

cal libraries, to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROYBAL (for himself, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. BURTON, Mr. DANIELSON, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. MELCHER, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. O'KONSKI, Mr. PODELL, Mr. REES, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. ROUSH, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. WIDNALL, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON, Mr. YATES, and Mr. BRADEMAS):

H.R. 16934. A bill to require States to pass along to public assistance recipients who are entitled to social security benefits the 1972 increase in such benefits, either by disregarding it in determining their need for assistance or otherwise; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHNEEBELI:

H.R. 16935. A bill to revise and simplify the Federal disaster relief program, to assure adequate funding for such program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SEIBERLING:

H.R. 16936. A bill to amend chapter 5 of title 37, United States Code, to revise the special pay structure relating to members of the uniformed services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 16937. A bill to amend section 269(d) of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the voluntary assignment of certain Reserve members who are entitled to retired or retainer pay to the Ready Reserve, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. STUCKEY:

H.R. 16938. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia:

H.R. 16939. A bill to amend title 23 of the United States Code to provide that certain highways in the economic growth center development highway program be built to Interstate System standards, to provide that highways not on a Federal-aid system may participate in such development program, to provide that such program be permanent, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. WHALLEY:

H.R. 16940. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase to \$3,600 the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without any deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WRIGHT:

H.R. 16941. A bill to establish policy and principles for planning and evaluating flood

control, navigation, and other water resource projects and the use of the water and related land resources of the United States and setting forth guidance for the benefit-cost determinations of all agencies therein involved; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California (for himself and Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois):

H.R. 16942. A bill to authorize appropriations for construction of certain highway projects in accordance with title 23 of the United States Code, and for other purposes, to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. GUBSER:

H.R. 16943. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy to make certain property under their jurisdiction available for transfer for national park purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts (for himself and Mr. WOLFF):

H.R. 16944. A bill to amend the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 to prohibit the application of the most-favored-nation principle to certain countries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRASER:

H.R. 16945. A bill to strengthen interstate reporting and interstate services for parents of runaway children; to conduct research on the size of the runaway youth population; for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of temporary housing and counseling services for transient youth, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MOSS (for himself, Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina, Mr. STUCKEY, Mr. ECKHARDT, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. WARE, and Mr. MCCOLLISTER):

H.R. 16946. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to provide for the regulation of securities depositories, clearing agencies, and transfer agents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TAYLOR:

H.R. 16947. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Clara Barton House National Historic Site in the State of Maryland, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California (for himself and Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois):

H.R. 16948. A bill to authorize appropriations for construction of certain highway projects in accordance with title 23 of the United States Code, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. CELLER:

H.J. Res. 1317. Joint resolution authorizing the procurement of an oil portrait and marble

bust of former Chief Justice Earl Warren; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. KEITH (for himself, Mrs. Hicks of Massachusetts, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mr. COLLINS of Texas, Mr. FISHER, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. VAN DEERLIN, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. WARE, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. SIKES, Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. KEMP, Mr. LANDGREEE, Mrs. GRASSO, Mr. ICHORD, Mr. MANN, Mr. FRASER, and Mr. STUCKEY):

H.J. Res. 1318. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim 1973 as "America the Beautiful Year"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRADEMAS:

H.J. Res. 1319. Joint resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the foreign economic policy of the United States in connection with its relations with the Soviet Union and any other country which uses arbitrary and discriminatory methods to limit the right of emigration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,

424. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of New York, requesting the Congress to call a Constitutional Convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the use of public funds for secular education, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. FISHER:

H.R. 16949. A bill for the relief of Pike Sales Co. and Pike Industries, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FREY:

H.R. 16950. A bill for the relief of Robert J. Pitman, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

287. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the City Council, Rochester, N.Y., relative to the city of Rochester's share of revenue sharing, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

JOSEPH F. LIZZADRO—OUTSTANDING CITIZEN

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues the passing of Mr. Joseph F. Lizzadro of Elmhurst, Ill.

Mr. Lizzadro, an immigrant who came to the United States in 1909, rose to become chairman of the board of one of the largest electrical companies in my State, the Meade Electric Co. in Chicago.

I have known Joe Lizzadro personally for over 25 years. He was a tower of

strength in our community having given generously of his time and money to Villa Scalabrini, the Italian old peoples home in Melrose Park, Ill.

He established and directed the operation of the Lizzadro Museum of Lapidary Art in Elmhurst, Ill. Mr. Lizzadro's extensive private collection of lapidary art was on display at this unique museum which first opened in 1962, and which is believed to be the only museum in America solely devoted to the display of lapidary art, including precious and semi-precious stones, minerals, fossils, carvings of jade and ivory, and other items relating to stone.

Only 3 months ago Joe Lizzadro sponsored a special exhibit at the Museum of Lapidary Art of a moon rock from the

Apollo 11 space flight. The moon rock was released for this purpose by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Joe Lizzadro was a compassionate, generous, and gentle man who supported every worthwhile cause to make America strong and a better place in which to live for all our citizens. He will be missed not only by his many friends but by all those who had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with him.

I know that all of my colleagues on the board of Villa Scalabrini, where I serve as chairman of the development fund, join me in extending to Mrs. Lizzadro, their two sons, John and Joseph, Jr., and their four daughters, our deepest sympathy on the loss of their beloved husband and father.

An article from the Chicago Tribune about Mr. Lizzadro follows:

LIZZADRO DIES; BUILT MUSEUM

Mass for Joseph F. Lizzadro, 74, of Elmhurst, who died late Wednesday, will be said at 10 a.m. tomorrow in Immaculate Conception Catholic Church, York Road and Arthur Street, Elmhurst.

Mr. Lizzadro, who was chairman of the board of Meade Electric Co., one of the largest electrical contractors in Illinois, had been active in a number of civic programs in recent years.

In 1962, he built and opened the Lizzadro Museum of Lapidary Arts in Elmhurst. The museum is famous for its jade collections and art pieces from mainland China.

FLED ITALY IN 1909

A native of Italy, Mr. Lizzadro and his father fled political persecution there in 1909. He became an electrician's helper at Meade Electric Co. at the age of 16.

He worked his way up thru the electrician's trade, was graduated from high school, and was appointed the company's board chairman in 1958 when the owner, Thomas Meade, died.

In recent years, Mr. Lizzadro served as co-chairman for Chicago Medical School fund-raising dinners and helped train veterans for electrical and lapidary work.

HONORED BY ITALY

Mr. Lizzadro also was active in the Villa Scalabrini old people's home for those of Italian descent and the Hoosier Boys Town of Schererville, Ind. He recently received the Order of Merit from the Italian government.

He is survived by his widow, Mary; four daughters, Teresa, Mrs. Angela Anderson, Mrs. Diana Nicholas, and Mrs. Bonita Hay; two sons, Joseph Jr. and John S.; three sisters; one brother; and 23 grandchildren.

IS AMERICA WEAKENING ITSELF TO SOVIET ADVANTAGE?—EDITORIAL BY ADM. ARLEIGH BURKE

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, Adm. Arleigh Burke, former Chief of Naval Operations, recently authored a guest editorial which was published in the Los Angeles Times of August 8, 1972.

The editorial, entitled "Is America Weakening Itself to Soviet Advantage?", deserves the attention of the Congress and the Nation.

Admiral Burke notes that while various developments such as the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty may be seen as a step toward peace, this agreement could work to our disadvantage.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

IS AMERICA WEAKENING ITSELF TO SOVIET ADVANTAGE?

(By Adm. Arleigh Burke, retired)

With the five-year SALT interim agreement and protocol and the ABM Treaty, the two "superpowers" are entering into a new era fraught with both opportunities and perils.

The basic question is, in my view, will America be the author of its own weakness and thus be Soviet opportunity?

From World War II to the late 1960s the United States had overwhelming superiority in strategic weapons systems. During that time there were many serious crises between the United States and the Soviet Union. Berlin, Lebanon and Cuba, the most crucial confrontations, were all finally settled by non-nuclear means, but with Russian awareness of the vast American strategic weapons superiority. The Soviet political leadership was constrained in the range of moves it made by the knowledge that the United States could not be pushed too far without increasing the possibility of nuclear counteraction. Nuclear power did not decide the outcome, but it did inhibit Soviet actions.

Premier Nikita Khrushchev probably decided that Russia should never again be confronted by such a situation and he initiated a vast and very expensive rapid expansion of all elements of the Russian strategic weapons systems and the navy. Their rate of production and deployment of strategic weapons in the past few years has been prodigious, much greater than the United States has ever achieved.

The SALT interim agreement and ABM Treaty are based on weapon launchers deployed and under construction by each nation. The basis of negotiations was the number, type and estimated capability of weapons actually on hand or under construction, and, surely further negotiations will concern these same factors. In order to reach agreement the United States made significant concessions to the Soviet Union—even allowing for the fact that the technical composition of the forces and the specific capabilities of individual weapons are so different that any analysis of the comparative effectiveness of the strategic forces of each nation can be but a very crude approximation.

It is not possible to weigh definitely the relative effectiveness of various weapons systems with the numerous variables involved, such as throw-weight, precision, reliability, vulnerability, range, etc. But gross calculations do indicate the Russians did not give up many advantages they held prior to the negotiations. Still, the agreement does provide some limits on present weapons. It could lead to further limitations on nuclear weapons and still maintain the security of the United States and its global influence. Whether it will or not depends on the strength of the United States in the future.

Numerically the current approximate authorized force-levels are:

U.S.A.	
"Light" ICBMs	1,000
"Old" ICBMs	54
"Heavy" ICBMs	0
Total	1,054
SLEB tubes on nuclear-powered submarines	656
U.S.S.R.	
"Light" ICBMs	1,039
"Light" ICBMs (under construction)	66
"Old" ICBMs	200
"Heavy" ICBMs	288
"Heavy" ICBMs (under construction)	25
Total	1,618
SLEB tubes on nuclear-powered submarines	740

Note that the numbers and size of fixed-site ICBM launchers and numbers of deployed missile tubes on nuclear-powered submarines are limited. But the jointly agreed interpretations and unilateral statements are so complex, with so many pertinent factors not covered, that future unilateral interpretations on matters such as cruise missiles, manned aircraft and ballistic missiles on mobile platforms other than on nuclear-powered submarines will permit development and production of additional nuclear capability. The rough comparison of present SALT

authorized force levels indicates that the Russians probably have a slight but meaningful edge on the United States in strategic nuclear power.

The questions now are:

1. Is there any advantage to having a significant superiority in strategic nuclear power?

2. Of what value is this superiority?

3. What will each nation do about it by 1977?

The vast overall throw-weight of the heavy Russian ICBMs enables the Russians to develop many more multiple warheads (MIRV) than the United States can. They already have a nearly 10 to 1 margin in raw nuclear megatonnage. If they choose to act, the American Minuteman force would be highly vulnerable, nearly eliminating that force as a viable deterrent. If the Soviets increase their superiority enough, they will likely attempt to extract major political gains from the United States because in a showdown of nuclear exchange they would have some surviving forces and the United States would not.

If the Soviets choose to improve their nuclear capability and the United States does not, it will not be difficult for them to convince third parties that they are the dominant power and third parties will no doubt accommodate themselves to Soviet demands. Russia has used threats of nuclear attacks before and future threats without American nuclear guarantees of the past can have powerful political impact.

If the United States chooses not to improve its nuclear capability within the SALT agreements, the realities of global political competition will some day become apparent to Americans and, in an atmosphere of national insecurity, crash programs will be instituted with little prospect of regaining strategic stability or negotiating an equitable arms agreement.

For the past 10 years the Soviets have devoted their maximum effort to increasing their nuclear capability and developing a powerful Navy. It is likely they will continue to do so. Their words confirm that these are exactly their intentions. Mikhail A. Suslov very carefully explained to the Soviet Znanie Society that regardless of the SALT agreement the United States remains the enemy. Suslov justified the SALT agreement in terms of the Soviets needing an easing of tensions to develop still greater strength for the long and fierce battles ahead.

There is little doubt that the Soviets will develop many MIRVs, increase their guided missile force, improve their present weapons systems and continue maximum research efforts of weapon technologies, both nuclear and non-nuclear, in preparation for an intensified round of political competition with the United States.

The Soviets have already been firm, unyielding negotiators, unwilling to compromise their predetermined fixed positions. They capitalize on their opponent's weakness.

The basic question is, therefore, will America be the author of its own weakness and thus of Soviet opportunity?

REMARKS OF CONGRESSMAN CLARK CONCERNING FAIR INTERNATIONAL TRADE ACT

HON. FRANK M. CLARK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, the last trade bill, the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, was passed 10 years ago. It expired

in October 1967. Therefore, we have been without trade legislation for 5 years.

Yet, Mr. Speaker, the trade front has changed drastically since 1967. Indeed, it was in 1968 that imports started on their sharp upward climb that has resulted in the past few years in our rising trade deficits.

This year we have already suffered a deficit of \$4.3 billion through August. It looks as if the deficit for the year would be \$6 billion or more. This is a tremendous swing around since 1967 when the official trade balance was over \$4 billion in our favor. By the end of this year the turnabout will be some \$10 billion, that is, from a surplus of \$4 billion in 1967 to a deficit of \$6 billion.

In actuality, our real deficit is much higher than our official statistics indicate. This is because the Department of Commerce includes our AID and subsidized exports of cotton, wheat, and dairy products as exports. Yet we would not be exporting these products if we did not give them away in whole or in great part. Exports of this kind have been averaging about \$2 billion in recent years and should be subtracted before striking a balance of trade. These exports do not reflect our ability to compete.

While thus inflating our exports the Department of Commerce has systematically undervalued our imports. It continues to value them, not on what they cost us laid down at our ports, but on their foreign value at the point of shipment. The result is that ocean freight, marine insurance, and other shipping costs are not added as they should be.

Nearly all other countries do include these shipping charges in their imports.

The Tariff Commission found from a sample study a few years ago that these ocean shipping and handling charges average about 10 percent of the foreign value of our imports. Therefore, it would be desirable to add 10 percent to our official import statistics if we want to arrive at the actual cost of total imports.

If our exports for 1971 are stripped of the foreign aid, food for peace and similar shipments they would drop from \$43.60 billion to \$41.60 billion. The 1971 imports of \$45.53 billion, on the other hand, would rise by 10 percent to \$50.08 billion. This would leave a deficit of \$8.48 billion for the calendar year of 1971.

The deficit for the first 8 months of 1972 would rise from the officially reported level of \$4.3 billion to about \$9 billion and could well reach \$11 to 12 billion for the whole year.

Mr. Speaker, this represents a shocking state of affairs that cries out for correction. Our country has in recent years encountered world competitive conditions that have worsened year after year instead of improving. After we made our technology available to the industrial countries after World War II they improved their productivity so sharply that in many instances it now rivals ours. At the same time their wages still lag far behind those paid in this country. This fact gives them a sharp competitive edge.

As a result many of our industries have invested heavily abroad in order to take advantage of the lower labor costs. This has meant employing workers in a variety of foreign countries instead of employ-

ing more workers here. Our unemployment is still much too high; but if this situation is not corrected by import controls we will continue to run deficits in our trade and the larger employment we need will continue to take place abroad rather than here. There is very little unemployment in Japan, West Germany, and so forth.

I have introduced a bill, H.R. 16835, that would control imports both by import quota limitations and by holding down imports of products that are under patent protection in this country.

My bill would allow imports to supply a reasonable share of our market, but would limit the increase in imports to the growth of our own consumption. This would prevent imports from doing what they have done in so many instances, which is to say, to capture a rising share of our market without restraint. Good examples are footwear, specialty steel, textiles, automobiles, and many other products. We cannot hope to overcome our excessive unemployment unless we control these imports.

If we put on these limitations the outward flow of foreign investments will moderate because the investment climate in this country will be greatly improved. Those who bring new products on the market or greatly improve existing products will then be assured that the home market will be theirs if they develop it. It will not be taken away from them by imports. The investment capital that was lured overseas will be much more willing to stay here and thus contribute to increasing employment in this country.

It is not generally known that we are in a deficit in nearly all our exports with the exception of machinery, including such items as aircraft and computers, chemicals, and a few other scattered items. We have swung from an export to an import position in many items including automobiles, steel, textiles, typewriters, sewing machines, cameras, petroleum, and other goods.

It is time that we took the steps necessary to halt the erosion of our employment through the imposition of import controls.

THE BURDEN OF PROPERTY TAXES

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR. Mr. President, the Wall Street Journal of September 29 contains an excellent editorial on the proposals to ease the burden of property taxes through Federal action.

The points brought out in the editorial show clearly that we must proceed with caution when making major changes on the tax structure. Efforts at "reform" could well have the effect of increasing rather than reducing inequities in the system.

It is essential that Congress look closely at proposals for Federal legislation which would have a major impact on State and local taxation.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial, entitled "Property Tax Puzzles," be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

PROPERTY TAX PUZZLES

Discussions of taxation often take on a never-never-land quality in an election year, what with promises of reform, closed loopholes, holding the line and the like—yet the discussion can hardly be ignored or classified as unimportant.

One of the most puzzling propositions is President Nixon's proposal that the federal government can and should deal with the inequities of the property tax. As everyone knows, property taxes are an instrument of state and local government, and a few years ago it might have required some audacity for a federal administration to openly suggest that it intended to dictate the revenue policies of lower level governments. But then, as the country has moved ever further towards a national society and a centralized political system, old ideas of federalism have been changing.

However, it is one thing to promise to do something about the property tax and to get by with it without drawing fire from mayors and governors; it is quite another thing for a federal administration to figure out just how it can keep the promise. A commission appointed by the President has recently completed a draft report which suggests that federal intervention might prove to be easier said than done.

The problem, in essence, is that there is nothing resembling uniformity in state and local taxation. Property tax rates vary widely from state to state and locality to locality—which is one reason they have been under legal attack as allegedly violating the equal protection clause of the federal constitution.

Sales, income and other types of state and local taxes sometimes balance out property tax disparities among states; thus, the total state and local tax burden on individuals is not quite so uneven, in some comparisons at least, as the property tax burden.

The problem for a national administration that seeks to give property tax relief is to figure out a way of doing so without making the disparities a part of the federal system as well. Assume, for example, that the federal government attempted to provide such relief by permitting individuals to simply deduct half of their property tax bill from their federal income tax bill. (Currently they can deduct property and other state and local taxes from income in computing federal income taxes.)

Obviously, this type of direct attack on the property tax burden—one of the few obvious lines of attack the federal government could take—would be of greater benefit to taxpayers in states and localities where property taxes are proportionately heavy. In states and localities with proportionately heavy sales and income taxes, the taxpayers would get short shrift. Further, this form of attack would be of relatively little benefit to retired persons with low incomes (and thus low federal taxes) who are said to be most in need of property tax relief. And the federal benefit might even encourage low property tax states to raise property taxes.

It is hard to imagine, in purely arithmetical terms, a federal approach to fulfilling the promise of property tax relief that would not perpetuate existing tax inequities or create new ones.

All of which suggests that this proposed element of the "new federalism" may need some rethinking. Such proposals, it would appear, steadily reduce the policy's quotient of federalism.

It may well be that there is a historical movement away from federalism that no ad-

ministration can resist and that state and local governments no longer attempt to resist. The ultimate result of this movement may be a future system in which all revenues funnel through Washington and are parcelled out to states and cities in an effort at national uniformity and equity.

But we are not convinced that such an objective is either attainable or desirable. There are good reasons to fear that further movement towards it will bring fiscal and administrative chaos. We would prefer to see the national administration put more faith in state rather than federal solutions to property tax inequities. The initial puzzlement of the President's commission over what federal approach to take would seem to offer very good reasons for doing just that.

NATIONAL LITTLE BLACK PEOPLE CAUCUS

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, although the media pays a great deal of attention to problems of several minority groups, there are still those that remain unorganized, and therefore open to excessive oppression and discrimination.

Recently I met with Mr. Kenneth Brown, who is active in organizing black people between the height of 2 feet 6 inches and 4 feet 10 inches. Mr. Brown, an employee of the Civil Service Commission, came to my office urging me to help his group gain the recognition that they have long needed.

The National Little Black People's Caucus was established for the dual purpose of informing the people of America of problems of the little black people and to assist little black people in obtaining equality under the law. I endorse and fully support Mr. Brown's efforts in obtaining equality for these people.

For the benefit of my colleagues I place into the Record the following statement of Mr. Kenneth Brown:

NATIONAL LITTLE BLACK PEOPLE CAUCUS

(By Kenneth L. Brown)

(Motto: To love one another and to help others.)

I would like to call attention to all little Black people of America (Midget), height from 2'6" to 4'10", to become part of a group that I am forming as an organization for us. We are little people who God made—and you and I.

To overcome our handicaps, I feel that it is urgent for us to organize as a group so we can help fight each other's battle. In unity there is strength.

The reason why I would like to form an organization is because "The Lord is so Good to Me" I want to help my little people (Midget). I am one of the little people and I am familiar with the problems that exist for little people.

By having an organization you will be able to get help for yourself and to know that opportunity is there for you on information concerning solutions to problems like employment (jobs), education (school scholarship), medical research (size, health); last and most important of all is our faith which is Christian life.

So I feel now it is time for us to get together and with God's help let's have a group where we can commune fellowship with a

warm relationship with one another with God's love.

If any of you reading this message know of any little people (Midget) please have them drop me a card or letter. You are doing me and them a great favor.

LONG LIFE IN ABKHASIA AND AZERBAIJAN, IN THE U.S.S.R.

HON. J. W. FULBRIGHT

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, all of us are interested in good health and long life, even thought we spend a major part of our resources in developing weapons of destruction and in poisoning the air and water about us.

Recently, the New York Times published a remarkable article, written by Sula Benet, about the people of Abkhazia, in the Caucasus, which I believe will interest Senators.

Mr. Lloyd Shearer in another article, published in Parade magazine, describes a man in Russia who is said to be 167 years old.

I ask unanimous consent that both articles be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

LONG-LIVED ABKHASIANS CONSIDER AGE AN ASSET, CITE SELF-DISCIPLINE (By Sula Benet)

Two summers ago, in the village of Tamish in the Soviet Republic of Abkhazia, I raised my glass of wine to toast K. L. Zantari, a man who looked no more than 70. "May you live as long as Moses (120 years)," I said. Mr. Zantari was not pleased. He was 119.

For centuries, the Abkhazians and other Caucasian peasants have been mentioned by travelers amazed at their longevity and good health. Even now, on occasion, newspaper reports in the United States and elsewhere will tell of an Abkhazian who says he is 120, sometimes 130.

