2,438	Bro. Richard Levesque	Norman Kutz
Western College, Oxford	2,624	1,216	3,840	Mrs. Helen Sullenberger	Mrs. Helen Sullenberger
Wilberforce University, Wilberforce	1,240	930	2,170	Robert A. Thomas	Robert A. Thomas
Wilmington College, Wilmington	1,890	1,005	2,895	Robert McCoy	Robert McCoy
Wittenberg University, Springfield	2,316	1,140	3,456	William H. Porter	Paul G. Manuel
Wooster, College of, Wooster			3,621	Byron Morris	Byron Morris
Xavier University, Cincinnati	1,585	1,060	2,645	William Helmeccamp	Rev. J. Peter Buschmann, S.J.
State-assisted Universities in Ohio: ¹					
Akron, University of Akron	660	1,140	1,800	Robert W. Larson	John W. Owen
Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green	660	1,050	1,710	Mrs. Betty Whittaker	John Martin
Central State University, Wilberforce	648	1,065	1,713	Mrs. Edith Johnson	Mrs. Frances H. Hawkins
Cincinnati, University of, Cincinnati	825	1,239	2,064	Glenn E. Mitchell	John C. Hattendorf
Cleveland State University, Cleveland	690	(*)	4,690	Lee Marshall	Dr. Richard Gulbenkian
Kent State University, Kent	762	1,116	1,878	William E. Johnson, Jr.	Rex W. Simonds
Miami University, Oxford	750	1,185	1,935	Guy D. Spittler, Jr.	Charles R. Schuler
Ohio State University, Columbus	720	1,245	1,965	Rodney J. Harrison	Edward E. Rhine
Ohio University, Athens	750	1,284	2,034	M. L'Heureux	J. Reese
Toledo, The University of, Toledo	735	1,260	1,995	Clark Reber	Robert Christen
Wright State University, Dayton	720	1,345	2,065	Joel D. Cohan	Craig D. Willis
Youngstown State University, Youngstown	570	975	1,545	John Wales	William Livosky
State and county-assisted community colleges in Ohio: ²					
Cuyahoga Community College:					
Metro Campus, Cleveland	330	(*)	330	Culbreth Cook	Major Harris
Western Campus, Cleveland	330	(*)	330	Paul Hinko	Richard Curtis
Eastern Campus, Cleveland	330	(*)	330	Either of above	David Mitchell
Lakeland Community College, Mentor	418	(*)	418	Mrs. B. Seiter	F. M. Williams
Lorain County Community College, Elyria	450	(*)	450	Paul Boguski	Timothy Boylan
Sinclair Community College, Dayton	405	(*)	405	Asbury Turner, Jr.	Kenneth Weaver
Out-of-State colleges and universities: ³					
Brown University, Providence, R.I.	2,850	1,360	4,210	Lloyd W. Cornell, Jr.	James H. Rogers
California, University of (L.A.) Los Angeles, Calif.	2,125	1,280	3,405	Don Brusha	Robert Kinsman
Chicago, University of, Chicago, Ill.	2,475	1,435	3,910	Anthony Pallett	Anthony Pallett
Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.	2,800	1,500	4,300	Gary A. Lee	Arthur Brodeur
Duke University, Durham, N.C.	2,300	1,130	3,430	Everette B. Weatherspoon	Robert H. Ballantyne
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.	2,800	1,670	4,470	S. P. Malin	John P. Reardon
Illinois, University of, Urbana, Ill.	1,406	1,035	2,441	Hugh M. Satterlee	Charles E. Warwick
Michigan, University of, Ann Arbor, Mich.	2,140	1,236	3,376	Thomas Butts	Dr. Clyde Vroman
Minnesota, University of, Minneapolis, Minn.	1,511	1,200	2,711	Office of Financial Aid	James Preus
Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.	2,450	1,400	3,850	Mrs. Groverman Payne	Miss Clara R. Ludwig
Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.	2,700	1,135	3,835	Dan Hall	William Ithlandt
Notre Dame, University of, Notre Dame, Ind.	2,300	1,050	3,350	Rev. Charles McCarrather	John Goldrick
Pennsylvania, University of, Philadelphia, Pa.	2,750	1,250	4,000	William G. Owen	J. E. Shada
Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.	1,600	1,140	2,740	Richard Tombaugh	Harlan White
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.	2,625	1,200	3,825	John Marks	David C. Heacock
Rice University, Houston, Tex.	2,183	1,267	3,450	L. M. Wilkens	James B. Giles
Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.	2,610	1,295	3,905	Robert P. Huff	Dean Fred Hargadon
Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.			3,640	Mrs. Peter V. Nychis	Mrs. George H. Ames
Wisconsin, University of, Madison, Wis.	1,832	1,040	2,872	Wallace Douma	Lee Wilcox

¹ This charge is for 1/2 of the academic year. Inasmuch as Antioch has a co-op program, students are often on off-campus assignments 1/2 of the academic year.

² This is a comprehensive fee which covers tuition, fees, room and board.

³ These charges are for students who are Ohio residents. Higher tuition and fees are charged out-of-State students.

⁴ Cleveland State University has limited residence facilities. The charge, without board, is \$405 annually. This room charge is not included in the total cost.

⁵ These charges are those charged students living in the same county as the one in which the college is located. Higher charges are charged out-of-county students.