Abkhazia is a hard land—the Abkhazians, expressing more pride than resentment, say it was one of God's afterthoughts—but it is a beautiful one. It is subtropical along the Black Sea and Alpine straight back from the sea, through the populated lowlands and valleys, to the main range of the Caucasian Mountains.

After spending months with them, I still find it impossible to judge the age of older Abkhazians. Their appearance does not provide a clue: Their gray hair and the lines on their faces show they are old, but are they 70 or 107?

It is as if the physical and psychological changes which signify the aging process stop at a certain point for the Abkhazians. Most work regularly. They have good eyesight, and most have their own teeth. Their posture is unusually erect, even into advanced age; many walk more than two miles a day and swim in the mountain streams. They look healthy, and they are a handsome people. Men show a fondness for enormous mustaches. There is an old saying that when a man lies on his side, his waist should be so small a dog can pass beneath it. The women are dark haired and also slender, with fair complexions.

There are no current figures for the total number of aged in Abkhazia, but in the village of Dzgherda, which I visited last

summer, there were 71 men and 110 women between 81 and 90 and 19 persons over 91—15 per cent of the village population of 1,200. In 1954, the last year for which over-all figures are available, 2.53 per cent of the Abkhazians were over 90. The roughly comparable figures for all of the Soviet Union and the United States were 0.1 per cent and 0.4 per cent respectively.

Since 1932, the longevity of the Abkhazians has been studied on several occasions by Soviet and Abkhazian investigators. These studies show that, in general, signs of arteriosclerosis, when they occurred at all, were found only in the extremely aged. One researcher who examined a group of Abkhazians over 90 found that close to 40 per cent of the men and 30 per cent of the women had vision good enough to read or thread a needle without glasses, and that more than 40 per cent had reasonably good hearing. There were no reported cases of either mental illness or cancer in a nine-year study of 123 people over 100. All showed clear and logical thinking, and most correctly estimated their physical and mental capacities. They showed a lively interest in family affairs, in their collective and in social events. All were agile, neat and clean.

For the rest of the world, disbelief is generally the response to how long Abkhazians live. There should no longer be any question about their longevity. The Soviet medical investigators took great care to crosscheck the information they received in interview.

But why do they live so long? The absence of a written history, and the relatively recent period in which medical and anthropological studies have taken place, preclude a clear answer. Genetic selectivity is an obvious possibility. Constant hand-to-hand combat in the early centuries of Abkhazian existence may have eliminated those with poor eyesight, obesity and other physical shortcomings, producing healthier Abkhazians in each succeeding generation. But documentation for such a theory is lacking.

The Abkhazians say they live as long as they do because of their traditions in sex, work and diet.

The Abkhazians, because they expect to live long, healthy lives, think it is necessary self-discipline to postpone and conserve their energies, including their sexual energy. They say regular sexual relations usually do not begin before the age of 30 for men, the traditional age of marriage; it was once considered unmanly for a new husband to exercise his sexual rights on his wedding night. (If they are asked what is done for gratification of normal sexual needs before marriage, Abkhazians smile and say, "Nothing," but it is fair to speculate that they, like everyone else, find substitutes. Today, some persons marry in their mid-twenties, to the consternation of their elders.)

However, one medical team investigating the sex life of the Abkhazians concluded that many men retain sexual potency long after the age of 70, and 13.6 per cent of the women continue to menstruate after the age of 55.

Kutzba Murat, 101, confided to me that he had waited until he was 60 to marry because while he was in the army, "I had a good time right and left." At present, he said with some sadness, "I have a desire for my wife but no strength." One of his relatives had nine children, the youngest born when he was 100. Doctors obtained sperm from him when he was 119, in 1963, and he still retained his libido and potency. The only occasions on which medical investigators found discrepancies in the stated ages of Abkhazians were when men insisted they were younger than they actually were. One said he was 95, but his daughter had a birth certificate proving she was 81, and other information indicated he was really 108. When he was confronted with the conflict, he became angry and refused to discuss it, since he was preparing

to get married. Makhti Harki, 104, with whom I spoke in the village of Duripsh, said the explanation was obvious in view of the impending marriage: "A man is a man until he is 100, you know what I mean. After that well, he's getting old."

WOMEN'S ROLE DEPENDENT, SECONDARY

Abkhassian culture provides a dependent and secondary role for women; when they are young, their appearance is stressed, and when they are married, their service in the household is their major role. In order to narrow her waist and keep her breasts small, she wears a leather corset around her chest and waist; the corset is removed forever on her wedding night.

Virginity is an absolute requirement for marriage. If a woman proves to have been previously deflowered, the groom has a right to take her back to her family and have his marriage gifts returned. He always exercises that right, returning the bride and announcing to the family, "Take your dead one."

Despite the elaborate rules, sex in Abkhassia is considered a good and pleasurable thing when it is strictly private. And, as difficult as it may be for the American mind to grasp, it is guiltless. It is not an evil to be driven from one's thoughts. It is a pleasure to be regulated for the sake of one's health—like a good wine.

An Abkhassian is never "retired." From the beginning of life until its end, he does what he is capable of doing because both he and those around him consider work vital to life. He makes the demands on himself that he can meet, and as those demands diminish with age, his status in the community increases.

In a nine-year study, a detailed examination was made of the work habits of the aged. One group included 82 men, most of whom had been working as peasants from the age of 11, and 45 women who, from the time of adolescence, had worked in the home and helped care for farm animals. The study found that the work load decreased considerably between the ages of 80 and 90 for 49 men, and between 90 and 100 for the rest. Among the women 80 and 90, and the others slowed down after 90.

Also, 21 men and 7 women over 100 worked an average of a four-hour day on the collective farm—the men weeding and helping with the corn crop, the women stringing tobacco leaves. Under the collective system, members of the community are free to work their own gardens, but they get paid in what are, in effect, piece work rates for work for the collective.

Competitiveness in work is not indigenous to Abkhassian culture, but it is encouraged by the Soviet government for the sake of increased production. It is too soon to predict whether this seemingly fundamental change in work habits will affect Abkhassian longevity.

OVEREATING CONSIDERED DANGEROUS

Overeating is considered dangerous in Abkhassia, and fat persons are regarded as ill. When the aged see a younger Abkhassian who is even a little overweight, they inquire about his health. "An Abkhassian cannot get fat," they say. "Can you imagine the ridiculous figure one would cut on horseback?" But to the dismay of the elders, the young eat much more than their fathers and grandfathers do.

The Abkhassian diet, like the rest of life, is stable: Investigators have found that persons 100 years and older eat the same foods throughout their lives. They show few idiosyncratic preferences, and they do not significantly change their diet when the economic status improves. Their caloric intake is 23 per cent lower than that of industrial workers, though they consume twice as much vitamin C; the industrial workers have a much higher rate of coronary insufficiency and a higher level of cholesterol in the blood.

The Abkhassians eat without haste and with decorum. No matter what the occasion, Abkhassians take only small bites of food and chew those very slowly, a habit that stimulates the flow of ptyalin and maltase, insuring proper digestion of the carbohydrates which form the bulk of their diet.

The Abkhassians eat relatively little meat—perhaps once or twice a week—and prefer chicken, beef, young goat and, in the winter, pork. They do not like fish and, despite its availability, rarely eat it. The meat is always freshly slaughtered and either broiled or boiled to the absolute minimum—until the blood stops running freely or, in the case of chicken, until the meat turns white.

At all three meals, the Abkhassians eat abista, a corn meal mash cooked in water without salt, which takes the place of bread. Abista is eaten warm with pieces of homemade goat cheese tucked into it. They eat cheese daily, and also consume about two glasses of buttermilk a day.

The other staples in the Abkhassian diet include fresh fruits, especially grapes; fresh vegetables, including green onions, tomatoes, cucumbers and cabbage; a wide variety of pickled vegetables, and baby lima beans, cooked slowly for hours, mashed and served flavored with onions, peppers, garlic, pomegranate juice and pepper. That hot sauce, or a variant of it, is set on the table in a separate dish for anyone who wants it. Large quantities of garlic are also always at hand.

Although they are the main suppliers of tobacco for the Soviet Union, few Abkhassians smoke. They drink neither coffee nor tea. But they do consume a locally produced, dry, red wine of low alcoholic content. Everyone drinks it, almost always in small quantities, at lunch and supper, and the Abkhassians call it "life giving." Absent from their diet is sugar, though honey, a local product, is used. Toothaches are rare.

Soviet medical authorities who have examined the Abkhassians and their diet feel it may well add years to their lives: the buttermilk and pickled vegetables, and probably the wine, help destroy certain bacteria and, indirectly, prevent the development of arteriosclerosis, the doctors think. In 1970, a team of Soviet doctors and Dr. Samuel Rosen of Mount Sinai of New York, an ear surgeon, compared the hearing of Muscovites and Abkhassians, and concluded that the Abkhassians' diet also accounted for their markedly better hearing.

GROUP IDENTITY PROVIDES SECURITY

Although the Abkhassians attribute their longevity to their work, sex and dietary habits, there is another, broader aspect of their culture that impresses an outsider: The high degree of integration in their lives, a sense of group identity feeling of personal security and continuity, and permits the Abkhassians to adapt themselves, to the changing conditions imposed by the larger society.

Their kinship structure is literally the Abkhassians' all-encompassing design for living: It regulates relationships between families, determines the settlement of disputes, defines the position of women and marriage rules. Through centuries of nonexistent or ineffective centralized authority, kinship was life's frame of reference, and it still is. In times of crisis, sickness or death, all kinsmen are informed and immediately converge on the stricken homestead offering help and automatically taking over the responsibilities that have been left unfilled.

Kinship in Abkhassia is an elaborate, complicated set of relationships based on patrilineage. At its center is the family, extended through marriage; it is then extended to include all those families which can be traced to a single progenitor; and finally to all persons with the same surname, whether the progenitor can be traced or not. As a result, an Abkhassian may be "kin" to several thousand persons, many of whom he does not know.

Abkhassian life shows general continuity, the absence of limiting, defining conditions of existence like "unemployed." Abkhassians are a life-loving, optimistic people, and unlike so many very old "dependent" persons in the United States who often wish for death so they will no longer be a burden to themselves and their families, they want to go on living. One 90-year-old Abkhassian, Akhba Suleiman of the village of Achan-dara, told his doctor "It isn't time to die yet. I am needed by my children and grandchildren, and it isn't bad in this world—except that I can't turn the earth over and it has become difficult to climb trees."

The extraordinary attitude of the Abkhassians—to feel needed at 99 or 110—is not artificial or self-protective. It is the natural expression of a consistent outlook that begins in childhood.

There are no separate "facts of life" for children and adults: the values given children are the ones adults live by, and there is no hypocritical disparity (as in so many other societies) between adult words and deeds. Since what they are taught is considered important, and the work they are given is considered necessary, children are neither restless nor rebellious. As they mature, there are easy transitions from one status to another.

From the beginning, there is no gap between expectation and experience. Abkhassians expect a long and useful life and look forward to old age with good reason: in a culture which so highly values continuity in its traditions, the old are indispensable in their transmission. They are the opposite of burdens; they are highly valued resources.

My own view is that Abkhassians live as long as they do primarily because of the extraordinary cultural factors that structure their existence: The standardization and certainty of both individual and group behavior, the unbroken continuum of life's activities—the same games, the same work, the same food, the same self-imposed and socially perceived needs. And the increasing prestige that comes with increasing age.

IS THIS MAN 167 YEARS OLD?

(By Lloyd Shearer)

KIEV, U.S.S.R.—The Soviets claim that Shirali Mislumov is 167 years old, that he was born in the high mountain settlement of Lerik in Azerbaijan, a constituent republic of the Soviet Union, west of the Caspian Sea, on May 19, 1805, one year after Napoleon I became Emperor of France.

"What is most important about Mislumov" explains Alexander Katkow of Tass, the Soviet news agency, "is that he is really no great exception."

"In two of our republics, Azerbaijan and Abkhassia, approximately one out of every 300 persons is at least 100 years of age. Down there in the Caucasus and around the Caspian," he exclaims, "those people know how to live! We Russians and you Americans—all of us—we burn ourselves out long before our time."

NO BIRTH CERTIFICATE

Shirali Mislumov has no birth certificate and no irrefutable documentation to support the Soviet claim that he is indeed the world's oldest man—but he clearly recalls the distant past and claims to remember his father talking to him about Napoleon's invasion and retreat from Russia "when I was just a little boy." The Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., according to Katkow, says it has corroborated Mislumov's birth date through medical investigation and research of historical military records.

Over the years the academy has invited anthropologists of many nations to study the longevity of citizens in Azerbaijan and Abkhassia and has made available to them the findings of the Institute of Gerontology at Kiev and other cities.

Like other centenarians of his region, Mislimov attributes his longevity to long-lived parents, his delayed sex life—he was not married until he was 65—and to an active and serene life both as farmer and carpenter.

Never obese, competitive, or ambitious, never gluttonous for the delights of food and flesh, convinced that a thin horse is necessary to run a long race, Mislimov tells researchers that he has always been satisfied with his role in life, and that he has always practiced self-control.

In the town of Barzava, he works daily in the fruit orchard he planted more than 100 years ago, he takes long walks always with his grand- or great-grandchildren. He eats sparingly, mostly vegetables and fruit, drinks wine, abstains from tobacco, rarely worries.

He says he is by now accustomed to his wife (age 120) and that "life is too short to quarrel with her."

Unlike many Western cultures, the culture of Azerbaijan respects and honors its elders, according them prestige and deference for their opinions and experience. Its old men are not made to feel useless, unwanted, or burdensome.

By virtue of being the oldest and thus the most photographed man in Barzava Mislimov, of course, is the community celebrity, a personage of serenity, peace of mind, and an apparently endless will to live.

TRIBUTE TO JIM BUSH

HON. DAWSON MATHIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. MATHIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the career of a longtime public servant in my home county is coming to a close, and he is being accorded the public praise that he so richly deserves. Mr. Jim Bush has served the citizens of Dougherty County, Ga., long and well. His career sets a standard that all of us as public servants can reach for. The citizens whom he served with such dedication and integrity will miss his performance of duties, his advice, and counsel. I extend to him my best wishes for his retirement years, and include for the examination of all the Members of this House two recent articles concerning this remarkable man.

[From the Albany, Ga., Herald, Sept. 12, 1972]

VETERAN DOUGHERTY SUPERIOR COURT CLERK HONORED

In an emotion-choked voice J. W. Bush, retiring clerk of the Dougherty Superior Court, for 28 years, told an admiring audience this morning in Superior Court "It has been a pleasure for me to serve the people of Dougherty County."

Mr. Bush, after serving "faithfully and unselfishly" since 1944 as clerk, received an engraved silver serving tray for his years of service.

City Court Judge Rosser Malone said, "At times words fail to express what our hearts want to say. I can pay no higher tribute to Jim Bush than to say that it has been an honor to know him these many years."

NO OPPOSITION

Bush, who maintained an automobile dealership here before running for clerk of court in 1944, has been uncontested in his office through his service.

Albany Attorney Walter Burt, Sr. said of this record, "The fact that J. W. Bush has run uncontested since 1944 exemplifies the efficiency with which he performed his duties and the faith the people of this county have placed in him. We will miss him."

SILVER TRAY

Bush's wife sat in a jury box with glistening eyes as Albany attorney and friend H. H. Perry presented him with the engraved tray saying "J. W. Bush has conducted the office of clerk of the Superior Court as it should have been conducted, with efficiency and dignity. We will always remember J. W. Bush."

Bush, former president of the Albany Chamber of Commerce and president of Albany First Federal Savings & Loan Assn., is a former Albany City Commissioner and a long-time civic and business leader here.

[From the Albany, Ga., Herald, Sept. 11, 1972]
J. W. BUSH'S SIGNAL SERVICE

(Error's Note: "Jim" Bush was born and reared in Miller County; he is the son of the late Isaac B. and Minnie Hays Bush, prominent, influential, and beloved citizens of this county. He married his childhood sweetheart, Miss Annie Lou Fudge, also a native of Colquitt. They have one son, James W. Bush, also of Albany.)

"Jim" Bush is the embodiment of dignity and integrity and it is such men as he, who gives majesty to cities, counties, states, and nations.

Throughout his life he has been kind, considerate, gentle, courageous, and has attained great heights. He earned immense respect, prestige, and power because he was a gentleman. To fully assess the greatness of "Jim" Bush, one need only to examine the 28 years of his life that he gave to public service. He has truly given a life of service to his community and more men of such iron will and devotion to duty are needed in the world today. He served in private and public life with exceptional and outstanding distinction.)

Outstanding men in public office are, as most citizens will agree, hard to come by in these times. That is why the retirement of one such constitutes a distinct loss. Certainly this is true in the case of J. W. Bush, for 28 years clerk of Dougherty Superior Court. His decision not to seek reelection, and his forthcoming retirement at the end of his term in December, is contemplated with a certain sense of resigned acceptance by his constituency and his community.

As high-level attestation bore witness in courtroom special ceremonies yesterday, Mr. Bush has been an exemplar to those who hold public office. He has, as his colleagues in office, at the bar and personal friends remarked discharged the duties of his public trust "faithfully and unselfishly" throughout his tenure. Assuredly, the fact that he was never once opposed after having won election to his initial term in 1944 speaks volumes concerning his capabilities, to say nothing of his personality.

But "Jim" Bush has meant much more to this community than as a mere court official. Through his private as well as his public life, the latter also having embraced a term on the City Commission of Albany, the former having encompassed the presidency of the Albany Chamber of Commerce and all manner of service on various boards, committees and other worthwhile endeavors, he has typified that indefinable quality which has come to be known as "The Albany Spirit."

Fundamentally, that has made Albany what it is today—the unquestioned socioeconomic leader of our South Georgia region. It constitutes, in essence, an unquestioning investment by the individual of his talents

and time and treasure for the common weal. It has yielded tremendous dividends for us all. Jim Bush has given more than most. That is why he is being saluted so generously as he ends a distinguished career in the public service.

DOMESTIC ISSUES

HON. PAUL FINDLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, 1 year ago, President Nixon imposed a freeze on wages and prices. Since that time, economists have argued whether the guidelines established by the Cost of Living Council have really been effective in fighting inflation.

Nothing causes prices to soar so much as Government spending which exceeds revenue. Last year the Government spilled \$25 billion in red ink; the year before the figure was \$23 billion. This year the figure is projected at about the same amount. We cannot expect the private sector—the wage earner, the businessman, the housewife—to fight inflation if the Federal Government is unwilling to set an example.

To bring budgetary responsibility into the Halls of Congress, I have proposed amending the rules of the House to require the adoption of an annual budget for the Federal Government before appropriations can begin. After the budget is adopted, it would require a two-thirds vote to pass any money bill in excess of its budget allocation. President Nixon's Budget Director, Caspar Weinberger, assigned a member of his staff to work with me on it. Early in the 93d Congress I am hopeful it will be adopted.

SENIOR CITIZENS

Throughout last year, I worked on a bill to give senior citizens of limited income a Federal income tax credit to offset State and local property taxes. The tax credit would apply equally to homeowners and renters. When a person's income is so low that he pays no Federal income taxes, he would be eligible for a payment from the U.S. Treasury equal to the amount of his property taxes paid, up to \$300.

Old age is difficult enough in familiar surroundings. It can be unbearable for people torn from these surroundings by the rising burden of real estate taxes.

THE CARVER HOME FIRE

In the early morning hours of May 6, 1972, a tragic fire snuffed out the lives of 10 elderly patients at the Carver Nursing Home in Springfield. According to a study of the fire, no loss of life would have occurred if the building had been equipped with a fire sprinkler system. To help prevent such fires I introduced a bill to guarantee loans to substandard facilities for the purpose of installing fire safety equipment. This proposal has now been approved by the House Banking and Currency Committee and awaits final congressional action.

FIREARMS AND THE LAW

Congress is once again being urged to control strictly the ownership of firearms by ordinary citizens. In my view, to do so would be unfair to the law-abiding gun owner and do nothing to deter the criminal. I oppose such proposals. Instead, I have proposed stiff mandatory penalties for possession of firearms by criminals who use guns to commit other crimes. This would place the burden where it belongs.

THE LINCOLN HOME

For years, the home of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield—the only home he ever owned—was threatened by commercialism, deterioration, and urban blight. To protect this historic monument for the inspiration of future generations and to give Illinois its first national park, I introduced a bill to establish the Lincoln home as a national historic site under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service. It passed the House unanimously, and President Nixon flew to Springfield to sign it into law in the Old State Capitol Building. It was a historic moment for Springfield and for the Lincoln saga.

A PARENT'S CONCERN ABOUT BUSING

HON. WILMER MIZELL

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. MIZELL. Mr. Speaker, I have spoken in this Chamber on many occasions in the past about what I have termed the "madness of busing."

I recently received a letter from a constituent of mine, Mrs. Clifford B. Julen of Route 1, Winston-Salem, N.C., who is concerned as I am and as millions of parents throughout America are about the effects of massive long-distance busing on the public school children of the Nation.

The Senate has yet to act on the strong antibusing legislation recently passed by the House, and until our Senate colleagues act, there is no relief for Mrs. Julen's son, or for millions of other children in similar circumstances.

I urge the Senate to act immediately on this legislation, and submit Mrs. Julen's excellent letter as further proof of the need for this legislation. The text follows:

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C.,
September 26, 1972.

HON. WILMER MIZELL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MIZELL: I am writing to you again in regard to the very serious situation we have in our schools here.

Most of the people here are heart sick and really wonder which way to turn in this cross busing of the Winston Salem/Forsyth County school children.

From the reports in the newspaper we read the busing is running smooth with no unusual problems.

The newspapers do not give the fact that the children are so tired and exhausted from one day to the next that they do not feel like concentrating especially on school work. Their joy and happiness is completely gone. The newspapers do not tell you about the 7 to 15 buses you meet on Interstate 40 between Kernersville and Winston Salem each morning between 7:30 and 8:00 AM. Nor do they explain the number of accidents behind the buses due to their slow pace.

We do not read about the little black child with a fever of 103° that stays in school all day 12 to 15 miles from home because no one can be reached to pick him up, nor could his Mother find the school if she knew how to drive.

All of these are problems that are desperately hurting our children and our hands are completely tied. I can readily understand the reasons for this not being published as I am sure it would only cause more trouble.

However, I feel that I must ask your help as my son gets on his bus each day in front of our house at 7:05 AM. He returns back to the front of our house between 3:15 and 3:45, depending on the traffic on Expressway 52 North. It is nearly dark in the morning now when he leaves home and in another couple of weeks it will be completely black each morning. Can you see the danger that he is involved in now? All I can do is give you the actual facts that we are facing in our family.

My son is only supposed to be in school six hours each day. You can see the time that he is away and what a two and one-half hour bus ride daily could do to a 10 year old child.

Mr. Mizell, I am afraid if this continues in this manner, our country will fall faster than ever recorded in history. Then where will my sons be. Personally, I feel the present rulings of our Supreme Court will be responsible for this failure.

In our family we work daily to give the best we possibly can for our children. We now feel that the education we desperately want for our sons is being denied us.

We sincerely appreciate the work that you have already done on the cross busing. We also know that you can only do so much yourself, however, please do not forget the difficult circumstances in which we are involved. If there is anything that can be done to eliminate this cross busing, please do not hesitate to do so.

Thank you again for listening and for any help that you can give us.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. CLIFFORD B. JULEN.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CLIFFARD D. CARLSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. Speaker—because of prior commitments I could not be present for the votes in regard to H.R. 13694, to amend the joint resolution establishing the American Bicentennial Commission.

I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 390, an amendment that specified that all decisions would be made by the full Commission in lieu of an executive committee and I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 391, final passage of H.R. 13694.

NATIONWIDE "RENT WATCH" ORDERED BY COST OF LIVING COUNCIL TO PROTECT SENIOR CITIZENS

HON. WILLIAM B. WIDNALL

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, today the Cost of Living Council has instituted a "rent watch" designed to protect renters who are on social security from illegal rent practices. This is a particularly timely action, as the social security checks to be mailed tomorrow to 28 million beneficiaries will reflect income increases of 20 percent.

In pursuit of its goal of economic stabilization, the Cost of Living Council has been resourceful and effective in establishing anti-inflationary procedures. This latest example displays an awareness of possible sources of inflation and a willingness to put forth the necessary effort to protect the consumer—and especially the consumer with a relatively fixed income. A broader benefit is also to be gained from the Council's action, that of assuring that all rental housing is administered in compliance with stabilization regulations.

I applaud the Council in its efforts to hold the line on rents. For the information of my colleagues, I am submitting the text of the Council's release of Friday, September 29, for reprint in the RECORD:

NATIONWIDE "RENT WATCH" ORDERED BY COST OF LIVING COUNCIL TO PROTECT SENIOR CITIZENS

Following a meeting with President Nixon today, the Cost of Living Council has ordered a nationwide "rent watch" aimed at preventing landlords from boosting rents to take advantage of increased Social Security payments to the elderly, the handicapped, children and widows.

The program will be implemented October 2, the day before checks reflecting income increases of 20 percent will be mailed to 28 million Social Security beneficiaries.

It is designed to protect renters who are on Social Security from illegal rent practices, and assure that Economic Stabilization Program regulations are not being violated by landlords.

The rent watch will be conducted by 58 Internal Revenue Service district offices across the country and coordinated by stabilization officials in Washington, D.C.

Key elements of the program include: An Internal Revenue Service "rent sweep" audit of older persons' housing; expedited rent complaint services for Social Security recipients; and new Internal Revenue Service authority to administer sanctions and levy financial penalties on violators.

In announcing the rent watch, Cost of Living Council Director Donald Rumsfeld commented: "There are two important reasons for ordering this program in behalf of the Economic Stabilization Program.

"First, the elderly and others who must rely upon fixed Social Security payments spend a greater percentage of their disposable income on housing than most other Americans. These people are extremely vulnerable to the damaging effect of inflation, and it is our job to try to help protect their income position.

"Secondly, we hope that landlords are voluntarily complying with stabilization program guidelines, as are the majority of Americans. But this program, for those who are not in compliance, should serve as a notice. The presence of Internal Revenue Service officers in rental housing across the nation is a reminder that landlord violators are subject to sanctions and financial penalties administered by the IRS, and to litigation and possible prosecution by the Department of Justice."

The four-part rent watch action includes:

1. RENT SWEEP

The Internal Revenue Service has begun to conduct a "rent sweep" from each of its 58 district offices. This compliance audit of rental units will concentrate on apartment buildings which house high percentages of older persons on Social Security. The IRS estimates that over 50,000 rental units will be involved in this investigation. Special emphasis will be exerted in areas which have large populations of older persons.

2. EXPEDITED RENT COMPLAINT SERVICE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFICIARIES

A rent watch program is in force in over 300 local Internal Revenue Service offices across the nation to expedite rent inquiries and complaints submitted by any Social Security beneficiary. The handling of walk-in and telephone calls, as well as mail inquiries, will be given top priority. Followup investigation in cases involving possible landlord violations also will be given quick action. Persons contacting the IRS with a rent inquiry or complaint should identify himself, or herself, as a Social Security beneficiary.

3. ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS AND PENALTIES ON LANDLORDS FOUND IN VIOLATION

The Internal Revenue Service has been granted for the first time new administrative sanction powers. This gives the IRS authority to administer sanctions and allocate penalties to landlords who have illegally overcharged rents. Landlords in violation of stabilization program rent regulations can be ordered to restore overpayments to tenants, rollback rents to legal limits, and pay a penalty of an amount double an overcharged rent.

Cases in which flagrant and willful violation of rent rules occur will be turned over to the Justice Department for litigation action and possible prosecution.

4. PUBLIC EDUCATION EFFORT

The Cost of Living Council and the Internal Revenue Service have prepared and will distribute materials designed to educate landlords and tenants about their rights and responsibilities under the Economic Stabilization Program. Some rent increases are permissible if they are consistent with the rent regulations. In addition, certain types of units are exempt from the controls. It is expected that the effort to hold down rent increases in those units subject to controls will encourage exempt landlords to exercise restraint.

Some Social Security recipients are subject to Department of Housing and Urban Development controls requiring rents to adjust with changes in income. Although some HUD-controlled rents will now increase, in no case will the percentage of income spent on rent by a Social Security beneficiary exceed the percentage presently paid for rent.

HON. CHARLES R. JONAS: CHAMPION OF FISCAL INTEGRITY

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this means of according a

well deserved tribute to my colleague, Hon. CHARLES R. JONAS, the gentleman from North Carolina who is retiring at the end of this session following his 20 years of distinguished service in the Congress.

During most of his career in the House, CHARLES JONAS has served on the Committee on Appropriations where he has championed the cause of fiscal integrity and economy in Government.

One of the great pleasures of my service in Congress has been the privilege of serving with CHARLES JONAS for some 16 years on the old Subcommittee on Independent Agencies and HUD, now the Subcommittee on Housing-Space-Science and Veterans Appropriations.

During my period of service as chairman of this subcommittee CHARLES JONAS was ranking minority member and I always found him to be unfailingly cooperative, courteous, considerate and helpful. He has strong convictions and is firmly committed to the need and necessity of fiscal integrity and his dedication and devotion to those ideals contributed greatly to our subcommittee's work and a record for economy and fiscal prudence.

Another highly commendable trait of CHARLES JONAS is the fact that he does his homework. His arguments and positions are invariably well reasoned and fully documented. His thorough and careful preparation and study brought to our subcommittee a wealth of recommendations, advice, and counsel that have been of incalculable value in reaching decisions. As a lawyer, he has distinguished himself in committee examination work.

During his outstanding record of service he has risen to become second ranking member of the full Committee on Appropriations. I am advised that during CHARLES JONAS' 20-year tenure on the Committee on Appropriations, the committee has recommended cuts and reductions totaling more than \$90 billion. This excellent record is no small achievement and a monument to the skill, knowledge, hard work, and dedication of CHARLES JONAS.

Excellence has been the hallmark of his life and career. At the University of North Carolina he was the president of the student body, captain of the track team, president of his class, and editor-in-chief of the North Carolina Law Review.

When elected to the House in 1952, he was the first Republican Congressman elected from North Carolina since his father served in the Congress in 1929-31; and the crowning tribute was his unopposed candidacy in 1968, one of the greatest tributes from the people any elected official can receive.

CHARLES JONAS is an able, personable, and congenial gentleman. He will be greatly missed. For me his retirement will be a personal loss because I consider him one of my most valued friends in the Congress.

My wife joins me in wishing for CHARLES JONAS and his wife, Mrs. Annie Elliott Jonas, every good luck, success, and happiness in their richly deserved retirement.

EULOGY TO FRED KEY

Hon. G. V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, a few months ago the Nation lost a great aviation pioneer with the death of Fred Key of Meridian, Miss. It was in the 1930's that he and his brother, Al, who is now mayor of Meridian, set the world endurance flying record in their plane, the "Ole Miss." I would like to share with my colleagues an eulogy to Fred Key. This eulogy is especially significant since it was composed and delivered by the Honorable Aubert C. Dunn of Meridian, who served as a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Mississippi in the 73d Congress. The eulogy is as follows:

EULOGY TO FRED KEY

(By Aubert C. Dunn)

The death of every person is a commencement exercise held in the invisible halls of eternity. There are no exceptions in the call of graduates.

These last rites for Fred Maurice Key can be only a symbol, or tender gesture from each of us to edify our sacred tradition of love to one whose epitaph has long since been written upon the bosoms of the sky and on the paths and highways of mortal honor.

To eulogize one who has caressed the wild blue yonder with courageous enthusiasm mid the convulsive perils of war, is simply to try and understand and marvel at the depth of man's sacrificial humanity to man when the fires of life burn low, and deepening dusk gathers for its own sad bounty eternity claims for its sons of glory.

Yet, Fred lived far and above the heart-aching experiences of war. When the shouting and the tumult ceased; when the Captains and Kings of war departed, he sought at once the rod and staff of his nativity, his home, his community, the people he knew and loved best. And to Meridian and its genial warmth of cordial love and welcome, he planted his heart and soul to follow through, with the challenge of the sky and space uppermost in his scientific and adventuresome nature. That he conquered in his conquest, along with his brother Al, is a statistic of wonderment known to all the world. His signature and trophy reposes in splendor for all to see in the nation's Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D.C. and is the everlasting monument known as the "Ole Miss."

Fred's long-suffering, like unto every raging storm of life, proved again and again his sturdiness of character and hardness of heritage, comparable, indeed, to the full bloom of a night flower in its patience with the realm of silence.

Always a friend whose loyalty was unshakeable, he believed that his life-work was a service station of deepening joy. That true love in the dancing shadows of domestic tranquility and an abiding faith in the unborn tomorrows, were the morning stars of human hope.

It is good, and it is inspiring for me to remember Fred in the ruddy zest of his young manhood. Never a prisoner of indecision, a dutiful companion of tolerance, humble in the presence of kindness, yet ready and eager to toy and play with the golden threads upon the spool of high adventure, he recognized early that reward and success come only to those who understand best the cruel orders that life prescribes for each of us.

A great man said many years ago that the past rises before us like a dream, and it does, indeed. We are all weak, incurably delicate

in the flesh, torn always between the good and the unacceptable, and utterly dependent upon a God for love for our sustenance. And we know we shall never, never be able to measure our faith by the invisible yardstick of infinity, for man can never exceed the limitations of his own being. Like the soft and misty formations of the gathering clouds, configuring the cosmic heavens in grotesque, yet marbled beauty of iridescent shades, trailing the hues and splendor of an arched rainbow, we all stand helplessly in the mortal void of the will of God.

As I humbly said at the last sad farewell to both Doctor and Mrs. Key, father and Mother to Fred, Al and Ben, no man weeps alone when he weeps in the corridors of memories, and there is no end to the sweetened memories of life. And here now, in these services for Fred, new memories are embroidered for our pillow of love, and here also, for a little while, all is peace. This, at least, is the sum total of spiritual joy.

And what shall I say to all of the loved ones during these death filled hours? To Al and to Ben, their families, and their kin—to Fred's loving and wifely companion, Louise and the children left behind—only this—may the memory of Fred fill your soul with solid peace and thanksgiving for having been a part of his life, even as I, a friend, who will remain behind for yet awhile, to recall the everlasting gratitude in my heart for his brotherhood and love for me in a time of need and affliction.

HEROIC DEEDS OF VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENTS

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, the Prince Georges County volunteer fire departments have been criticized quite often in recent months, and at this time I would like to point out the heroic deeds that critics seem to have carefully avoided when denouncing the volunteer fire departments.

In addition to their normal duties, which include risking their lives to save others in fires, automobile accidents and other emergencies, 396 volunteer firemen worked continuously during and after tropical storm Agnes to help people in distress. These men, along with 55 career firemen, saved the lives of 648 persons and assisted 2,966 other victims of the flood.

Such heroism should not go unheralded. The Prince Georges County volunteer firemen performed these deeds and they deserve the enduring gratitude of the county's citizens. If these brave men had not volunteered their strength and courage, who would have come to the aid of the flood victims? Furthermore, who would continue to rescue people from fires and other tragedies?

The citizens of my home county should not only be aware of these acts of heroism, but the millions of dollars which these volunteer firemen donate in service to their fellow citizens.

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that citizens of Prince Georges County and counties across the Nation will give their thanks to the volunteer firemen who give

their time and energy—without pay—to protect their neighbors.

BELL AIRCRAFT'S OCTOBER CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF FLIGHT

HON. HENRY P. SMITH III

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, two significant anniversaries in the history of flight take place in October—man's first trip beyond the sound barrier and the first flight of the United States first jet airplane.

Both were achievements of the former Bell Aircraft Corp., which today is Textron's Bell Aerospace Division.

It was 30 years ago, on October 2, 1942, that Bell's XP-59A Airacomet officially flew for the first time at an Army Air Force testing base at Muroc, Calif.—now Edwards Air Force Base.

Five years later, on October 14, 1947, the rocket-powered Bell X-1 made history by flashing through the California skies faster than sound.

The X-1 and the XP-59A were far more than aircraft powered by new types of engines. They were research vehicles in which the foundations were laid for jet flight.

Built as a super secret project for the Army Air Corps, the XP-59A was designed and fabricated by Bell at a secret facility that today is Trico Products Corp.'s Plant No. 2, 2495 Main Street, Buffalo, N.Y.

Construction work on the first Airacomet began in January 1942, less than 9 months before its first flight. Surrounded by armed Military Police, the secret airplane was fitted with a mock wooden propeller and shipped to the west coast crated on a flat car.

To prevent possible damage to the bearings in its two jet engines, they were run slowly by compressed air throughout the trip. Following the first flight, hundreds of other flights were made at what is now Edwards Air Force Base in California before a public announcement of the radically new airplane was made in 1943.

The Airacomet had a speed of more than 400 miles per hour and a service ceiling of 40,000 feet, but while it was developed for combat in World War II, the war ended before it could be put in service.

Engines for the first U.S. jet were built by the General Electric Co. after a jet engine designed by a Royal Air Force officer, Group Capt. Frank Whittle. Designated the I-A, the GE engine delivered 1,250 pounds of thrust and burned the same fuel as today's jets—kerosene.

At Edwards, preliminary taxi tests were conducted on September 30. Bell's test pilot, Robert M. Stanley, also made several "high taxis," lifting the airplane a foot or two off the runway.

The next day, Stanley flew the airplane 23 feet off the ground, and then flew it to 100 feet. On October 2—the official first

flight date—he made two more flights, to 6,000 and 10,000 feet.

Since then, Bell has built three other unique jet airplanes, the X-5, variable-swept-wing aircraft, the world's first jet vertical takeoff airplane—VTOL, and the X-14 jet VTOL. And Bell has worked with the U.S. Air Force's Aerospace Research Laboratory, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, for 5 years in helping develop cold thrust augmentation—CTA—a system that substantially increase the lift of an aircraft's wings for STOL flight.

Even though the X-1 was envisioned during World War II, it was brought into being not as a weapon of war but as a tool of research.

Bell sent its initial three-view drawings of the X-1 to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics—now known as the National Aeronautics and Space Administration—on April 14, 1944.

Originally, engineers hoped that the X-1 could be jet-powered. But no jet engines powerful enough were available, and the aircraft finally was equipped with a 6,000-pound-thrust rocket engine designed and built by Reaction Motors, Inc.

With Col. Charles Yeager at the controls, the X-1 broke the sound barrier at 670 miles per hour over Edwards Air Force Base on October 14, 1947. The airplane set an altitude record of 73,000 feet in 1949.

Bell went on to build 14 "X" series airplanes, all powered by the same rocket engine, and continued to break speed and altitude records for 13 years.

Bell built 66 XP-59's, and the first of the series—the airplane that became the first U.S. jet—is on display in the Smithsonian Institution, as is the original X-1.

Building the first jet and supersonic airplanes was only one of a long line of aviation and space "firsts" for Bell, which is 37 years old this year. Other contributions by Bell include:

First. The first practical tricycle landing gear for aircraft.

Second. Bell's Model 47 helicopter was the world's first commercial helicopter licensed by the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Third. In 1951, the jet-propelled Bell X-5 became the first airplane to vary the degree of wing sweepback during flight, a concept being utilized in the F-111 tactical fighter.

Fourth. The world's first jet-propelled vertical takeoff and landing airplane, called the air test vehicle—ATV—was designed and built by Bell.

Fifth. The Bell X-1A became the highest and fastest flying airplane in the world when it reached an altitude of 90,000 feet and flew 1,600 miles an hour.

Sixth. Bell developed the first all-weather, automatic aircraft landing system for aircraft carriers which is presently in use on the Nation's major carriers.

Seventh. In 1956, the Bell X-2 rocket research airplane flew faster—2,148 miles per hour—and higher—126,200 feet—than ever before attained by man.

Eighth. In 1957, Bell flew its X-14, the first VTOL jet airplane to use the deflected thrust principle.

Ninth. The largest and most powerful air cushion vehicle, the U.S. Navy's 30-ton Hydroskimmer, was designed and built by Bell.

Tenth. The world's first air cushion landing gear—ACLG—which allows airplanes to land without wheels or pontoons on a cushion of air, was flown by Bell in 1967.

Eleventh. A sister company, Textron's Bell Aerospace Canada, Grand Bend, Ontario, Canada, has developed and is building the Voyager air cushion vehicle—a modular-constructed, 15-ton craft that is possibly the world's most versatile ACV.

Mr. Speaker, the Bell Aircraft Corp., now Bell Aerospace, has truly been a leader in the development of aviation in the United States. We in western New York hope that it may continue to be a leader in the development of the medium short takeoff and landing—MSTOL—for the U.S. Air Force, and thus for civilian and commercial aviation in the near future.

PATROLMAN JOSEPH MALLOY, OF WARREN, OHIO, RECEIVES RED CROSS CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

HON. CHARLES J. CARNEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to your attention a noteworthy act of mercy undertaken by Patrolman Joseph Malloy, of 1334 Bradford Street, Warren, Ohio.

On May 21, 1972, Patrolman Malloy, who has been trained in Red Cross first aid, was called to attend a young man who had apparently suffered a drug overdose, had gone into shock, and had stopped breathing. Officer Malloy immediately gave mouth-to-mouth artificial respiration, revived the victim, and had him taken to a hospital for further treatment. There is no doubt that the patrolman's first aid knowledge and skill saved the victim's life.

As a result of this heroic act, Patrolman Malloy has been named to receive the Red Cross Certificate of Merit. This is the highest award given by the American Red Cross to a person who saves a life by using skills learned in a Red Cross first aid, small craft, or water safety course. The certificate bears the signatures of the President of the United States, honorary chairman, and E. Rowland Harriman, chairman of the American National Red Cross. Presentation will be made by the Trumbull County Chapter in Warren.

Mr. Speaker, all too often the good deeds of police officers go unrecorded and unrewarded. Therefore, I would like to take this opportunity to personally commend Officer Joseph Malloy for this action, which exemplifies the highest ideal of the concern of one human being for another who is in distress.

OUR NATION SALUTES THE LADIES AUXILIARY OF THE FIREMEN OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues here in the Congress to join with me in saluting the Ladies Auxiliary of our firematics public safety officers—the firemen of our State of New Jersey—who are holding their convention next week, during Fire Prevention Week dedicated to citizen awareness of fire hazards and purposeful action in eliminating fire hazards and preventing fires, where the Ladies Auxiliary's continuing efforts, working side-by-side with the firefighters of America, will be expressed and coordinated in mutual concern for improving our Nation's fire protection.

Mrs. Dorothy Saunders, of my hometown of Wayne and the Eighth Congressional District of New Jersey, who is a trustee of the Ladies Auxiliary and a delegate to the convention, has advised me of their interest in legislative proposals to improve fire regulations, fire prevention methods, and other fire safety measures, as well as legislation to extend Federal injury and death benefits to firemen, volunteer firemen, ambulance teams, and rescue squads who are killed or totally disabled in the line of duty—my bills H.R. 10746 and H.R. 15513 on which the House Judiciary Committee recently concluded public hearings.

Today I am joining with Congressman ROBERT H. STEELE, of Connecticut, in co-sponsoring his most comprehensive series of firematics legislation to provide our country's firefighters with a national commitment to help reduce the risk to the lives of our firemen and the ever-mounting staggering toll of life and property to fire victims which has been increasing at an alarming rate, threatening every man, woman, and child throughout the length and breadth of our land.

Hopefully, next week when our Committee on Science and Astronautics hold their scheduled hearings on this legislation, the wisdom of enacting such measures to provide our fire service with urgently needed financial assistance, expanded educational and training opportunities, development of adequate fire protective cloth, and modernized firefighting apparatus and equipment, will receive overwhelming approval and we can move with dispatch in applying the tools of the 21st century to help our firematics public safety officers in achieving optimum fire protection, prevention, and control measures for the safety of our people.

Mr. Speaker, a synopsis of this omnibus firematics legislation is as follows:

NATIONAL FIRE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ACT OF 1972

Establishes the National Academy on Fire Prevention and Control for fire research with emphasis on educating the public and the firefighter and providing direction to the efforts of all fire service organizations and fire personnel. The National Fire Academy would function as any public or private college or university with authority to accept grants and contracts from industry, all levels of government, and organizations to conduct research and studies. Briefly, the academy's functions are:

(a) to recommend actions which can be taken by Federal, State, and local government, and private individuals and organizations to improve and strengthen fire protection, fire prevention, and fire suppression;

(b) encourage individuals to pursue careers as administrators of fire service organizations at all levels;

(c) develop a curriculum, carry out programs of instructional assistance, and conduct seminars, conferences, and workshops to introduce and disseminate information gained from investigation research and development concerning the areas of fire protection, fire prevention and fire suppression;

(d) develop fire service extension programs to assist States, counties, and local communities in providing continuous training and operational programs;

(e) to assist institutions of higher education in planning, developing, and improving programs and projects concerning fire administration;

(f) assist States, counties and local communities in the development of training programs for firefighters;

(g) to establish and maintain educational programs for the purpose of informing the public of fire hazards and fire safety techniques;

(h) establish a voluntary uniform national testing program to evaluate the skills level of firefighters and fire administrators.