⁶ Community colleges are for commuting students, hence they have no room and board facilities and the total charge reflects only the charges for tuition and fees.

⁷ Charges shown are those charged out-of-State residents, such as students from Ohio.

⁸ This room and board charge is for male students. Room and board for women is \$1,010.

⁹ This room and board charge is for male students. Room and board for women is \$995.

¹⁰ This is a comprehensive fee which covers tuition, fees, room and board.

OLYMPIC SLAUGHTER

HON. JOHN J. ROONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I sorrowfully join in supporting House Resolution 1106 which mourns for the dead Israeli athletes and calls for strict sanctions against the maniacal governments which condone or encourage such acts of beastiality. Once again we find ourselves numbly wondering what kind of mad dogs have been turned loose upon the world; wondering too what kind of mind equates publicity for a cause with the death of innocents.

I agree with the thoughts in House Resolution 1106 that sanctions must be taken against the countries that harbor these murderers. Those countries and their leaders cannot be tolerated in a society of human beings, any more than society can tolerate the thought of succumbing to the demands of terrorists.

The attack in Munich during the Olympic games was calculated to focus world attention on the cause of the Arab fanatics. It was calculated, too, to raise the gorge of the Israeli people to the point where they would vent their justified rage on the Arab States thus destroying the ongoing efforts for peace in that troubled part of the world.

Mr. Speaker, we can only pray that the latter calculation was wrong. We pray, too, Mr. Speaker for the easing of the anguish that now fills the hearts of all Israel and in particular the families and the loved ones of the slain athletes. May their souls rest in eternal peace.

A TRIBUTE TO HARRY S. TRUMAN

HON. JOHN Y. McCOLLISTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1972

Mr. McCOLLISTER. Mr. Speaker, at the suggestion of one of my constituents,

Mr. Frank J. Belik, of Omaha, Nebr., I would like to offer a few words of tribute to a fine American statesman, former President Harry S. Truman.

Mr. Truman, once again residing in his native Independence, Mo., presented unique leadership qualities to America in one of her darkest hours. Thrust into office in the midst of our country's involvement in World War II, President Truman guided the United States in its transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy. He continued to serve America for another 4-year term during which he asserted himself as a clear-thinking, decisive leader.

Today, at 88 years of age, the former President is still an intellectually active American. He did not retire from the responsibilities of American citizenry after serving as President, but has continued to participate in the American system as a concerned, involved, and interested member.

Harry S. Truman—a living example of citizenship for all Americans to observe, honor, and respect.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, September 12, 1972

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Where the spirit of the Lord is there is liberty.—II Corinthians 3: 17.

O Lord our God, and God of our fathers, we greet the coming of another day with joyful hearts and enter into Thy presence with thanksgiving. As Thou didst lead our fathers to found on these shores a nation of free men so do Thou continue to lead their children in keeping the flag of freedom flying in our day that men everywhere may come to know and to enjoy the greatness of liberty.

Amid all our blessings make us mindful of those who dwell in the land of oppression, who eat the food of affliction, and who taste the bitter fruit of bondage. Particularly do we pray for our prisoners of war and their families. Hasten the day when wars shall cease, the captives be released, and all mankind begin to be blest with the joyful experiences of brotherhood and peace.

In the spirit of Him who sets men free we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 1860. An act for the relief of David Capps, formerly a corporal in the U.S. Marine Corps;

H.R. 5299. An act for the relief of Maj. Henry C. Mitchell, retired;

H.R. 5315. An act for the relief of Gary R. Uttech;

H.R. 10635. An act for the relief of William E. Baker; and

H.R. 12638. An act for the relief of Sgt. Gary L. Rivers, U.S. Marine Corps, retired.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 3755) entitled "An act to amend the Airport and Airway Development Act of 1970, as amended, to increase the U.S. share of allowable project costs under such act; to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, to prohibit certain State taxation of persons in air commerce, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. CANNON, Mr. HART, Mr. COTTON, and Mr. PEARSON to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

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

S. 909. An act for the relief of John C. Rogers;

S. 995. An act for the relief of Ronald K. Downie;

S. 2714. An act for the relief of M. Sgt. William C. Harpold, U.S. Marine Corps, retired, and

S. 3257. An act for the relief of Gary Wentworth, of Staples, Minn.

The message also announced that the Vice President, pursuant to Public Law 85-474, appointed Mr. PASTORE, Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina, Mr. HARTKE, Mr. MOSS, Mr. BAYH, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. SAXBE, Mr. TAFT, and Mr. STAF-

FORD to attend, on the part of the Senate, the Interparliamentary Union Meeting to be held in Rome, Italy, September 21 to 29, 1972.

The message also announced that the Vice President, pursuant to section 140 (g) of Public Law 92-318, appointed Mr. PELL and Mr. BEALL as members, on the part of the Senate, of the National Commission on the Financing of Postsecondary Education.

AMENDING STATUTORY CEILING ON SALARIES PAYABLE TO U.S. MAGISTRATES

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 7375) to amend the statutory ceiling on salaries payable to U.S. magistrates, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, line 2, after "\$100" insert "nor more than \$15,000".

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the gentleman from California what changes, if any, were made in the bill as passed by the House.

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, the only change that was made, I advise the distinguished minority leader, was to limit the salary of part-time magistrates to \$15,000 per year. Under the bill passed in the House, the salary of a part-time magistrate was tied to that of a part-time referee in