The academy will have contact with salaried and volunteer firefighters, fire service organizations, the public, private organizations and businesses, fire departments, and educational institutions, thus forging new channels of communication for the exchange of ideas and facilitating the introduction of technical breakthroughs.

The Firemen's Training Act of 1972: Provides the Secretary of Commerce with the authority to make matching grants up to 50 percent for firefighter training programs. This will bring both volunteer and salaried firefighters into continuous operational training programs, similar to the ones currently available to law enforcement personnel.

The Fire Science Education Act: Provides the Secretary of Commerce to make grants to accredited institutions of higher education for up to one-half of the costs of two or four-year fire science programs with particular emphasis on fire research, investigation, prevention, and suppression.

Amendment to the Flammable Fabrics Act: The Scope of the present Act will be expanded by adding the definition "interior finishing material"—any material made (in whole or in part) of fabric or related material and used in the construction of the interior walls, floors or ceilings in homes, offices, or other places of assembly or accommodation. Furthermore, it would require toxicity standards or other regulations that would require labeling for a fabric, related material, or product that may be needed to protect the public against unreasonable risk of death or personal injury from toxic byproducts by the burning of thermal degradation of the fabric, related material or product. In this

age of increasing production and use of synthetic plastics, our concern for the flammability of such products is inadequate. This legislation would provide the means, for not only safeguarding the public from the occurrence of fire, but also address itself to the clear and present dangers associated with the burning of today's highly toxic materials.

National Fire Data and Information Clearinghouse of 1972: Before the identification and evaluation of this country's fire problem can be attempted seriously, we must have a sound and thorough informational data base. The Clearinghouse, by cataloging data on fire research and development, property loss, death and injury statistics, causes, locations, and number of fires, will provide such a base. Also, a 24-hour emergency information center responsible for information related to hazardous materials will be available.

Amendment to the Hazardous Transportation Control Act: Requires the Secretary of Transportation to issue regulations providing for the placarding of vehicles transporting hazardous materials in interstate and foreign commerce. This Act, in conjunction with the 24-hour emergency information center, greatly aids firefighters, law enforcement personnel, and shippers in protecting the public's general welfare.

General Aid to Local Fire Departments: The Secretary of Commerce is authorized and directed to make grants to local fire departments to pay up to one-half the costs of purchasing equipment for fire investigation, suppression, and extinguishment, or emergency first-aid. This grant system will act as an incentive to industry, inducing strong research and development programs that have been lacking up to now.

Financial Aid to Local Fire Departments: Provides grants to local fire departments to pay up to 90 percent of the cost of purchasing heat protective fire-fighting suits and breathing apparatus.

Extension of Fire Research and Safety Programs: Provides the Secretary of Commerce with the authority to continue vital fire research and safety programs and for such purposes, authorizes \$35,000,000 over fiscal years 1973-1975.

Mr. Speaker, I wholeheartedly concur with Messrs. William Howard McClenan, president, and Jack A. Waller, legislative representative, of the International Association of Firefighters that we should view the serious losses from fire in the same light and with the same attention as losses to crime and I am privileged and honored to vigorously and affirmatively respond to their communique seeking my active support of the foregoing legislation.

Fully recognizing the increasing and ever-mounting hazards in the profession of firefighting and being highly aware of the outstanding public service, personal commitment and sacrifice being extended by our firemen, volunteer firemen, and other dedicated members of our public safety corps throughout the Nation, I have also been assiduously pursuing the development and enactment of legislation that will afford our public safety officers every type of protection we can give to them and their families.

As you know, the Judiciary Committee has concluded its hearings on death and disability benefits for policemen and firemen including my bills H.R. 10746 which I introduced on September 16, 1971, and H.R. 15513 which I introduced on June 14, 1972, to extend the Federal injury and death benefits of section 8191

of title 5, United States Code to non-Federal law enforcement officers, firemen, volunteer firemen, ambulance teams, and rescue squads—and their survivors—who are killed or totally disabled in the line of duty. Benefits would include medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies; compensation for disability; and up to \$50,000 in death benefit gratuity.

In addition, on September 16, 1971, I introduced H.R. 10747 to provide a penalty for unlawful assault upon policemen, firemen, and other law enforcement personnel and under date of June 26, 1972, I introduced H.R. 15684 to, among other things, provide group life insurance and group accidental death and dismemberment insurance for State and local public safety officers, their families, and dependents. Insurance coverage would be extended to public safety and criminal justice personnel, including police, sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, highway patrolmen, firemen, volunteer firemen, parole and probation officers, investigatory and correctional personnel, judges, magistrates, justices of the peace, other officers of the court, and members of volunteer ambulance teams or rescue squads.

Mr. Speaker, the continuing support and endorsement of the ladies auxiliary of our fire service in a broad spectrum of firematics will provide far-reaching encouragement and action in achieving the goals we all seek for our Nation's fire service and we do indeed salute their outstanding public service as they work in concert with our firemen in maintaining the volunteer concept of the fire and rescue service so vital to the protection of the health and safety of the people throughout our community, State, and Nation.

"AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL" YEAR RESOLUTION

HON. HASTINGS KEITH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, next year will mark the 80th anniversary of Katherine Lee Bates' famous hymn, "America the Beautiful." This song has special significance to my district, for its author was born and brought up there, in Fal-mouth on Cape Cod. But it also has great significance to the Nation, for it articulates, with unparalleled grace and simplicity, just what America is all about.

To commemorate this anniversary, I am today introducing a joint resolution, designating 1973 as "America the Beautiful Year." I am pleased to say that I have been joined by 20 cosponsors in this action—members from a dozen different States of the Union.

The resolution does not involve setting up committees, or appropriating money, or establishing governmental programs. After all, the America Miss Bates wrote about was not built by commission, or appropriations, or programs. What it calls for, instead, is individual efforts—by

churches, businesses, towns, industries, and institutions—embodying "the principles of conservation, historic preservation, and enlightened planning" America was built by such individual effort and if we are ever to reach the ideals expressed so eloquently in "America the Beautiful," this is how it will be done.

STATEMENT BY MR. BLATNIK ON NATIONAL HIGHWAY WEEK

HON. JOHN A. BLATNIK

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, all across America we have just marked the observance of National Highway Week as a tribute to the many industries and the countless thousands of workers who have played a part in the building of the largest and most effective road system in the world.

It is most fitting, therefore, that this week the House takes up the Federal Highway Act of 1972, a bill developed by members of our Committee on Public Works over many months of involved and arduous deliberation.

This is a far-reaching legislative act that looks toward completion of the Interstate Highway System by the close of this decade and beyond the interstate to the building and improvement of many thousands of miles of primary and secondary roads throughout urban and rural America.

We embarked on the construction of the Interstate System in 1956, with the announced goal of completing all 42,500 miles by 1972. For many valid reasons, notably the fiscal constraints imposed on this project, and the press of other national needs, we have deemed it prudent to move this target date further into the future. Now, however, the system is two-thirds of the way toward completion and the financing aids authorized in this 1972 act should see us through to the last triumphant mile by 1979.

This year, we are laying greater stress than ever before on the needs of our urban and rural areas for highway development outside the system, on new and better roads that will link countryside America more effectively with our great metropolitan areas and that will ease our critical urban traffic congestion.

Perhaps more importantly, because human lives are involved, we are authorizing unprecedented Federal aids to increase the safety of America's highways, to reduce the appalling toll of death and injury that has bloodied our roads for all too many years. The Interstate System, while far from perfect, has demonstrated that our highways can be made safer, and the lessons we have learned in the building of the interstate can and will be applied to our other roads.

In that connection, I call the attention of the House to a dramatic and compelling motion picture that has just been produced by the Insurance Institute for

Highway Safety. This film in which the Public Works Committee cooperated, points up most vividly many of the mortal hazards that have unwittingly been built into some of our very newest highways and demonstrates simple measures to eliminate them. I hope it will be viewed and taken to heart by every highway engineer in every State of the Union.

In marking the observance of National Highway Week, Mr. Speaker, I should like also to call attention to the regional highway development that has taken place in my own northern country. Beginning some 15 years ago, great progress has been achieved in tying the tri-State area together through an integrated highway complex designed to join the Minnesota iron range communities with Duluth, the north shore, the twin cities to southern Wisconsin and Chicago, and eastward through northern Wisconsin and the upper peninsula of Michigan.

The east-west Cross Range Expressway, which is considered to be the most important long range element of the transportation program in the upper Great Lakes regional development plan, is well underway, stimulated by the taconite industry.

The dual laning of highway 53 from Duluth north to Virginia is nearing completion, and the I-35 south from Duluth to the twin cities is the longest continuous completed stretch of Interstate Highway in all of Minnesota. There are now some 128,000 miles of roads in Minnesota, of which 914 miles are on the Interstate System.

We are demonstrating in Minnesota, and elsewhere throughout the United States, that a good transportation system complements the economic development and growth of a region. Tremendous shifts in economic activity have followed closely behind advances in the technology and use of various modes of transportation.

A community cannot attract business if it does not have the roads to transport the products of industry to the marketplace and the workers to their jobs. Hospitals and schools will not be constructed if easy access to their facilities is not available.

The excellent highways we are projecting for all sections of America will permit workers to commute easily to and from their jobs, without disrupting their present way of life, will give them a choice of life styles, and will help maintain the strength of our small towns, and hopefully, reverse the migration of people and services from the countryside to the large population centers.

The key factor is planned and coordinated development which will combine highway and economic development into a mutually compatible and mutually reinforcing structure.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN—HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, a child asks: "Where is daddy?" A mother asks:

"How is my son?" A wife asks: "Is my husband alive or dead?"

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

How long?

AGRICULTURE

HON. PAUL FINDLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, Illinois 20th District is composed of a few cities, many small towns, and much rural countryside. Because of this, agriculture is vitally important to all my constituents. A high percentage of them are engaged in crop production, preparing agricultural produce for market, selling the produce, or serving those that are engaged in these activities.

I have maintained close interest in all legislation relating to agriculture since coming to Congress a decade ago. During my first 6 years, I served on the House Committee on Agriculture. Between 1966 and 1970, I moved to the Foreign Affairs Committee to help our expanding foreign agricultural markets. At the beginning of the 92d Congress I was able to return to the Agriculture Committee and retain my seat on the Foreign Affairs Committee.

As a result of my two committee assignments, I have been able to work to improve farm legislation and expand foreign markets for agricultural produce, an effort that has seen real success in recent months.

AGRICULTURE ACT OF 1970

The Agriculture Act of 1970 has been in effect for 2 years and will expire at the end of 1973. Hence, no comprehensive legislation drastically changing farm programs was passed during this Congress. There were, however, several efforts to amend the act.

The most notable of these were attempts both in 1971 and 1972 to limit the Federal payments any one farmer could receive to \$20,000. The act of 1970, which limited payments to \$55,000 was riddled with loopholes which permitted many farmers to continue receiving hundreds of thousands of dollars.

My annual surveys of 20th Congressional District opinion in both 1971 and 1972 clearly indicate that farmers and nonfarmers alike prefer a lower limit than \$55,000. Over 90 percent in both years said the limit should be placed at \$20,000 or less.

In June of 1971, I strongly supported an amendment to the appropriations bill to limit payments to \$20,000. The House approved this measure but it was defeated in the Senate.

In March of 1972, I placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the names of all those farmers receiving more than \$20,000. A week later I made public the results of a Government study showing how many farmers evaded the \$55,000 limit and received much more than Congress had intended.

Except for the failure of the payment limitation, the act of 1970 has been well received. The "freedom to plant after set aside" provisions of the bill have helped farmers improve efficiency, also moved farmers in the direction of getting more of their income from the marketplace and less from Government payments.

The expansion of foreign markets, particularly the sale of grains to Russia and China, have further added to the move in this direction. During the 92d Congress, I supported all legislation strengthening the market-price system and opposed regressive legislation that increased farmer dependence on Government programs and payments.

FOOD PRICES

Higher food prices, particularly for meat, prompted some individuals to urge that price controls be extended to agricultural products. I strongly oppose price controls on food. On the House floor, and again before the Price Commission in March, I stated that—

Price controls on food "predictably would bring forth a quick issue of shortages, black marketeering and favoritism in the butcher shop. Inevitably, supermarkets would be driven to practices like leaving excess fat on meat cuts. The government would have to expand the bureaucratic network to check grades and cuts, chase black marketeers, file legal actions and fill the Federal Register with new regulations.

Fortunately, President Nixon refused to impose price controls on food.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION

As a member of the Agriculture Committee, I helped draft the Rural Development Act of 1972 which has been signed into law by President Nixon. This measure will provide over \$5 billion during the coming years for farm and small business loans, rural public works projects, and research programs for redevelopment. With adequate funding, rural areas and small towns can attract and develop new business and employment opportunities breathing new life into these areas of our country which have for too long been ignored.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

At my request, the agricultural appropriations bill for 1971 contained \$400,000 earmarked for research into a cure for transmissible gastroenteritis—TGE—the baby pig killer that costs Illinois hog producers over \$10 million annually. The funds have now been awarded and research begun at the University of Illinois.

During the 92d Congress I undertook two studies that could possibly result in additional legislation to solve farmer problems. The first focuses on soybean research. Despite huge markets and increasing demand for beans, little research has been done to improve soybean yields. Of course, much has been spent on improving corn and other grain yields, and my study may show that additional expenditures for soybeans is justified.

The other study involves the problem of farmer losses when grain elevators fail. I am surveying the opinion of experts to determine the feasibility of creating a Federal grain-in-storage insur-

ance corporation modeled after the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

I am also urging the Department of Agriculture to begin a program to eradicate tuberculosis in swine similar to their effective cholera eradication program. Although TB has been on the decline in recent years, hog producers still suffer severe losses and are denied many foreign markets.

DOCK STRIKES

Last November, during the long dock strike that cost Illinois farmers millions of dollars, I wrote an urgent plea to President Nixon, which 27 of my colleagues cosigned, requesting that he invoke the Taft-Hartley law and impose an 80-day cooling-off period to end the strike. The telegram stated:

The dock strike at Gulf ports has caused a grave crisis in marketing in our record grain harvest. Grain is being piled on the ground. The backup caused by the strike is costing farmers at least \$1 million a day in depressed prices. We respectfully ask that you order dock strikers at Gulf ports back to work.

Shortly thereafter, the President ordered the workers back on the job, and at least temporarily, the Port of Chicago was back in operation.

SOVIETS AND UNITED STATES DIS- AGREE ON INTERPRETATION OF SALT AGREEMENTS

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the SALT agreement passed Congress and the ink was barely dry on the paper at the President's history-laden White House press conference where he signed the congressional resolution when it was reported that the Soviets had already disagreed with the intent and interpretation of the agreement as presented to the American people by the administration.

The Soviet Defense Minister has indicated that Russia does not intend to limit her research and experimental work directed toward improving the existing Soviet missiles. Such an interpretation shatters the U.S. argument that while the Russians are allowed more missiles, the U.S. missiles were said to be superior, thus the United States was to make up in quality for the treaty-approved quantitative inequality.

The Soviet Defense Minister advanced the Communist interpretation when he stated that the SALT agreements are not to be interpreted as preventing the Communists from working to improve the defense of their country from nuclear attack. On the other hand, the interpretation given by the U.S. experts is that the treaty called for the mutual acceptance of "total vulnerability"; that neither the Soviets nor the United States can defend their people against a nuclear missile attack.

While there can be interpretative differences in the translation of treaties into Russian and English, it is highly doubtful that the differences can be this pronounced. It is more likely that the Soviets have already walked out on the agreement and will continue to interpret it only to their advantage and as they see fit.

I include a related newsclipping:

SOVIET UNION RATIFIES TREATY LIMITING ABMs

(By Robert G. Kaiser)

Moscow, September 29.—The Soviet Union today ratified its treaty with the United States limiting the number of antiballistic missiles each country may deploy.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, this country's highest state body, ratified the treaty unanimously. It also endorsed the temporary agreement on offensive weapons which was signed with the ABM treaty last May, during President Nixon's visit to Moscow.

Ratification was a formality. It was withheld here until the Soviets were certain that the U.S. Congress would also ratify the treaty and support the temporary agreement.

The discussion preceding ratification, published here tonight, reveals little new in the Soviet position on the treaties. Speeches by senior officials, led by President Nikolai Podgorny, all described the treaty as a victory for Soviet foreign policy, and an important step toward controlling the arms race.

Soviet Defense Minister A. A. Grechko took the occasion to emphasize that the SALT agreements "do not put any limits on the carrying out of research and experimental work that is directed toward solving the problems of the defense of the country from nuclear rocket attack."

Literally, this appears to be correct. The treaty does not rule out research and development or qualitative improvements in the limited ABM installations which it authorizes. But if Grechko meant to imply that the Soviet Union might still find ways to protect this country from nuclear missile attack, that would contradict the American understanding of the treaty.

U.S. officials have emphasized that as they understand it, the treaty amounts to a recognition that neither super power can defend itself against a nuclear missile attack. The mutual acceptance of total vulnerability, U.S. officials have said, is one of the keystones of the treaty.

Grechko's curt remark does not provide enough evidence to say whether the Soviets now have another interpretation. It is possible that the Soviet defense minister was only reassuring hardliners here that research and development on all kinds of weapons will continue. Grechko may have talked about the "problems of defense of the country" only because Soviet officials never discuss their own offensive weapons publicly.

Grechko's and other speeches reported in tonight's *Izvestia*, the government newspaper, hinted at a dialogue inside the Soviet government that closely parallels debate over arms control in the United States. All speakers emphasized that the treaty did not jeopardize national security, and that the Soviet Union would continue to protect itself and its allies.

Vasily Kuznetsov, first deputy foreign minister, emphasized that the only alternative to the SALT treaty was a new and intensified round in the arms race.

Several speakers emphasized that by signing this treaty the United States had recognized Soviet equality in nuclear arms. Equality has long been regarded as a Major Soviet objective.

Kuznetsov also criticized—without naming it—the Jackson amendment to the SALT

treaty that was approved by the Senate. The amendment, proposed by Sen. Henry Jackson (D-Wash.), asked the administration to seek parity in all weapons systems during the next round of SALT negotiations.

Those who "proposed various far-fetched 'conditions' and 'interpretations' to the SALT treaty," Kuznetsov said, were trying to get a one-sided advantage for the United States.

ENDING THE DRAFT

HON. MARVIN L. ESCH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, in July of this year I sent a letter to President Nixon urging him to announce that the administration would not support the extension of the draft. Some 3 weeks later the President made just such an announcement—backed up with detailed briefings from Secretary of Defense Laird that the military fully expects to be able to maintain adequate manpower levels on a totally volunteer basis.

These announcements culminate 6 years of struggle to end the draft. When I first came to Congress in 1967, one of the first major issues to reach the House of Representatives was the extension of the draft for 4 years. At that time there were only a handful of us who were fighting for the volunteer military. The Johnson administration was strongly opposed to the concept of a volunteer army, and they vehemently opposed us in the debate. The leaders in the House were so adamantly against it that they refused to hold a record vote on the question. We were soundly defeated at every turn.

This being the case, we increased our efforts to inform the public about the issues and to enlist their support for our cause. In 1968, for instance, I was a contributor to the book "How To End the Draft: The Case for an All-Volunteer Army." I wrote an extensive defense of the volunteer military, which was widely used as an information guide for high school debate teams. Many others, in Congress and out, joined me in writing articles, speaking before civic groups, and arguing against the draft.

By the end of 1968, the draft had become a major national issue. Shortly after President Nixon was inaugurated, he named a high-level Commission to study the draft and the alternative of establishing an all-volunteer military. The Commission was headed by the distinguished former Secretary of Defense Thomas Gates, and included as its youngest member a former member of my congressional staff. The Gates Commission undertook an exhaustive study of the Selective Service System and military manpower policy.

The report provided us with the ammunition we needed to prove our case. It unanimously recommended that we move to an all-volunteer Army through a system of improved personnel policies and greatly increased pay, especially in the lower ranks.

The changes in personnel policy can perhaps be best typified by the men who

are being promoted to the top. Recently the President appointed Gen. Alexander M. Haig as Vice Chief of Staff of the Army, promoting him over some 240 senior officers. Adm. Elmo Zumwalt was promoted over 33 senior officers when he was named Chief of Staff of the Navy. Also, Gen. Robert E. Cushman was promoted over other senior officers when he was named Commandant of the Marine Corps.

The point is really not the lack of seniority of these men—but that they were chosen for their abilities, not their length of service. One of the problems which has been most discouraging to men in the military is that promotions came almost entirely on the basis of time served, not ability. The change in this system at the top signals a healthy new attitude toward promotion and toward making use of the best talent available.

It should also be noted that the promotion of these men has been at least partially due to their responsiveness to the civilian authority. Promotions of this nature should certainly be helpful in overcoming any tendency of the military to override civilian control.

At the same time these men have initiated numerous new programs to break the old stereotypes in the military. Hair length more closely approximates civilian standards, and beards and mustaches are no longer forbidden. Basic training systems using merit points have been initiated. Recruits can frequently choose their initial assignments. Efforts are being made to fit civilian skills with military assignments.

More than \$4.1 billion has been added to the salaries of military personnel—with special emphasis being placed on personnel in the lower ranks, bringing many of them above the poverty level for the first time. Additional salary increases will come next January, which will improve the competitiveness of the military service once again.

However, while these increases in salary increase costs in the short run, I am convinced that in the long run the volunteer military will decrease manpower costs. British experience with a volunteer armed force has found that the better trained and motivated volunteers can replace drafted soldiers at a rate of two to one. Several experts have estimated that 10 to 15 percent of our manpower costs could be reduced with better personnel management—which hopefully will result from the new leadership; that means a savings of between \$4 and \$6 billion which more than covers the costs of attracting the volunteers.

The events of the past few months have proved conclusively that the volunteer military can work—but we must recognize that there will be some problems—especially during the next 2 years as those who were previously drafted are being discharged. Our Reserve and National Guard forces are under intense pressure and it is now time for us to give a full review to their importance for the military defense of the Nation, their training and its usefulness, incentives for enlistment, et cetera. It seems clear that major changes are going to be necessary to make them more relevant to their new military missions as well as more attractive to volunteers. If we delay action on

this important question, it will serve as a significant deterrent to the successful management of a volunteer military system.

It is imperative that we give full consideration to the manpower proposals that the President and Secretary Laird requested at the time they announced the end of the draft.

The end of the draft is a symbol to all America, both the young and the old, that change can come through the system. It shows that the system can be responsive. It enhances our national ideals of democracy and individual freedom.

SENATOR HARRY FLOOD BYRD, JR.,
HOLDS DOWN FEDERAL SPENDING

HON. W. C. (DAN) DANIEL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. DANIEL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, for some years now, the name of HARRY FLOOD BYRD has been synonymous with fiscal prudence, in the halls of Congress and in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The people of this country should applaud the efforts of the Senior Senator from Virginia, the Honorable HARRY FLOOD BYRD, JR., for his efforts to hold down Federal spending, dampening the fires of inflation and thereby increasing the purchasing power of the workingman's dollar.

That his efforts have not gone unnoticed is evidenced by clippings which have recently come to my attention from the Mobile, Ala., Press, the Holyoke, Mass., Transcript-Telegram, and the Vancouver, Wash., Columbian.

Mr. Speaker, I should like to share these with my colleagues, and respectfully request that they be reprinted in the Record at this point:

[From the Holyoke (Mass.) Transcript-Telegram, Aug. 15, 1972]

NO ACCIDENT

No one has a ring in the nose of Senator Harry F. Byrd, Jr., of Virginia. He was re-elected in 1970 as an independent and neither party can claim him. He is defying the establishments of both parties by opposing the revenue sharing plan and in so doing asks where is there revenue to share?

[From the Mobile (Ala.) Press, Aug. 19, 1972]

DOING GYMNASTICS TO SHARE REVENUE

If you have an itch to get into deep water, try to make federal finance take on the simplicity of an exercise in mathematics that would not so much as baffle a kindergarten pupil.

Revenue-sharing by the federal government is a good place to start. As Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr. of Virginia has reminded, it has the endorsement of President Nixon, the support of "most, if not all of the governors" and "most of the mayors."

The idea is for the federal government to distribute an additional \$30 billion to the 50 states and 39,000 units of local government over a period of five years, with \$8.1 billion designated as the share of this total to be distributed in the fiscal year which began July 1.

With state and local governments feeling a money pinch, along with the money pinch felt by consumers from inflation and taxes, little wonder that the prospect of receiving

an additional \$30 billion from the federal treasury within the next five years has a strong appeal to so many governors and mayors.

But what about the money pinch felt by the federal government itself?

In fact the federal money pinch is so severe that Senator Byrd would like to know: "Where is the revenue to share?"

You can't find the answer to the senator's question in the federal budget deficits. Instead of having huge surpluses such as \$30 billion to give state and local governments, the federal government is up to its eyebrows in budget deficits.

Examples cited by Senator Byrd: "The federal funds deficit for fiscal year 1971 was \$30 billion; for fiscal year 1972, the deficit was \$32 billion; the administration estimates that the deficit for the current fiscal year will be at least \$38 billion."

And what does this add up to: "In three fiscal years," according to Senator Byrd's arithmetic, "the federal funds deficit will equal or exceed \$100 billion." And "this means that more than 20 percent of the total national debt will have been incurred during this three-year period."

But don't become disheartened, impolite or anything like that and fly off the handle to call Uncle Sam a penny pincher.

Give him credit for bigheartedness in a big way by indicating readiness to give away \$30 billion he does not have at his fingertips—unless you can stretch your imagination enough to believe fiscal year 1971's \$30 billion deficit is actually \$30 billion of revenue lying around the federal treasury waiting for the nation's governors and mayors to cart off in their tin cups.

Don't get us wrong by interpreting our words as an attack on revenue sharing. But no less than Senator Byrd's, our curiosity has been aroused: "Where is the revenue to share?"

Yet, after all, isn't that Uncle Sam's problem? And up to now, he has managed some way to come up with money for handouts, even though it puts him deeper and deeper into the financial hole he should know so well from his long experience of being in it.

And try to remember, if Uncle Sam should approach you on a street corner one day to ask, "brother can you spare a dime?" you shouldn't rudely turn him down—unless he had already drained you of your last dime to finance his bigheartedness.

[From the Vancouver (Wash.) Columbian, Aug. 16, 1972]

INFLATED PLANKS

Considering the millions that will be spent in campaigning before we finally elect a president in November, it is discouraging to hear that it will cost another \$650,000 just to inaugurate the winner.

That amount in a congressional appropriation bill caught the eye of economy-minded Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Jr. of Virginia, who notes that the bill for inaugurating President Nixon in 1968 was only \$348,000.

Most of the expense lies in building the platform and seats for the inauguration ceremony on the east steps of the Capitol. When the next president stands on those planks to deliver his inaugural address their cost should make him mindful that keeping inflation under control is an all-important goal.

CARL HAYDEN

HON. JOHN J. RHODES

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, October 2 was Carl Hayden's birthday. Today he would have been 95 years old.

For 57 years his fellow Members of the U.S. Congress shared Carl's birthdays. Then, in retirement since 1969, this great Arizonan was remembered by his friends and former colleagues. It is difficult to realize that this great man is no longer with us.

Carl Hayden's career began when he became a member of the Temple Town Council—the town in which he was born. Then he served in Maricopa County as treasurer and, later, sheriff. Arizona was then admitted to statehood in 1912 and Carl came to Washington as a Member of the House of Representatives. He served in the House from 1912 to 1927, and then as a Member of the U.S. Senate from 1927 to 1969. The span of years that Carl Hayden served is the longest in the history of the Congress—and every one of those years was a year of dedicated service to his State and country.

Carl Hayden was a gentleman with great wisdom and with deep honesty and integrity. Arizona and our Nation are better places, because of his life and work; we are all poorer, because of his death.

I miss Carl, but always will treasure my friendship and association with him.

NORMA L. YOCUM, ALHAMBRA'S FORMER MAYOR, IS NAMED BY BPW AS "WOMAN OF THE YEAR"

HON. GEORGE E. DANIELSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. DANIELSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to join in tribute to Mrs. Norma L. Yocum, a dedicated public servant, who is receiving the "Woman of the Year" award from the Business and Professional Women's Club of Alhambra.

A banquet will be held in her honor on Tuesday, October 10, 1972, and presentation of the annual award will be made at that time. This award emphasizes the contributions of women to business and the country, and Mrs. Yocum was chosen for her many contributions to the city of Alhambra and for her stature as a woman.

Norma Yocum has distinguished herself not only by her various volunteer and charitable activities, and numerous previous awards, but in her civic career. She began her first term as a city councilwoman in 1955 and served Alhambra for 16 years on the council. For three terms, from 1964 to 1967, she was Alhambra's mayor.

At this point in the RECORD I would like to attach an article from the Alhambra Post-Advocate of Wednesday, September 20, 1972, that details some of Norma Yocum's many accomplishments and awards:

FORMER MAYOR IS "WOMAN OF YEAR"

(By Richard Dore)

ALHAMBRA.—The Business and Professional Women's Club of Alhambra has announced the selection of Mrs. Norma L. Yocum, former mayor, as "Woman of the Year."

The annual award, designed to dramatize the contributions of women to business and the country, will be presented at a banquet in

her honor Tuesday, Oct. 10, at the Alhambra Elks Club, 201 N. First St., at 6:30 p.m.

According to Agneta Wetzel, publicity chairman, a committee of professional women chose Mrs. Yocum for her "many contributions made to the city of Alhambra and her stature as a woman."

Currently active in several volunteer charity groups, Mrs. Yocum said she appreciated the honor and that it would "call attention to the contributions women can make when allowed."

"Many women can make contributions if they can only find a channel to do so," said Mrs. Yocum, a resident of Alhambra for 40 years.

Starting her civic career as a councilman in 1955, Mrs. Yocum served three terms as mayor before retiring in June, 1971, after 16 years of service. She was mayor from 1964 to 1967.

The 61 year-old businesswoman, former president of Sam Yocum Inc., retired from her position on the city council because she "had it long enough."

"My opportunity to do something was well satisfied," said Mrs. Yocum, "and Alhambra has many talented people that would like the opportunity to serve."

In the future, Mrs. Yocum plans to continue volunteer work with charities and service groups in the area, and hopes to be spending more time at her "next to heaven" mountain cabin.

Mrs. Yocum's past includes an impressive list of civic and charitable services and awards.

In 1965, she was the first woman named "Man of the Year" in Alhambra by B'nai B'rith, and in 1966, the California Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs honored her as "Civic Participation Women of the Year in Government."

That same year, Mrs. Yocum was named "Mother of the Year" by the Downtown Businessmen's Association of Los Angeles and Chamber of Commerce, and "Jaycee of the Year" by the Alhambra Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Mrs. Yocum was president of the Scropotomist Club of Alhambra-San Gabriel, secretary of the 1968 Republican State Platform Convention, member of the Alhambra Library Board of Trustees for seven years, and was on the Parks and Recreation Commission.

During her terms as mayor, Mrs. Yocum instituted the Mayor's Prayer Breakfast, which has since become the YMCA's annual Easter Businessmen's Breakfast, the Tri-city Youth in Government program, and an agricultural fair in conjunction with National Agriculture Week.

HON. FLETCHER THOMPSON'S LATEST NEWSLETTER

HON. FLETCHER THOMPSON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I believe it is important that everyone be fully informed about the views of all of the Congressmen in their State. From time to time I send out newsletters. Set forth below is the text of information which I intend to include in the newsletter to the people of my State. I insert it in the RECORD:

NEWSLETTER

DEAR FRIEND: Fair play: Americans believe in fair play and when it comes to electing a person to office, they want to be fully informed about him. However, some newspapers

deliberately either do not report or under-report the activities of the candidate they want to see defeated, while at the same time, they build up "their man" by giving him front page and headline coverage on every little thing he does. This is their right, guaranteed by the Constitution under Freedom of the Press. Many have written asking that I do something about it. No one likes receiving such treatment, but I will never support legislation which lets the Federal Government tell the press what news to report and whether it should be big or little, front page or back page. Even though it hurts to be treated shabbily by the press, the people can usually sense when a newspaper is being unfair and set things right at the ballot box.

President Nixon has had a very difficult time in getting the House and Senate, which are controlled by the opposition party, to enact legislation he feels will help the people. For example, the opposition leaders in control of the Senate have not scheduled a vote on his anti-busing bill. Much of the excessive Federal spending has been caused by the House and Senate adding billions of dollars to the President's budget for new spending and give-away programs. This causes more inflation. An example: In the Fiscal Year ending 1971, the President presented a balanced budget to the Congress, but we ended up in debt by \$23.6 billion. The House and Senate increased every budget request of the President with one exception which was national defense, which they cut by \$7 billion. If the President had more help from the Senate and House, he could do a better job in preventing inflation.

Gun Control: It appears to me the best gun control would be sure and positive punishment for people who commit crimes with guns. For example: If a person robs a filling station with a gun and knew that he would go to jail with no time off for good behavior, no parole, no probation, fewer crimes would be committed with guns. But, too many people say that's not fair because the purpose of our jails is to rehabilitate and not punish and if a person is rehabilitated after one year, he should be released. The problem is that records show that most of them only go out and repeat the crime again. I have introduced a bill to put stiffer penalties on those who commit crimes with guns and I believe this is the real answer rather than creating a new government bureau to license and register guns.

Retired Vets: The Congress should keep faith with those who have served our country and retired after completing a military career. Those who entered military service in World War II or the Korean War were told that their retirement pay would keep pace with active duty pay. In recent years this has not occurred. Correcting this matter is now under consideration by the Congress. As a Veteran of two wars, I support re-computation for veterans and am using my influence as a Congressman for the benefit of Veterans.

Anti-Busing Constitutional Amendment: As the original author of the language of the Anti-Busing Constitutional Amendment now pending before the House of Representatives, I am disturbed that the groups who favor busing are more interested in achieving a social goal or racial balance than quality education. These people use every trick in the book to try to prevent the Congress from acting on this legislation. Please write to the leadership of the Senate and House . . . Senators Kennedy, Mansfield and McGovern . . . and Representatives Hale Boggs and Carl Albert, and urge them to allow Congress to vote on the Anti-Busing Constitutional Amendment.

Better Highways: Because Interstate Highways are safer and wherever good highways go, business prospers and jobs are created, I have introduced legislation in the U.S. Congress to connect medium and small cities within a state by four lane, Interstate type, highways. Such highways will not only save

lives, but will help small cities to get industry and help people to go safely and quickly from one part of the state to another. The money for this program will come from the Highway Trust Fund rather than using Trust Fund money for low income housing and rapid transit as some have suggested. The present Interstate Highway Act authorization expires shortly, if enacted by Congress, this program will assure better highways for all of Georgia.

DEAR FRIEND: It is very important to me to keep informed about your views and opinions. I want my votes and actions in the U.S. Congress to truly represent the views of the people of Georgia such as yourself.

Will you please give me your opinions on the questions below and send them to me in Washington. You will be helping me to serve you if you do.

It is an honor to serve you,

Sincerely,

FLETCHER THOMPSON,
Member of Congress.

[Provision made for "his" and "hers" and "yes," "no," and "undecided"]

Do you favor:

a. Mandatory retirement of all Federal employees including Supreme Court Justices at age 70?

b. College students being allowed to vote in the city where they attend school other than their homes?

c. Tax credits for children attending private schools?

d. Military assistance to friendly foreign governments?

e. Economic assistance to friendly foreign governments?

f. Continued U.S. participation in the United Nations?

g. Elimination of school tax for retired people over age 60 on their homesteads?

h. Wheat sales to Russia rather than paying for subsidies and grain storage?

Which of the following do you want your Congressmen and Senators to spend most of their time on (please rate on a scale of 1 to 11, with 1 being the most time and 11 the least time).

Better highways.

Rural business development.

Agriculture and farm problems.

Local control of schools.

Problems of the elderly.

Taxpayer-subsidized housing for low-income families.

Property tax reduction.

Foreign aid.

National defense.

Crime and drug prevention.

Preserving environment.

Other.

1. Do you favor:

a. Stronger restrictions on the ownership of firearms?

b. No restrictions on the ownership of firearms?

c. Strong mandatory penalties for anyone committing a crime with a firearm?

2. Do you favor:

a. Appointment of Federal Judges for life as it now done?

b. Appointment for a 4 year term then reviewed by the U.S. Senate for another term?

c. Direct election of Federal Judges by the people?

3. Do you believe present wage-price controls are:

a. Helping against inflation?

b. Having little effect?

c. Worth continuing?

d. Useless and should be abandoned?

4. Do you approve of Government regulation of:

a. Truth in consumer advertising?

b. Guarantees offered by manufacturers?

c. Safety standards for household products?

5. U.S. policy toward countries who harbor terrorists should be:

a. No change?

b. Economic and political sanctions?

c. To encourage their expulsion from the United Nations?

6. Israel's response to terrorist killings should be:

a. No action outside of Israel?

b. Military retaliation against terrorist bases in other countries?

c. Seek United Nations censorship of terrorist groups?

7. U.S. policy concerning import quotas should be:

a. No restrictions to keep prices down?

b. Restrictions to protect American jobs from competition of cheap foreign products?

CREDIBILITY IN ELECTION YEAR 1972

HON. WILLIAM L. SPRINGER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I have never seen the American public as volatile as they are in 1972.

Credibility seems to be, if not the issue, certainly an important issue in 1972. For those of us who have been in politics a long time, credibility is hard to assess but most of us would feel that credibility is the confidence of the electorate or constituents in the kind of a job they think we are doing or the kind of job we would do if we were elected. This has been an unusual year in that many things have happened which usually do not occur in a presidential election year.

It seems that candidates win or lose credibility upon every turn of the issue. However, it is certain that no candidate for President this year can say something in the early part of the year and take a different position later on. Shifting in position is called "waffling." The sure sign of a loser in 1972 is to waffle on any important issue of which the public has general knowledge.

I attach herewith two articles from the Washington Post from Monday, October 2. The first article is titled "McGovern Lost Credibility Asset" by William Chapman, a Washington Post staff writer, and the second article titled "Public Sees McGovern Image Slipping" is by Haynes Johnson of the same newspaper.

It is interesting to see how candidates are compared and that these writers have accurately portrayed their interesting examples of credibility and how it arises and the extent of credibility as an issue in 1972.

I am sure my colleagues will want to read both of these articles:

McGOVERN LOST CREDIBILITY ASSET

(By William Chapman)

A year ago, it was common to hear people say that it was too bad George McGovern couldn't be the Democratic presidential nominee because he was such a sincere, straightforward guy.

He wasn't like all those other politicians who waffled constantly and seemed about as trustworthy as the ticket seller in a porno movie house.

McGovern, it was said, was honest and believable. Perhaps he was saying unpopular

things, but he wasn't afflicted with the credibility problem that seemed to plague everyone else in national politics.

Today, the public opinion polls record a drastic change in the public's perception of George McGovern. He is viewed as untrustworthy and indecisive, a non-leader in whom less than a third of the people place confidence. By the pollsters' scales, there has been no more decisive turnabout in public attitudes this year.

Last May, for example, Louis Harris and Associates found in a national survey that about one-third of the likely voters agreed with the view that McGovern did not "inspire confidence as a President should." At the same time, half the people thought President Nixon did not inspire confidence.

The most recent Harris Survey shows those positions reversed. Now, 55 per cent say McGovern does not inspire confidence as a President should and only one-third say the same thing about Mr. Nixon.

Half of the people interviewed by Harris's organization agreed with the view that McGovern "seems indecisive and unable to make up his mind." Nearly six out of 10 believe that he "seems to be making too many mistakes that raise doubts about his judgment."

A similar poll taken by the Gallup organization a month ago turned up a staggering gap between McGovern and Mr. Nixon on the credibility issue. Asked which man seemed to them to be more sincere and believable, 59 per cent picked the President and only 20 per cent chose McGovern. The rest had no opinion.

Mr. Nixon's lead was almost as wide among young voters as it was within the whole electorate. Of those under 30 years of age, Mr. Nixon was more sincere and believable to 57 per cent and McGovern to only 28 per cent.

Even among Democrats, who collectively are supposed to harbor the suspicion that the President is still "Tricky Dick," McGovern is only able to break even with Mr. Nixon on the sincerity scale. Thirty-eight percent of the Democrats in Gallup's poll named the President and 37 percent named McGovern.

For 20 years, Gallup has been using a tool to test a candidate's personal popularity. It is called a "charisma scale" and is supposed to measure the voter's enthusiasm for a candidate. This year, McGovern was awarded the highest rating on that 10-point scale by only 23.4 percent of the probable voters. It was the lowest score in 20 years for any candidate except Sen. Barry Goldwater in 1964.

One can only speculate about the causes of McGovern's precipitous drop in the polls that measure voters' reactions to his trustworthiness and believability. Voters draw their conclusions from a combination of elements—the candidate's personal appearance, his "strong" or "weak" demeanor on television, his position on controversial issues.

The Harris Survey suggests that one particular incident—dropping Sen. Thomas Eagleton from the ticket—may account for a good deal of McGovern's problem. It seems to have had a disastrous impact on the public's confidence in the senator's judgment.

The Harris organization asked likely voters to comment on the statement that McGovern "handled the dropping of Senator Eagleton as his vice presidential running-mate with good judgment and good taste."

Almost half the people interviewed—48 percent—disagreed with that statement. Only 32 percent agreed McGovern had used good judgment and taste.

If the polls are right—and Gallup and Harris have made strikingly similar findings—McGovern has lost what probably was his finest asset in a year of campaigning.

Gallup summed it up in a conversation recently with a group of reporters. McGovern, he observed, initially was attractive because he seemed not to be the garden-variety politician in a year when people don't much like the type. "McGovern," said Gallup, "was doing better when he was an anti-politician."

PUBLIC SEES MCGOVERN IMAGE SLIPPING
(By Haynes Johnson)

Night, prime time, Cleveland, the TV sets are on. The camera pans a group of faces and finally settles on one citizen. He speaks, "Politician after politician, candidate after candidate comes forth and says well before they get in: 'This is what we are going to aim at.' And nobody has ever delivered. I think we have been duped by phonies and phoni-ness and I think we are sick and tired of it."

The camera pans again and zooms in on the face of George McGovern. He responds, earnestly:

"You know, politics is my profession and I am embarrassed when it doesn't work. It hurts me when I see people in government betraying their public trust just like you would be embarrassed if somebody in your plant laid down on the job. I want to say to everybody in this room that while I don't expect you to agree with everything I say, you are going to know when I say something it is what I honestly believe. There will never be a time when I am sneaking around advocating something in secret behind closed doors that I am ashamed to defend in public."

For George McGovern, that precisely is the problem.

McGovern, the presidential candidate of candor and a different approach throughout the long primary season, is now regarded by many Americans as a man who lacks conviction, changes his mind, goes back on his word, says one thing in public and follows another course in private. He is, in this view, merely another politician after all—and you can't trust the breed.

Seldom has the public perception of a major political figure changed so rapidly. George McGovern's political problem stems not from the belief that he is a dangerous radical and unpatriotic American. His trouble lies in the way people feel about him personally. Many who were attracted to him earlier this year because of his freshness and promise now express strong disillusionment.

"I think McGovern lost a lot of ground when he started shifting his positions," said the 45-year-old wife of a German-born doctor in Edgeworth, Pa., to the north of Pittsburgh. "In the primaries he had kind of a white knight image and you felt he was idealistic but sincere. Now you think that anytime somebody criticizes one of his programs he'll change it to suit his needs."

"He's not a white knight any more. He's tarnished. He's just another politician."

That voter now thinks of McGovern as a man who isn't "sticking to his guns" and who is "changing his positions on the issues for political reasons." To her, he now seems "naive, impractical and vacillating." Although she does not like Nixon, she says, with an air of resignation, "I have to vote for Nixon again, because once again he's just the better of the two men."

The Washington Post reporters who traveled across the country talking to voters for these articles came back with similar impressions about the current reaction to McGovern. He is criticized not only for changing his mind—the most common reaction—but for promising too much, for being unrealistic, indecisive and "wishy-washy." Even among voters who will support McGovern, there are deep reservations about his ability to control situations.

What is more striking is the degree of personal hostility toward him. A scornful, hostile attitude often characterizes their response. Perhaps The Post's Mary Russell captured the deeper reasons for the strong reaction.

"It appears," she reported, "that people were looking for something else, but after McGovern's stumblings they don't think he's it. The searching and seeking may explain

the hostility. They expected more from McGovern—and they didn't get it."

The Tom Eagleton case seems to lie at the heart of the changing attitudes about McGovern. Even mention of the name Eagleton often brings an emotional response. In some cases, it literally brings people out of their chairs almost before the question about Eagleton is completed.

There are many layers to the Eagleton incident and the impact it has had on this presidential campaign. It is impossible to exaggerate how severely it has hurt McGovern.

There is no question that McGovern would have fared better politically had he stayed with the Missouri Senator. Once he committed himself publicly and uttered the now famous phrase that he was behind Eagleton "1,000 per cent"—a phrase, by the way, that continually comes up in conversation and is now the subject of gallows-type humor around the country—it was politically untenable to change.

Not only was McGovern viewed as having rejected a pledge of personal loyalty, but he opened up the long period when no one seemed to want to be on the ticket with him. That, too, is often mentioned by voters. Another element in the Eagleton incident says more about the people than the politicians.

We all were struck with the sympathetic responses to Eagleton and his family. But it was more than sympathy that people were expressing; it was a level of sophistication about the problems of mental health coupled with the strong belief that no one should be disqualified because he has suffered mental illness in the past.

To a striking degree, the voters we met talked openly and frankly about similar problems in their own experience, often in their own families or own lives. Some tended to regard what happened to Eagleton as a threat to themselves. If that could happen to a prominent American, they would say in effect, then they too could be dropped from their jobs or responsibilities in their families.

Beyond that, there was a shrewd appreciation that pressures can build on any man—and they admire someone who has the character to recognize his problems, seek help, and surmount them.

It was not uncommon to hear people volunteer the thought that many men high in public life might well need the help of a psychiatrist, but don't have the courage to seek assistance. Sometimes a voter would even draw a political lesson from this. "I think you're safer with someone who's seen a psychiatrist than one who hasn't," said a New York housewife after referring specifically to the personalities of two high public officials.

The Eagleton case came at a critical moment for McGovern's campaign. Instead of moving forward after his nomination, he was deeply bogged down. When he finally began again, he went through a long period of trying to placate the various factions of his party. It was in this period, while memories of the Eagleton incident were fresh in the public mind, that McGovern came to be viewed as a man who changes his position not only on a man but on the issues.

By redefining his positions on such issues as welfare and tax reform and defense cuts, McGovern added to the generally unfavorable impression.

Our survey, beginning as it did in early September, caught McGovern at his lowest point up to that time. The reaction to McGovern in the 10 states was uniformly critical and, as we have said, often hostile. Of the areas we sampled, McGovern was far behind in traditional Democratic sections, sometimes by as much as 5 to 1.

He was ahead in our sample in only two states, Massachusetts and California. The rest of the results could only be viewed as disastrous at that point. He was trailing far behind President Nixon among men, women,

blue collar workers, Catholics, Protestants, union members and older voters.

Among Jewish voters, in traditional Democratic areas, he was also slightly behind. He was losing the 1968 Wallace vote to Mr. Nixon by as much as 7 to 1. He was also losing nearly half of those who said they voted for Hubert Humphrey four years ago. McGovern even was behind among Democrats and independents.

In only two areas—young voters between the ages of 18 and 24 and blacks—was McGovern in a solid position. He also was doing substantially better than the President among voters with annual incomes of \$10,000 and below.

That last area of lower-income voters is one of the most interesting elements in this election. What McGovern seems to have working for him most positively is the state of the economy. Strong complaints were voiced about jobs, inflation and the unemployment rate. These conditions, of course, normally work to the Democrats' advantage. And despite the blurring of party differences in the voter's mind and the doubts about McGovern, Americans in our sample still think the Democrats are generally better for the working man.

The voters rated the Democrats far and away better than the Republicans in helping poor people, blacks, the working man, holding down unemployment and doing a more effective job of appealing to young people. The Republicans, by contrast, are still solidly identified with big business. Of all voters interviewed, for instance, 67 per cent thought Republicans did more for business, while only 9 per cent felt the Democrats were business-oriented. The rest either had no answer or didn't see any difference between the parties in that category.

And although our voters said they favored Nixon over McGovern by a 59-to-31 per cent margin, they responded to another political question quite differently. When asked whether they thought it would be better for them and their families if the Democrats or Republicans were in power in Washington, the Democrats got the lead by 5 percentage points.

In other words, these voters still prefer the Democrats in Washington.

That, it would seem, offers the best hope for McGovern to recover and create what now would be the greatest upset in American political history.

These articles are not intended to forecast that November outcome, but it should be said that McGovern was doing his best at the end of September and in the last state surveyed, California. There we found strong evidence that some traditional Democratic voters who do not admire McGovern are going to vote for him nevertheless.

Listen for a moment, to Raymond Heaton, 49, who works in an auto factory in Los Angeles and lives in the Belle Gardens section. Four years ago Heaton voted for George Wallace.

When asked for his impression of McGovern, he instantly snapped, "Rotten." But by the end of the interview he was saying unequivocally that he will vote for the South Dakotan. Asked to explain, he said simply: "55,000 is enough." He was referring to the American dead in Vietnam.

Then he went on to say: "I don't believe Nixon's going to do anything. He's for the rich, he's for the big man. At work, most of our people are for McGovern. They can't see putting Nixon back in for another four years. He's not helped our nation out. In fact, it's worse today."

Our sample of that working class section showed strong McGovern strength—or, more properly, strong Democratic strength. And if those voters, could be said to have come around for McGovern, there are others we met who are wrestling with themselves about what to do on election day.

One of the most thoughtful among the undecided was a Jewish businessman who lives in Great Neck, on Long Island.

"On the face of it" he said, "McGovern should be a good candidate—a doctor of philosophy, a compassionate man, a good record from a relatively small and conservative state, indicating excellent possibilities of uniting the country. Somewhere, I'm afraid, he's gotten lost. He apparently won the nomination by manipulation. It was because he was the one responsible for building a new Democratic set of rules and was more alert to the manner in which to control the convention. Muskie probably would have done a better job in holding the party together, but he didn't get it.

"So McGovern's got it—and doesn't know what to do with it. In the process he has alienated the party and shown a great deal of political stupidity by making statements that alienate so many wealthy people and middle class people.

"And by making such an obvious pitch to the Jewish vote he's becoming as pragmatic in his approach as Nixon. He has been giving up so many of his professed ideals to win votes. And basically he isn't done his homework. He has failed to surround himself with a proper staff and is shooting from the hip too often. The whole thing is falling flat from day to day.

"The whole middle class people that should be compelled to respond to a compassionate point of view don't see that in him. People today squirm. They don't care. They are interested only in the pocketbook nerve. McGovern's not giving them a chance to lift their heads up to the stars. So no one is leading them.

"And yet for all his faults he has the potential of being a unifying force, an inspirational force in the minds of the people. But I don't think from the way he's going he can come over as an inspirational type of leader in the way of a Roosevelt or a Kennedy."

He says he doesn't know what to do on Nov. 7, and will be listening and watching the campaign as it progresses to make up his mind. Obviously, McGovern needs that kind of voter, but to win his ballot he will have to succeed in creating a different impression about himself.

At this stage George McGovern has succeeded only in making himself, rather than Richard Nixon, the issue.

URUGUAY UNDER ATTACK BY WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, now that those extremists who masquerade as churchmen prepare their world public opinion assault on Uruguay—without comment on the domestic problems which face that nation not unlike others since our new United States-Communist detente—I think our colleagues should find of interest a documented report on the World Council of Churches and their nefarious activities so as to judge the purpose of the accuser.

I ask that a news clipping and the Herald of Freedom for September 15, 1972 follow:

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 1, 1972]

CHURCHMEN FAULT URUGUAY

(By Marjorie Hyer)

A World Council of Churches report charges that the present government of Uruguay has engaged in "widespread viola-

tion of basic human rights," including both physical and psychological torture of political prisoners, in its current efforts to wipe out Tupamaro revolutionaries.

A State Department official who conferred recently with the three-man team which compiled the report said that the churchmen drew a grimmer picture of the situation in Uruguay than was generally reflected in diplomatic sources.

"They portray a deeper area of concern than I was aware of," said Charles A. Meyer, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

The churchmen say in their report that "thousands" of Uruguayan citizens have been arrested and held incommunicado without trial since April 15, when the Uruguayan Congress approved a 30-day "internal state of war" against the Tupamaros. The state of war and its accompanying suspension of civil rights have been extended to Sept. 30.

"Persons arrested and held indefinitely are presumed to be guilty of subversion and possible complicity with the Tupamaro urban guerrilla movement and are subjected to military justice which is very slow (only three military judges in the country) and from which there is no appeal," the report says.

The report cites "impressive evidence" of the use of torture by both police and the military. While such measures are "purportedly aimed at the Tupamaros," the churchmen charge, they are "in fact extended widely to broad segments of the population for political reasons."

The World Council of Churches report was compiled by three U.S. churchmen who spent five days in Uruguay in June investigating. They are Dr. William P. Thompson, chief executive officer of the United Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Eugene L. Stockwell, assistant general secretary of the World Division of the United Methodist board of missions, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Liggett, president of the United Christian Missionary Society of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ).

The latter two are former missionaries in Latin America and speak fluent Spanish.

In their report they note "strong suspicion that military and police assistance given to Uruguay (by the United States) helps to buttress the repression . . ."

Dr. Stockwell said in an interview that during their visit to the State Department the churchmen urged "immediate cancellation of all police and military aid to Uruguay as a minimum" and consideration of ending economic aid as well.

His impression that "we didn't get very far" in that request appeared to be borne out by the State Department's Meyer.

While stating that, "any program we have anywhere is susceptible to constant re-evaluation," he said of the U.S.-funded police training program: "I still believe in a program designed to teach police efficiency, in the best sense of that word, which includes moderation."

Characterizing the interview with the churchmen as a "very useful conversation," Meyer said he was "very grateful" when groups such as the World Council "come and tell us what they find."

Earlier, however, Meyer asserted that the churchmen had gleaned their facts largely from "talking to the political outs" of Uruguay.

Among those interviewed in Uruguay by the World Council of Churches team are the president of the Uruguayan supreme court of justice, the minister of interior, the president of the Uruguayan house of representatives, the president of the nation's largest labor union and several Uruguayan senators as well as church and academic leaders.

The churchmen praised "the courage and the forthrightness of many leading political and public figures who, at considerable personal risk, denounce the current repression."

[From the Herald of Freedom, Sept. 15, 1972]

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

The ultimate objective of those who direct the International Communist Conspiracy is the establishment of a world government under the United Nations with world courts and U.N. peace-keeping force. In order to accomplish their objectives they have also been working towards a world religion which is to be a "brotherhood of man" through which all religions can be merged under the World Council of Churches.

A report issued from Geneva by the Religious News Service late in July 1972 reveals that a joint Working Group (set up in 1965) after seven years labor has issued a report dealing with the Roman Catholic Church becoming a member of the W.C.C. The report indicates some "practical difficulties" but suggests that the disparity between the Catholic Church and the W.C.C. gives rise to the possibility of a new Christian fellowship differently constituted. The W.C.C. is currently made up of 255 Protestant and Orthodox churches functioning throughout the world.

In its issue of July 1972 the authoritative Intelligence Digest of England, published since 1938, sets forth a detailed report entitled "The World Council of Churches: a subversive body." Because of its importance we quote the article in its entirety. (Quote)

The World Council of Churches receives a great deal of publicity nowadays. Consisting as it does, of the principal Christian Churches (except the Roman Catholic Church), it naturally commands considerable respect among those who are unaware of its background and outlook. A very large number of people listen to its voice as that of ecumenical Christianity and esteem it as such. It therefore has considerable influence on the thoughts of many Christians.

It is time for the truth to be told about this organization. This Service has therefore commissioned an observer who has made a close study of the WCC to provide a report.

Our observer writes:

Communist and fellow-travellers did not lose much time before trying to infiltrate and manipulate the WCC after this multi-denominational body was founded in Amsterdam in 1948. They are still warmly welcomed by Dr. Eugene Blake, WCC Secretary-General at Geneva, a minister of the United Presbyterian Church of the U.S.A.

Again and again, the infiltrators have aimed—and are still aiming—at making Marxism-Leninism, Russian or Chinese type, acceptable to Christians all over the world and at mobilizing them against what they call western imperialism, colonialism, racism and suppression—handy and tempting catchwords for the unaware.

What follows in this report is a summary of facts containing evidence of the influence of Communist agents and sympathizers on the deeds and resolutions of the WCC, of which about 240 Anglican, Protestant, Orthodox and other non-Roman Catholic observers attend WCC meetings.)

The initiating body organizing this international council was the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. The NCC invited British and other European Churches to the first assembly in the Dutch capital.

The NCC of the U.S.A. was—or should have been—suspect from the start. Several persons connected with it had Communist front records, and the organization became so heavily infiltrated with pro-Communists that an intelligence agency of the U.S. Government declined it to be a subversive group.

Throughout, the NCC-U.S.A. has promoted Communism in a number of different ways—urging clemency for convicted Communist spies, and opposing loyalty oaths and anti-Communist security laws in the U.S.A.

The Council demanded abolition of Congressional committees set up to investigate

Communism, and lobbied for the admission of Communist China to the United Nations—long before President Nixon decided to do this and even before the Soviet-Chinese quarrel started.

All this can be documented from the NCC-U.S.A.'s own publications.

However, not only was—and still is—this founding father of the WCC corrupted by Communist influence, but the same applies to several Churches in western Europe. For example, the West German Evangelical Church (Lutheran) and the Netherlands Reformed Church (partly Calvinist). Both these Churches are infiltrated. The same thing is true about a number of emerging African, Asian and Latin American Churches.

During the WCC world conference held in Geneva in 1968, the leaders—nicknamed the "Geneva Curia"—openly excused or even praised Marxism in the context of their theme "Christians in the technical and social revolutions of our time."

It is worth quoting some of the unequivocally leftist statements.

Dr. M. M. Thomas, Chairman of the Central Committee, Mar Thoma Syrian Church of Malabar, Bangalore, India:

"The concern of the revolution for the human being should be held in tension with the strategy of the revolution, even when certain dimensions of the human are denied in certain stages of the strategy."

(These words are very similar to those spoken by Lenin when explaining the plans of Communism to dominate the world.)

Bole Igi, Nigeria:

"The revolution our people desire is one that will completely knock out all existing, suffocating constitutions, systems and the powers that keep them going. What do the nations have to look at now—that which symbolizes the best amongst themselves? They have the Chinese People's Republic—nationalistic, militant, economically free, and at the same time unyielding in its commitment to the freedom and full emancipation of the nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America."

Charles C. West, U.S.A.:

"Marxism is still, as everyone knows, an ideology based on a faith . . . in many societies of great social injustice its analysis seems closest to human need and hope."

Archpriest Waronov, Russian Orthodox Church, USSR:

"As early as 1951, it was acknowledged by the Executive Committee of the WCC that the motto of Communist society, formulated by Karl Marx, 'to each according to his needs, from each according to his ability,' is rooted in the teaching of our Lord Jesus Christ."

In 1959, Metropolitan Nicolai (replaced after his death by Metropolitan Nikodim) of the Russian Orthodox Church and later representative of that Church in the WCC, was identified under oath before the Un-American Activities Committee of the U.S. Congress as a KGB agent "since World War II." (This information was published in LIFE magazine in March 28, 1959.)

Metropolitan Nikodim (then Archbishop) in 1963 at a press conference in Denver, Colorado, spoke enthusiastically about the Russian Socialist State, declaring that "the state does not interfere in the internal affairs of our Churches." He stated, moreover, that his Orthodox Church "fully supports the aspirations of all our people for peace."

Everybody knows, however, that true Christians in Russia cannot openly worship God according to their consciences and that the Soviet Union does not seek for peace, but for trouble wherever it is in its interest.

Under this direct Communist influence, it is easy to understand that the WCC grants large amounts of money to known anarchist and revolutionary movements in Africa, and other places. The WCC has departed from Christian principles and adopted atheist humanism as taught by Marx, Engels, and Lenin.

The WCC's Church and Society Conference of 1966 declared:

"Revolution should be actively promoted and supported by Christians."

They made it clear that this "revolution" means "violent overthrow of an existing political order" (page 143, Official Report).

Last year the WCC had a gathering in Sofia and decided to enlarge its subversive activities by financing terrorist groups in both Africa and Latin America.

Early this year the Executive Committee met in Auckland, New Zealand, from February 8 to 12. WCC headquarters released a list of 39 persons who attended. Among the seven Presidents was Patriarch German (71) Serbian Orthodox Church, a loyal and obedient admirer of the Yugoslav Communist regime.

The others included Metropolitan Nikodim of Moscow, a willing instrument of the Kremlin, and Professor T. Sabev, Bulgarian Orthodox Church.

In May the WCC's anti-racialist committee asked the Council to intensify the WCC campaign against southern Africa by urging investors to withdraw all their capital from South Africa, Rhodesia and the Portuguese territories.

The committee decided to choose its targets among the big companies with international interests, and now wants to take measures to compel these firms to cut off relationships with the "doomed" subcontinent, strategically so important to the West.

Of course, this form of blackmail can suit only the purposes of the Soviet Union. However, unfortunately for the WCC conspirators, this effort to boycott and isolate white-ruled countries in southern Africa has so far failed. A lot of American, British and continental concerns have refused to give up their promising investments in these lands full of precious and useful minerals and other natural riches. The more so as both the Russians and the Chinese try to get strong footholds there.

The other day the General Synod of the Reformed Churches in Netherlands (nominally Calvinist) asked the WCC Secretary-General, Dr. Blake, how the Churches have to react to the violation of human rights in eastern Europe. The Synod's second thoughts were that the WCC criticizes only "abuses" in the West, but never those behind the Iron Curtain.

The Synod got a public answer—an answer full of tolerance for Communism. Dr. Blake said that:

1. In eastern Europe the Churches are an important channel for reliable information.
2. The ecumenical movement is offering a great chance for visits and exchanges.
3. Each Church has to protest at the right place as effectively as possible when she feels called upon in conscience.

Dr. Blake: "The western Churches have to occupy themselves intensively with the eastern European situation, for the Marxist view is growing more and more important in the Churches of the West."

"It is evident that of all the secular philosophies Marxism is going to be the most popular and the most convincing one among our young intellectuals."

"This development deserves—however critically or positively we experience it—more attention than it has had so far. The theological reflection on Marxism has now become a common necessity for all Churches, notwithstanding the form of government they have to live with."

Moreover, Dr. Blake pretends that religious liberty is guaranteed in eastern Europe, apart from some restrictions with a view to western ideas.

"Keeping in touch with eastern European Churches is more important than complaints or protests addressed to them," he says.

In conclusion, Dr. Blake has written to the Reformed Churches in the Netherlands that "apart from eastern Europe, there are a large

number of discrimination spots which the Churches cannot fail to notice."

It is clear that the WCC's Secretary-General tries to whitewash the suppression of Christian believers who do not want to mix their faith with atheist Marxism-Leninism, and that he prefers to sustain revolutions against the western establishment.

The WCC may be a powerful body and the "Geneva Curia" may rule millions of still-believers, but their social gospel and perversion of the Christian faith has opened more and more eyes amongst those who see the real danger of this "ecumenical" movement, in America and Europe as well as in southern Africa.

As a matter of fact, ethical and liberal pastors preaching hatred and turbulence instead of the Grace of God and the love of Christ find a growing number of churches becoming empty. This has led the American author Dean M. Kelly to investigate this development and to write a sociological study called Why Conservative Churches are Growing.

The book has recently been published and it shows that religious people in the U.S.A. are tired of anti-western propaganda from the pulpit. They prefer the real gospel they were used to listening to and they leave the corrupted clergy alone.

The old-fashioned Presbyterian Churches and other fundamentalist denominations are growing. An increasing number of people want to learn about life with Christ, about loving their neighbors, and not about frustrating law and order. The same applies to many circles of Christians in western Europe. (End of Quote)

Eugene Carson Blake, the leftist President of the WCC, was awarded the Lenin Peace Prize by the Soviet Government. He has long favored the recognition of Communist China and its admission to the U.N., the latter having already been accomplished. Mr. Blake was the signer of a petition to Congress in 1959 urging the elimination of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He is also past president of the National Council of Churches whose pro-Communist activities have been outlined in previous issues of this publication.

BUDGET WILL BE DOUBLED IF SPENDERS PREVAIL

HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, a table which I will insert in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks shows how difficult it is going to be to limit spending by the National Government to \$250,000,000,000 for a single fiscal year.

Bills have been introduced during the present Congress that would, if all were enacted into law, call for the spending of an additional quarter of a trillion dollars per year. Fifty-one of these measures bear billion dollar price tags. In other words, each of them would cost that much or more for every year of the program. Forty-one other bills would each cost a billion dollars by the time they had been in effect for 2, 3, 4, or 5 years.

Total spending for the first fiscal year would be \$319,427,433,000 if all of these bills became law. This figure includes some duplication, as many of the bills contain provisions that also appear in other measures. On the other hand, a good many of the bills would cost considerably more than the table indicates.

For example, the words "such sums as may be necessary," appear 14 times in one bill. The staggering costs of its numerous programs can therefore be measured only in part.

While most of the spending measures will die in committee as far as this Congress is concerned, many of them, along

with some new ones, will be dropped in the hopper during the next Congress. As time goes on, a lot of them will become law and the burdens on the taxpayers will be increased.

Mr. Speaker, I am making this data available for the benefit of my colleagues in the Congress, the taxpayers who must,

sooner or later, provide the money to defray the costs of such programs as they become law, and the voters who have the power to replace profligate spenders with men who will exercise fiscal responsibility. The latter two groups, taxpayers and voters, are, of course, synonymous.

The table follows:

Number and title of measure	Amounts in thousands of dollars by years—				
	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th
S. 3—Health Security Act	77,000,000	77,000,000	77,000,000	77,000,000	77,000,000
S. 2747—Family Income and Work Incentive Act, excess over H.R. 1	56,121,000	56,121,000	56,121,000	56,121,000	56,121,000
H.R. 13853—Emergency Community Facilities and Public Investment Act	15,000,000				
S. 3651—State-Local Fiscal Assistance Act	5,915,000	5,915,000	5,915,000	5,915,000	5,915,000
H.R. 12479—Intergovernmental Fiscal Coordination Act	5,300,000	5,300,000	5,300,000	5,300,000	5,300,000
S. 3779—Elementary and Secondary Education Assistance Act	5,250,000	5,250,000	5,250,000		
H.R. 128—School Children's Assistance Act	5,200,000	5,356,000			
H.R. 6722—Water Pollution Control Act Amendments	5,030,000	5,030,000	5,030,000	5,030,000	5,030,000
S. 1781—Clean Water Financing Act	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
H.R. 13273—Small Communities Planning, Development, and Training Act	5,000,000	12,000,000	12,500,000	8,000,000	
H.R. 13534—Public School Improvement and Desegregation Act	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
H.R. 11207—Surface Transportation Act	5,000,000				
H.R. 12209—Surface and Air Transportation Act	5,000,000				
S. 703—Minimum Health Benefits and Health Services Distribution and Education Act	4,900,000	4,900,000	4,900,000	4,900,000	4,900,000
H.R. 16241—Small Business Pollution Abatement Loan Assistance and Worker's Readjustment Assistance Act	4,000,000				
H.R. 1—Family Assistance Plan (only)	3,800,000	3,800,000	3,800,000	3,800,000	3,800,000
H.R. 13461—Comprehensive Manpower and Employment Act	3,250,000	5,000,000	5,000,000		
S. 3311—Public Service Employment Act	3,000,000	7,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
S. 241—State and Local Government Modernization Act	3,000,000	5,000,000	7,000,000	9,000,000	
S. 3365—Employment Opportunities Act	3,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000		
S. 3366—Transportation Systems Improvement Act	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
H.R. 9335—Grants to cities in fiscal crises	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
H.R. 16092—Regional Development Act	3,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000		
H.R. 13021—Transportation Revenue Sharing Act	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	
H.R. 40—Economic Opportunity Extension Act	2,525,050	2,777,555	3,055,310	3,360,841	3,696,926
S. 523—National Water Quality Standards Act	2,520,000	2,520,000	2,520,000	2,520,000	2,520,000
H.R. 15829—Comprehensive Manpower Act	2,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	
S. 1773—Adequate Nutrition Act	2,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000		
S. 2333—Community Development Act	2,500,000	2,900,000	3,400,000		
H.R. 16202—Public and Private Education Assistance Act	2,250,000	4,000,000	6,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
S. 1512—Comprehensive Child Development Act	2,065,000	4,070,000	7,050,000		
S. 1143—Clean Water Commitment Act	2,025,000	2,525,000	3,025,000	3,525,000	4,025,000
S. 1283—Urban Education Improvement Act	2,025,000	2,025,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
H.R. 246—Comprehensive Community College Act	2,010,000	2,000,000	2,000,000		
S. 530—Universal Child Care and Child Development Act	2,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000		
H.R. 15441—Police Manpower Act	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
S. 2708—Special employment assistance	2,000,000	2,000,000			
S. 19—Export-Import Bank	1,625,000	1,625,000	1,625,000	1,625,000	
H.R. 9688—Housing and Urban Development Act	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000		
S. 3092—Public service employment	1,250,000	3,000,000			
H.R. 12012—Emergency Employment Act amendment and expansion	1,250,000	3,000,000			
H.R. 13431—Economic Disaster Area Assistance Act	1,250,000				
H.R. 17—Employment Act	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	
H.R. 12642—Rehabilitation of the severely handicapped	1,035,000	1,485,000	1,755,000		
H.R. 8724—Manpower Training and Employment Act	1,017,000				
S. 1161—Student Assistance Act	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
H.R. 346—Self-Help Manpower Act	1,000,000	1,250,000	1,250,000		
S. 3927—Full Employment and Job Development Act	1,000,000				
H.R. 9494—Aircraft noise-suppression devices	1,000,000				
H.R. 14122—Rural Economic Development Act	1,000,000				
H.R. 15765—Prison Reform Act	1,000,000				
S. 3492—Omnibus Criminal Justice Reform Amendment	1,051,500	1,050,000	550,000	250,000	250,000
H.R. 16042—Public Works and Economic Development Act Amendments	1,050,000	700,000			
S. 3421—Community Manpower Training and Employment Act	1,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	
S. 3381—Public Works Development Act	2,500	2,277,500	2,802,500	3,327,500	
S. 3617—Comprehensive Headstart, Child Development, and Family Services Act	150,000	1,200,000	1,600,000		
S. 195—Emergency School Aid Act	500,000	1,000,000			
S. 683—Quality Integrated Education Act	500,000	1,000,000			
H.R. 10779—Emergency School Assistance and Construction Act	500,000	1,000,000			
H.R. 15650—Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act	500,000	1,000,000			
S. 2279—National Transportation Act	200,000	500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
H.R. 13538—Omnibus Highway Safety Act	858,000	845,000			
S. 3462—Rural Development Act	750,000	750,000			
S. 2536—Housing Opportunities Act	650,000	800,000	800,000		
H.R. 14235—Small Farm Development Act	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000
S. 1832—Economic Disaster Area Relief Act	505,000	505,000	505,000	505,000	
S. 2135—Mothers' and children's health programs	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
S. 2223—Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
S. 2897—Emergency Rural Housing Act	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
S. 2148—Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Rehabilitation Act	500,000	500,000			
H.R. 14306—Older persons' transportation	500,000	500,000			
H.R. 13451—Older Americans Act Amendments	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000
S. 3046—National Heart, Lung, and Blood Act	445,000	465,000	490,000	525,000	575,000
H.R. 12460—National Heart and Lung Diseases Act	420,000	530,000	640,000		
H.R. 12571—Heart, Lung, and Neurological Diseases and Stroke Amendments	420,000	530,000	640,000		
H.R. 13362—Emergency Mass Transit Passenger Act	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
S. 935—Physician Manpower Support and Service Act	396,000	498,000	689,000	658,000	180,000
S. 1017—Clean Lakes Act	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000	
S. 1331—Nurse Manpower Training Act	355,000	417,000	479,000		
S. 3600—National Growth Policy Planning Act	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000
H.R. 13191—Mothers', infants', and crippled children's health services	280,000	280,000	280,000	280,000	280,000
S. 2324—National Power Grid Act	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
S. 3521—Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Act	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
S. 1113—National Environmental Laboratory Act	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
S. 2958—Urban Transportation Emergency Relief Act	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
S. 3769—Interstate Railroad Act	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
S. 3148—Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act	165,600	320,000	475,000	630,000	
S. 1777—National Youth Service Act	152,000	502,000	902,000		
S. 3364—Comprehensive Home Health and Preventive Medicine Act	150,000	175,000	200,000	250,000	300,000
S. 3327—Health Maintenance Organizations and Resources Development Act	143,315	250,220	388,200	603,940	928,690
H.R. 12070—Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act	125,000	250,000	352,000	500,000	500,000
H.R. 13552—National Educational Opportunities Act	100,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
359 other measures—Total costs	21,236,968	14,792,535	11,644,035	4,809,156	4,176,456
Total	319,423,933	317,691,810	312,638,045	259,140,437	223,178,072

Note: Years are 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th fiscal years, but not any particular years, as the measures have been introduced over a period of 20 months. Bills that have passed both houses in identical form have been omitted. Bills on which action has been taken may have been amended. No bill that would cost less than \$1,000,000 for a year has been included.

"PACE" PROGRAM AIDS INMATES
IN COOK COUNTY JAIL

HON. ABNER J. MIKVA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a highly successful program which is operating at the Cook County Jail in Chicago. Programmed Activities for Correctional Education, better known as PACE, provides inmates who want to change their lives with educational and vocational opportunities which will help them to do that. In addition to programs within the jail, PACE assists inmates during the critical period immediately following their release, with job placement assistance and other supportive services.

The project is funded jointly by the Federal Government, private industry, and private citizens. It has been highly successful in reducing recidivism, and hopes to do an even better job as more funding makes it possible to serve more inmates with better facilities.

I would like to insert several articles describing the PACE program, as well as a copy of a recent application for continued funding under the Manpower Development and Training Act. As these materials show, PACE merits continued and expanded support in its efforts to assist corrections administrators in providing realistic rehabilitation opportunities to inmates:

OCTOBER 2, 1972.

Mr. PAUL J. FASSER, Jr.,
Manpower Administrator, Department of
Labor, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. FASSER: I am writing to urge your continued funding of the PACE program operating at the Cook County Jail in Illinois (Programmed Activities for Correctional Education).

The PACE program has been most successful in reaching inmates and in providing them with the basic educational and vocational skills needed to move away from crime upon their release.

If I can be of any assistance in your consideration of the attached application for continued funding of this important and worthwhile program, please let me know.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

ABNER J. MIKVA,
U.S. Congressman.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Sept. 17, 1972]
BENEFACTOR OF JAIL SETS \$1 MILLION GOAL
(By Robert Nolte)

The sugar daddy of Cook County Jail has dollar signs in his eyes. In three months, he raised \$145,000 to help jail inmates. Now he's shooting for \$1 million to build a halfway house outside the walls of County Jail.

The 75-year-old multimillionaire has never been in jail and, according to Winston Moore, he's "the last guy in the world you'd expect to be interested in criminology."

Moore is director of the county's Department of Corrections, which operates County Jail, with its 2,000 inmates.

Oscar Getz, chairman of the board of Barton Brands, Inc., worked with boys' clubs when he was a young man, and seldom gave County Jail a thought until last October, when he heard Winston Moore describe the problems of running a jail.

REPEATERS REDUCED

Less than a year later, Getz had raised \$145,000 to finance an educational and vocational training program in County Jail that Moore says has reduced inmate repeaters from 70 per cent to 14 per cent in the first 18 months PACE [Programmed Activities for Correctional Education] has operated. Because of its record, PACE has received nationwide acclaim.

With one success under his belt, Getz is ready to tackle another. He wants to raise \$500,000 from Chicago area businessmen to finance construction of a three-story halfway house for PACE graduates.

"Under PACE, inmates learn a skill, a trade, and many who never learned how to read are getting basic grammar and reading lessons," Getz said. "This halfway house is not a pipe dream. It would house about 100 ex-jail inmates who want to further their vocational training."

Getz said his Committee of 100—the same group that raised \$145,000 to finance PACE this summer—would raise \$500,000 on the promise that the federal government would match that amount.

FEW PROBLEMS SEEN

Getz and the founder of PACE, the Rev. John R. Erwin, are going to Washington this week to arrange for a government grant. State officials close to the funding of PACE say there will be little difficulty in getting it because of PACE's remarkable reputation.

If a grant of \$500,000 is approved, it would be funneled thru state agencies for use by County Jail.

Getz forsee few problems in raising his share of the million dollars.

IMPRESSED BY SPEECH

Preliminary plans call for a new building that will house offices, classrooms, and dormitory facilities. It would become a national showcase. Halfway houses are in common use by large state prisons but are believed to be nonexistent for ex-inmates of county jails.

Getz's role as a sugar daddy for the jail and its PACE program began last October at a luncheon where Moore told members of the City Club of Chicago that the major problem facing County Jail was a lack of funds to teach inmates vocations so they can find meaningful employment in society. Moore talked about PACE and how its goal was "rehabilitation, not revenge."

"The name of the game was 'reduce repeaters,'" Getz said. "PACE did it, but PACE was expensive. It meant buying high-cost teaching machines and the latest in books, equipment, and the best of personnel."

"I asked Moore what a guy like me could do about it. He told me I could help by raising money. I said, 'Okay, but I can't help until March.' I am sure they thought, 'Well, that's the last we'll hear from Getz'."

But it wasn't. During March and April, Getz mobilized a Committee of 100. Their job was not to make donations. Their job was to raise money from other businessmen and big corporations.

In three months, Getz has raised \$145,000 that the federal government has matched. The \$290,000 is now being used to expand PACE facilities at County Jail into a new building that is nearing completion.

Getz says the Committee of 100 has met the test and succeeded. The biggest contributor was Ray Kroc, chairman of the board of the McDonald Corp., who wrote a check for \$28,000. The Archdiocese of Chicago made a \$15,000 contribution. A housewife gave \$5 after she heard Getz tell about the PACE program on a radio show.

If Getz and the Committee of 100 raise their share of the \$1 million for a halfway house, PACE, which will serve 400 inmates next year, will be able to offer an additional 100 prisoners a chance to make it in society without carrying a gun.

[From the New York Times, July 6, 1972]

INMATES TRAINED FOR LIFE OUTSIDE

(By Seth S. King)

CHICAGO, July 5.—In air-conditioned rooms off a brightly painted corridor, 60 young men were ranged along the walls, each seated in a learning cubicle with his name printed above it and his books or tape recorder in front of him.

The area was an oddly quiet and purposeful island, and the rooms were certainly the only cool places in the ancient, crowded Cook County Jail.

The young men at the desks were prisoners. But they were also participants in an unusual prison program, officially called Program Activities for Correctional Education but better known in the jail as Pace Institute.

For the last three months or longer, most of these Pace students have been spending their mornings studying mathematics, grammar and reading. Some others are taking high school courses leading to a general education diploma.

Their afternoons are spent in prevocational courses that introduce them to training in automobile mechanics, electronics, drafting or carpentry.

REFERRED FOR TRAINING

Once his jail sentence has been served, a Pace "graduate" is referred for further job training in private industry. Or, if he enters a vocational training school or takes an academic course at night for the next 27 months, he will receive a weekly stipend of \$50 to \$75, depending on his family's needs.

If he has no family resources, volunteer counselors in Pace's "support program" will help him find a place to live in Chicago, offer periodic counseling, or even, especially during the critical first three months after his release, help him get up in the morning and get to work.

Prison rules forbid a former inmate to return to the jail as a visitor for a year after his release. But Pace now provides desk space outside the jail once a week where the former trainee may meet with Pace "job developers" for help in finding employment if he does not have a promised job when he leaves the jail.

Of the more than 15,000 men each year who spend time in the Cook County jail, either awaiting trial or serving sentences, 70 per cent are recidivists, who, within 90 days or less are in trouble again and back in jail.

15 PERCENT BACK IN JAIL

But in the two and a half years the Pace program has been in effect, only 15 per cent of its trainees have been returned to jail.

Of the 244 who have been released after participating in the program, 71 are now employed, 13 are in vocational training and seven are in high school or college. The rest are unemployed or could not be found, or are in jail again.

"All it takes to get into Pace, provided we have an opening, is for an inmate to want to change his life-style and to have at least three months left in his Cook County jail sentence," said Jack Solomon, the bustling coordinator of the program.

Three months is considered the minimum needed for one to benefit from the program, Mr. Solomon said.

A Pace trainee is tested and his academic training is started at the level these tests indicate, whether it is high school, third grade, or even illiteracy.

The Pace trainee learns at his own rate. Each signs a contract specifying what he intends to complete in the three months or longer, and each signs a daily contract of what he intends to accomplish that day.

UP TO THE PRISONER

"We've already found that 90 days of concentrated work in Pace brings these boys up

at least a grade level above where they started," Mr. Solomon said.

Pace was the brainchild of John R. Erwin, once a ward in a number of juvenile homes, who has served as the jail's chaplain for the last 17 years.

"These boys come in here angry, frightened and frustrated and convinced nobody cares anything about them," Mr. Erwin said. "Pace has been an answer to that. It's up to them to want to get in. It's up to them to take advantage of the support program after release. Nobody pushes them now or later."

Winston E. Moore, executive director of the Cook County Department of Correction, said, "We're teaching men to read and write as adults, giving them an introduction to future job training and the necessary character strength to hold down a job on the outside."

The program has required more than \$300,000 a year to build and equip the modern classrooms, pay the special teaching staff and provide the funds for the support program after a trainee is out—a program that Mr. Moore believes is even more important than the in-jail training.

PACE FACT SHEET

Pace Institute was founded in Cook County Jail, Chicago, on June 7, 1967. In February, 1970, Pace began to train sentenced inmates under the Federal Manpower Development and Training Act.

For trainees, Pace provides basic education pre-vocational training, and intensive counseling. It also works to develop job opportunities. Upon a trainee's release, Pace refers him either to a job or to regular vocational training, unless he returns to school or enters college. Afterward, Pace makes every effort to maintain follow-up communication with him.

Here are some facts about Pace and its alumni:

Trainees enrolled since February 27, 1970	350
Trainees currently enrolled	60
Alumni (trainees who have been released)	290
In high school or college	5
In vocational training	14
In project support	10
1—Employed	
1—College	
1—Vocational school	
Employed	68
Unemployed	71
Returned to jail	54
Sent to prison	11
Cannot be located	37
Deceased and out of labor market	7
Trainees dropped from program	27

(Listed below are breakdowns of the above figures.)

- Out of 290 Pace alumni:
- 61 took the high school G.E.D. examination.
- 48 passed the high school G.E.D. examination.
- 21 took the elementary school G.E.D. examination.
- 16 passed the elementary school G.E.D. examination.
- 3 passed both examinations in a seven-month period.
- 9 entered high school or college.
- 2 graduated from high school.
- 72 entered vocational training.
- 20 completed vocational training.
- 23 dropped out of vocational training.
- 15 are currently in vocational training.
- 55 were placed in jobs—still employed.

PACE INSTITUTE

WHAT IS PACE INSTITUTE?

PACE Institute was founded in 1967 by John R. Erwin, Chaplain of Cook County

Jail, and represents the combined efforts of government, industry and private citizens in achieving the goal of providing meaningful education, which enables offenders to become productive members of society. It is located behind the walls of Cook County Jail, sandwiched between two tiers of cells and staffed by a group of trained, dedicated teachers and counselors, under the direction of Jack Solomon, Coordinator for the Chicago Board of Education. It has the full support of Sheriff Richard J. Elrod and Winston E. Moore, Executive Director, Cook County Department of Corrections.

The only requirements for an inmate to become a trainee at PACE are a desire to change his life style and at least 3 months remaining of his sentence in Cook County Jail. Upon entering the Program, he is given the Stanford Achievement Test, the revised Beta I.Q. Test and the General Aptitude Test Battery developed by the United States Department of Labor, to indicate his level of achievement, thus enabling the establishment of a program tailored to meet his individual needs.

He then begins to progress, at the speed at which he can function best, in a very unique study program, which uses modern educational machines in conjunction with professional teachers who guide, motivate, encourage and evaluate progress. He is tested monthly by the California Achievement Test, which enables the Staff to adjust his program as his needs vary. There are frequent individual, group and staff counseling sessions and meetings at which the entire Staff evaluates the trainee's academic, vocational and attitudinal progress. Basic educational levels improve dramatically, frequently leading to eighth grade and high school equivalency certificates and sometimes, college.

PACE trainees also spend two hours a day in a pre-vocational shop where they can explore vocational interests and capabilities and be channeled into more formal training upon release. During the entire program, volunteers bring the Community behind the walls and provide expert counseling and training, which often leads to enduring, friendships.

Through a Job Developer and a Counselor and the combined efforts of the entire Staff, a program is chartered for the release of the trainee into vocational school, college, on-the-job training or job placement. Community Counselors maintain contact with the trainee to give him supportive services, particularly during the first three months after release, which is the most critical period. Eventually, however, the trainee is weaned from the Staff to the community, where he can become a productive member of society—the goal of PACE Institute.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE,

Washington, D.C.

COST OF OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING MANPOWER AND TRAINING ACT: PART B

Signature and title of local official responsible for funds itemized below: Assistant Superintendent Government Funded Programs.

1. Name and address of local public training agency responsible for this: Chicago Board of Education, City of Chicago, 205 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

Name and address of institution or agency (school) that will carry out this training course: Cook County Dept. of Corrections, 2600 S. California Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

3. Facility costs total	\$2,040
1. Facility charges (includes rent)	None
2. Utilities (Includes telephone)	2,040
3. Minor remodeling	None
4. Administrative salaries total	\$64,154

1. Administration	20,271
2. Clerical and accounting	14,070

3. Custodial	None
4. Other administrative costs	1,926
5. Employer share of employee benefits	37,304
5. Instructional and educational counseling salaries total	\$223,109

1. Supervisors salaries	22,896
2. Guidance counselors salaries	33,540
3. Instructors salaries	97,500
4. Other instructional personnel	67,184
5. Travel	1,989
6. Equipment total	\$5,095

1. Major instructional equipment	4,103
2. Repair and servicing	600
3. Minor equipment and tools	192
4. Rental of instructional equipment	200
5. Other capital expenditures	None
6. Other maintenance and repair	Do
7. Instructional materials and supplies total	\$6,049

1. Audio visual aids	3,192
2. Textbooks and reference books	281
3. Workbooks and paperbacks	164
4. Supplies and materials	2,412

8. Other costs not elsewhere classified total	None
1. Tuition	Do
2. Trainee transportation	Do
3. Other miscellaneous costs	Do
10. Total cost	309,864

JOHN DAVIES HONORED

HON. JAMES ABOUREZK

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. ABOUREZK. Mr. Speaker, this past week official Washington gave a distinguished service award to Mr. John Davies, an employee of the Department of Housing and Urban Development from Rapid City, S. Dak.

John was in charge of providing temporary housing to the 1,500 families left homeless by the June 9 flood in Rapid City. Under his direction, the people in Rapid City set new records in providing emergency shelter for disaster victims. In the time that I have worked with him, and in the time that I have known him, John has always proven himself to be an extraordinary individual.

Mr. Speaker, I am downright proud of the people of Rapid City for the spirit they have shown in getting the town back on its feet. Of course, we have had our share of misunderstandings, mistakes, and fast-buck artists. You always do in something like this. But that side is far outweighed by the monumental contributions of good people like John Davies.

With more people like John Davies in Government, we could begin to restore some of the confidence which the public seems to have lost in its Government. An award is always a nice thing. In this case, it could not be more deserved. But the real reward, and the real gratitude, and I know that John feels this way too, comes from the people you help.

Mr. Speaker, I simply cannot find adequate words to thank John for his help in getting Rapid City back on its feet.

DEFICIT SHARING

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, the following are recent editorials from the Indianapolis Star and the Indianapolis News.

They state the truth.

Deficit sharing is the tragedy of our time.

I did not think grownups believed in Santa Claus.

The articles follow:

[From the Indianapolis Star]

EXPERIMENTING WITH AMERICA

When the United States Senate passed its version of the revenue-sharing bill last week, Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) termed the action a "precedent-shattering breakthrough in the American government experiment."

While we should think that after almost two centuries the American government is out of the experiment stage, Mansfield hit the nail on the head. Revenue-sharing will indeed be precedent-shattering. It does tinker with the system of government in a fundamental way. And it may well be a breakthrough into a new era of experiment with government.

To the extent that revenue sharing does hand Federally raised tax money over to states and local governments with no strings attached—which is the declared aim—it alters the structure of government responsibility to and responsiveness to the people.

When state and local governmental units acquire unencumbered funds for which they levied no taxes, to whom are they responsible for its use? While their own local constituents pay taxes to supply the money, the taxes are levied by the distant Congress.

This is the shattering of precedent—the separation of responsibility for spending taxpayers' money from the responsibility to levy taxes to raise the money.

The enthusiasm of so many state and local officials for this scheme is understandable. It will enable them to embark on new spending projects without having to face their voters and say, "You must pay for them." Yet of course those same voters will pay for them.

What will this innovation do to the American system of government? It can only weaken the people's control of it.

[From the Indianapolis News, Sept. 22, 1972]

IT'S A LOSER

Indiana mayors attending a two-day convention here this week were joyous about the prospects of getting their hands on revenue-sharing money from Washington.

In their role as politicians, the mayors have every reason to be happy about this expected bonanza, since it will enable them to disburse more dollars without the responsibility of raising taxes to pay the bills. But for just about everyone else in Indiana, the revenue-sharing finagle is a loser. It is wrong for Hoosierland on just about any grounds you can imagine. Some of the more obvious are these:

1. Since the Federal government is already deeply in debt and running a mammoth deficit in the current year's budget, it has no revenue to share. The extra \$5.3 billion to be passed around under this legislation will simply be tacked on to an already enormous deficit—meaning still more inflation and still more price hikes. The only other alternative, which seems increasingly likely, is a post-election Federal tax hike.

2. Revenue-sharing is the opposite of responsible financial policy in government. As we have seen for years in state government, the technique of raising dollars at one level and spending them at another is tailor-made for fiscal irresponsibility. The people spending the money have every incentive to dish it out, and none to conserve it since the political heat for taxing is focused elsewhere.

3. Because of these big-spending incentives, such techniques do not and cannot produce "property tax relief." New money derived from the higher level of government is invariably used to augment the spending—a fact of life made clear in the general history of state return of moneys for schools and other local functions and reinforced by the recent performance of the Lugar administration and the City-County Council here in Indianapolis.

4. To hear the politicians tell it, the urgent need of the hour is how to get more revenue for government—revenue which, in one fashion or another, comes out of the taxpayer's hide. From the taxpayer's point of view, the problem is just the reverse: How to keep government from getting more revenue. In our own city, for example, it can hardly be supposed that a city government which has increased spending 65 per cent in four short years "needs" to engage in still more spending.

5. Federal aid dollars on the average cost Hoosiers \$1.61 apiece, so adding another program on top of those already existing means Hoosiers will pay far more in Federal levies (and/or inflation) than they can possibly get back. The \$12.8 million anticipated by Indianapolis would on this reading cost us \$20.6 million. And this does not compute the enormous financial costs imposed upon us by the controls and guidelines which accompany Federal programs.

So let the mayors rejoice if they will. For the rest of us, mourning would be more appropriate.

BOYS CLUBS OF AMERICA REACHES MILESTONE

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, in 1964, prior to his death, Herbert Hoover challenged the Boys Club of America to reach a goal of establishing 1,000 Boys Clubs for 1 million boys. This former President who served for 28 years as board chairman of the Boys Club of America will have his challenge fulfilled on October 8, 1972 when the 1,000th Boys Club opens in Indianapolis.

This accomplishment gives us good reason to pause for a moment and thank the Boys Clubs of America for the inspiration, moral guidance, and leadership which they have given to thousands of Boys Clubs members over the past 66 years. Certainly my district is a better community as a result of the days, months, and years given to youth development by the dedicated staff of the Boys Club of Knoxville.

I am proud to honor our Boys Club in Knoxville and throughout the Nation upon the attainment of this historic milestone.

BAY AREA RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM

HON. WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. MAILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues's attention a statement made recently by the President regarding the Bay Area Rapid Transit System—a system having great impact upon the area which I represent, the Sixth District of California. As the House is expected to vote on the Federal Aid Highway Act, H.R. 16656, this week, special note should be made of the President's approval of opening up the highway trust fund to permit urban areas to use money from the fund for public transportation if they so choose. The statement follows:

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT,
SEPTEMBER 27, 1972

Though the Bay Area Rapid Transit System has been in operation only a few days, it already appears that the San Francisco Bay Area may become as widely renowned in the future for the space age efficiency of BART as it has been in the past for the romance of the cable car. I congratulate all the Bay Area communities that have taken part in this trail-blazing achievement in modern metropolitan transportation. The people of this area are setting an example for the nation.

The foresight, initiative, and constructive partnership demonstrated by the cities and counties which have joined in planning and building BART over the past two decades prove that workable new answers can be found for urban problems. Government support from the state and federal levels, under administrations of both political parties, has also been important. So has private sector participation, particularly that of California's own industrial community, with contractors like the Rohr Corporation supplying aerospace technology to the work of meeting human needs here on earth.

The federal goal in BART underscored the commitment I made in 1969 to treat public transportation as one of the chief domestic priorities of this Administration. Through 1972, federal funds for BART have totaled \$181 million—about 13 per cent of overall cost. I am pleased to be able to announce today a further federal capital grant for an additional \$38.1 million to BART from the Urban Mass Transportation Administration, to help complete the remaining forty-seven miles of the basic BART system.

Not only here in California, but all across the nation, the urban transportation picture is brightening as we move into the 1970s. Not only are some cities, such as Washington, following San Francisco and the installation of fixed rail systems, but others are meeting their transportation needs through innovations such as exclusive use rights-of-way for buses.

I have sought to speed these developments by pushing for passage of the \$10 billion Urban Mass Transportation Assistance Act of 1970, and by increasing the federal budget for mass transit from the previous high of \$175 million in one year to \$1 billion this year. The better transportation balance which we are striving for is indicated by the fact that in fiscal year 1973, for the first time, federal funds for urban mass transit will surpass spending on urban highways.

My general revenue sharing program, which I soon hope to sign into law, would further

increase the ability of cities and states to deal with their own transportation problems in their own way. And one other piece of legislation now nearing passage would address this need even more specifically: the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1972 which recently passed the Senate and is now under consideration by the House.

I am most gratified—as were city officials across the country, and the millions of citizens they serve—that in passing this bill the Senate accepted my Administration's proposal that the highway trust fund be opened up to permit urban areas to use money from the fund for public transportation if they so choose. This provision would not in itself take a cent away from the highway needs—in fact, it scrupulously plays more favorite among the various alternative answers for urban transportation problems. What it would do is to give the people at the local level—the people who know best—a freer hand than they have had before in choosing the combination of answers which best suits their own particular needs.

I hope that this sensible provision, together with the Administration's proposal provides funds directly to metropolitan transportation agencies for the first time, remain in the bill which both houses finally approve. Certain other features of the present Senate and House bill are much less desirable; but I hope that these can be eliminated, the strong features retained, and a sound bill sent to my desk for signature before the Congress adjourns.

Now that BART is demonstrating how pleasant and convenient movement within our urban centers can be, we should be less disposed than ever to be patient with how congested and difficult it all too often is. The speedy resolution of America's chronic and worsening traffic jams is far too urgent a matter to be stalled any longer by legislative or bureaucratic logjams, and I will continue my own determined effort to keep it moving ahead.

FOREIGN POLICY

HON. PAUL FINDLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, major changes in U.S. foreign policy have taken place during the last 2 years. As a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and as the ranking Republican on the National Security Policy Subcommittee, I have had the opportunity to participate in these changes.

In each case, it has been my goal to strengthen the position of the United States as the leader of the free world.

CHINA

Six years ago, I urged President Johnson to take a new look at mainland China. I recommended that the United States end its embargo on trade and travel with the Chinese and begin diplomatic contact.

In part, I hoped that this new policy would hasten the release of Maj. Philip E. Smith of Roodhouse, who has been imprisoned in Peking as a result of the Vietnam war since 1965. Beyond that, I felt that mainland China had long been overrated as a threat to the national security of the United States. It was the Soviet Union, not China, which was pro-

viding the bulk of supplies and aid to Hanoi; it was the Soviet Union, not China, which had nuclear missiles aimed at the United States.

In January 1969, just after President Nixon assumed office, I met with Dr. Henry Kissinger at the White House. I presented to him a memorandum detailing the steps I thought should be taken.

He promised me, "one day we will take up China policy again." The administration did just that.

Nearly all of the recommendations I made to him then and since have now been adopted as official U.S. policy, including: First, an end to the embargo on trade with China; second, reduction of U.S. Armed Forces stationed on Formosa; third, ending passport restrictions on travel to China; fourth, establishment of regular diplomatic contacts with the Chinese through our embassy in Paris; fifth, beginning trade with the Chinese who have recently purchased 15 million bushels of U.S. wheat worth \$25 million.

Although Major Smith is not yet home, I am encouraged that he has recently been taken to visit the same sights in Peking which President Nixon saw in May. Hopefully, one day soon, he will be able to rejoin his family in Roodhouse.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

The domestic crisis over Vietnam which brought about President Johnson's decision not to seek reelection signaled the urgent need for a new policy.

On March 24, 1969, just 2 months after President Nixon took office, I urged him immediately to begin troop withdrawals and to carry them forward at the fastest possible rate until no American combat troops remain in Vietnam.

At the same time, I placed the Vietnam Roll of Honor in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—a listing of names of 31,379 Americans killed in hostile action in Vietnam at that time. The Roll of Honor pays tribute to the courage of those Americans who truly gave the last full measure of devotion for their country.

Since the original listing, I have updated the Vietnam Roll of Honor eight times. I have also worked to hasten the withdrawal of U.S. troops and to write legislation which will make it more difficult for the United States to get pulled into another quagmire like Vietnam.

On the floor of the House, I offered an amendment to the military procurement bill setting as U.S. policy in Vietnam:

The safe withdrawal of all remaining U.S. combat forces by the earliest practicable date.

Pleading for my amendment, I stated: Of the millions upon millions of words which have been uttered on the subject of Vietnam withdrawal, the President still has not received one word of guidance from the Congress.

Although my amendment did not prevail, President Nixon has resolutely carried forward with the withdrawal policy—now totaling more than half a million men brought home.

WAR POWERS OF CONGRESS

The silence of the Congress on Vietnam war policy shows how important it

is for the legislative branch of Government to participate in initial warmaking decisions, rather than to be brought into the picture only after the guns are blazing.

That is why I drafted a bill to require the President to report immediately to Congress any commitment of U.S. combat troops to foreign territory. The bill specifies that the President must give his reasons for committing U.S. troops, the expected duration, and the legislative or constitutional justification for his action. The administration has publicly stated its support for such a clarification of the constitutional relationship between the President and the Congress, and the bill has passed the House.

PRISONERS OF WAR

The release of Air Force Maj. Edward Elias of Jacksonville by the North Vietnamese has rekindled the deepest emotion of the Nation. To protect the POW's remaining behind, Elias observed the conditions placed upon his release until he touched down on American soil. He and the two men released with him then donned their military uniforms and returned to their military posts. Major Elias' patriotic and courageous display of respect and devotion to country deserves the commendation of all Americans.

Early in 1971, I personally delivered an appeal for information about our POW's to North Vietnamese Minister Xuan Thuy in Paris:

"Nothing has so served to maintain American public sentiment in support of the war as the lack of progress on the prisoner-of-war issue," my letter stated. My pleas fell on deaf ears.

In March, 1971, 57 of my colleagues and I decided to attempt to bring the North Vietnamese before the bar of world opinion. With bipartisan support, I introduced a resolution calling upon allied leaders to release unconditionally a number of enemy prisoners held in South Vietnam equal to the number of Americans missing in action or held prisoner. The bill was unanimously passed by the House.

THE MIDDLE EAST

During a recent congressional recess, I visited both Israel and Egypt to get a firsthand look at the sometimes bloody conflict that has been going on in the Middle East for decades. The peoples of both countries retain a great friendship for Americans, and I was warmly received everywhere I went.

Israel has been under military threat in the past and may be again. Arab governments must recognize the right of Israel to exist as a nation. The United States has a special responsibility to Israel in this regard.

Our Government also has a similar responsibility to the Arab nations. Just as the territorial integrity of Israel must be assured, so must Israel agree to withdraw from territories it occupied in 1967.

The greatest need today in Arab-Israel relations is for moderation in public utterances and demands. This is the point I tried to make in all my talks with officials in each country.

MINE SAFETY

HON. ROBERT H. MOLLOHAN

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Speaker, many of us in this Chamber are seriously concerned over the energy crisis which faces the Nation. If present trends are not reversed the cost of electric power to private and industrial consumers will spiral to an extent that is unprecedented. This threat is real and it is now. Coal is a major source of electric power and the coal industry has problems of its own. Surface mining is under attack, and safety in deep mines is a burning issue. These problems need to be addressed logically and effectively. Irresponsible actions and inflammatory statements do not contribute, and in fact detract from, the exercise of the considered judgment that must be applied.

Congress has come to grips with the problem of mine safety by passing the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, which I supported wholeheartedly. No one would suggest that this legislation is perfect but it at least has provided the basis for the protection of mine workers. How well it works is dependent upon the execution by the Bureau of Mines of its inherent responsibilities to supervise the operations of our coal mines. I am deeply concerned, therefore, when it comes to my attention that the U.S. Bureau of Mines has recently issued a press release on the subject of mine safety that I consider to be irresponsible. The Wheeling News-Register on Sunday, September 24, published an editorial on this press release which reflects my views precisely. I commend that editorial to the attention of the Members of the Congress and the American public, and insert it in full in the RECORD:

MINE SAFETY

The U.S. Bureau of Mines' release last week of the safety rating of the nation's underground mines raises some very serious questions about the operations of this important government agency.

Is the Bureau of Mines more interested in gaining highly emotional newspaper headlines or truly working to make the mines safer? We wonder after seeing the questionable manner by which the listing of the "unsafe" mines was handled.

Why was the listing of the "ten worst" mines released publicly even before the mine owners and operators had been given the report? Why is the listing used at all, if as Mine Bureau Director Elbert E. Osborn warned that the severity points for violations given during inspections and used to compile the report does not necessarily reflect the safety or lack of safety in the Mine? Even more shocking was the admission by Mr. Osborn that the new list can't be expected to be completely free of error, but "as long as we consider it useful we will compile a new one every quarter working out the bugs as we go along."

The mining industry is being badgered to death today and we cannot understand why the Mines Bureau would want to become involved in such unfair treatment of the industry. This use of the listing is a negative approach that hardly does anything to improve safety conditions in the mines. If the

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quarterly listing of so-called "unsafe" mines does not accurately reflect the safety of these operations why is it released publicly?

Unfortunately this report by the Bureau of Mines may have given an inaccurate impression of the safety conditions at Valley Camp Coal Company's No. 3 mine at Triadelphia which was listed in fourth place among the ten least safe mines. We are sorry that the News-Register's account of last Tuesday evening helped circulate this story even though we did include in the article a statement by Executive Vice President Alvey C. Rushton of the Valley Camp mine pointing out that the statistics were not a true indication of the relative safety of the mine. He was further quoted as stating that based on his experience Valley Camp Mine No. 3 is as safe as any mine in the area.

In the future we will take a closer look at the news releases from the Bureau of Mines so as to avoid becoming involved in tactics that do nothing to improve mine safety but add only to the confusion surrounding this troubled industry which is so important to our own area.

SECURITY COUNCIL VETO BY THE UNITED STATES**HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, on September 13, the Appleton, Wis., Post-Crescent published the following statement in its editorial column. It points out the justification for Ambassador George Bush's recent veto in the Security Council of the one-sided resolution concerning terrorist actions in the Middle East.

I would like to take this opportunity to share this with my colleagues and add my personal thanks to Ambassador Bush for his forceful representation in the U.N. of the interests of the United States and international justice.

The article follows:

OUR VETO WAS JUSTIFIED

In casting only its second veto in the history of the United Nations, the United States made it clear that the terrorism perpetrated by various groups around the world cannot be completely separated from the responsibilities of legitimate governments.

The resolution before the Security Council which U.S. Ambassador George Bush vetoed merely demanded a halt in the Israeli air raids over Syria and Lebanon obviously carried out in reprisal for the atrocity at Munich when 11 members of Israeli Olympic teams and staff were murdered by Arab terrorists. Of course the raids and the Munich incidents are related as are a great many things that happened in various parts of the world concerning Arabs and Jews and events in the Middle East.

Whether the air raids can lead to a decrease in terrorist activities is questionable. On the one hand, Arab governments which have paid lip service only to criticism of terrorists might be encouraged to take more effective measures against terrorists. On the other, the lines may merely harden and it is that much easier to portray the enemy as a monster who bombs innocent children. Arab leaders, in part because of the rhetoric by which some of them came to power, are hoist by their own petard. Israel can be the

scapegoat for all the problems, whether those of the displaced Palestinian refugees, the hunger of the fayadeen, or bungling in government offices. Beyond that the reins of authority and the very lives of many Arab leaders may depend upon how often they denounce Israel. Only King Hussein of Jordan has really dared to defy terrorist organizations.

But while the United States was quite right in pointing out the myopic approach of the Soviet Union, for instance, in recognizing violence only on one side, it has been able to ignore its own somewhat similar nearsightedness even in Mr. Bush's remarks. "We do not countenance violations of international law. We do not countenance terrorist acts." Our continued bombing of North Vietnam is a form of terrorism whether or not civilian targets are intentionally hit.

Indirectly many governments condone terrorist activities. Communists generally are tolerant of groups which call themselves national liberation fronts. But terror can also come from the arbitrary acts of dictatorial regimes which do not have to fear objections from a cowed or an agreeing population.

The action of the United States in the Security Council was justified as far as the problems of the Middle East are concerned. Only by a reduction of tensions—or by all-out war—can there be a reasonable solution.

TENNESSEE'S FOURTH DISTRICT PAYS TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN JOE L. EVINS WITH "THIS IS YOUR LIFE" PROGRAM**HON. ED JONES**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. JONES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, recently friends and constituents in the Fourth Congressional District of Tennessee paid a well-deserved and appropriate tribute to our colleague, Congressman JOE L. EVINS, dean of the Tennessee House delegation, with a special "This Is Your Life" program at Tulsa, Tenn.

Some 800 constituents and friends assembled in the auditorium of the Tennessee Space Institute for the program, "This Is Your Life", as boyhood schoolmates, teachers, and friends paid tribute to the Congressman.

Because of the interest of the people of Tennessee and others in our colleague, Congressman EVINS, I wish to place in the RECORD an article from the Tulsa News concerning this fine tribute.

The article follows:

"THIS IS YOUR LIFE" TRIBUTE IS GREATEST HONOR YET, REP. EVINS SAYS

Rep. Joe L. Evins, one of the most powerful members of the Democratic bloc in Congress, hasn't always been a Democrat.

He was born half-Democrat and half-Republican, and it was only a compromise by his parents that he grew up in DeKalb County as a Democrat.

That's one fact about the life of Congressman Evins that more than 800 of his constituents learned in "The Joe L. Evins Story" Friday night at the University of Tennessee Space Institute, along with other "secrets."

And the congressman loved every minute of it from the time he and Mrs. Evins were escorted onto the stage by W. D. Parham, Tullahoma postmaster and former mayor; William Parker, a Shelbyville banker; Bill Frame, a retired Lebanon newspaperman, and State Rep. Jim Cummings of Woodbury, dean of the State Legislature, to the closing tribute.

"This evening has been filled with surprises—delightful surprises," Rep. Evins said after several of his former teachers, boyhood chums, college roommates and staff members in Washington had helped him relive about 60 years.

"I have received many honors . . . but I assure you that no honor has been more great than the one I have received here tonight. This has been a memorable evening and I will treasure it all of my life. It has been a great evening and I appreciate it immensely."

For more than one hour, Rep. Evins and delegations from all 25 counties in his district that filled practically every seat in the UTSI auditorium, including the balcony, had listened with amusement and amazement as voices from off-stage helped him relive the past.

The congressman, now ranked 17th seniority in the House, laughed with everyone when a boyhood chum told how they had slept in a hog pen while on a camping expedition.

And he joined a former college roommate in refusing to tell what happened in Paris when they took a freighter for a tour of Europe.

But everything else came out into the open under the prodding of James H. Henry, a master of ceremonies for "The Joe L. Evins Story."

It was Mr. Henry who let the cat out of the bag about the congressman's birth as half-Democrat and half-Republican on Oct. 24, 1910, in the community of Blend in DeKalb County, where his father, the late J. Edgar Evins, was a grocer and later became a political leader at Smithville, the county seat.

"As the 'boy from Blend' you were destined to move out into the world and figure prominently in the tradition of your state and nation," Mr. Henry said. "Your mother was Myrtle Goodson Evins. Apparently, you inherited your ability to compromise which has contributed immeasurably to your many legislative successes from your mother and father."

"She was the daughter of Andrew Jackson Goodson and notwithstanding his famous Democratic namesake, Mr. Goodson was a staunch Republican. Your father, on the other hand, was a staunch Democrat."

"Such a political difference did not seem conducive to a harmonious relationship, so your mother joined your father's political party and your father joined your mother's church, the Church of Christ, and from that time forward there was bliss in Blend."

"By birth you were one-half Republican and one-half Democrat, but by virtue of a monumental parent compromise, you became a whole Democrat."

The revelation came after the program had been opened with a welcome by Dr. B. H. Goethert, director and dean of UTSI, and a prayer by Charles Gentry, mayor of Smithville and a Church of Christ minister.

And it was followed by more unveiling of what Mr. Henry termed "everything you have always wanted to know about Joe L. Evins but were afraid to ask."

The first voice from off-stage was that of Miss Willie Gist, now living in Sparta, who had taught Rep. Evins in the third grade.

A PINK BLOUSE

"I remember the first time I ever saw him," Miss Gist said. "He was wearing a pink blouse, white trousers and a skull cap. He liked to make speeches, even then. I knew he would turn out to be something good."

Rep. Evins greeted her with a hug and a kiss.

Miss Gist said she never had to spank the congressman, who would shine her shoes when she visited in the Evins' home.

Dr. Phil Turner, a Lebanon cardiologist, a boyhood pal and classmate with Rep. Evins at Vanderbilt University, told the story about sleeping in the pig pen.

"Joe and I did many things together," he said from off-stage. "If anybody thinks we are not good enough to sleep with the pigs, they are wrong because we did just that."

EARLY ITCH

After receiving a joyful greeting from Rep. Evins, Dr. Turner explained that "the pigs had been moved but the fleas remained and I'll never forget all that scratching." He said the two boys were on a camping trip when the incident occurred.

Mrs. Herman Pinkerton, now living in Cookeville, was the next voice from the past. "Joe was an above-the-average student," she said. "He skipped an entire grade in elementary schools. He was one of my best students."

Mr. Henry took Rep. Evins through high school at Smithville, where the congressman was the only substitute at right end on the football team at 135 pounds, and into Vanderbilt University where he was manager of the football team and was student agent for a laundry.

"Joe and I went to Europe—aboard a freighter," came the voice of William S. Givan of Nashville from off-stage.

After an embrace from Rep. Evins, Mr. Givan, now an executive of Genesco, revealed that although the two young men had planned a tour of Europe, they spent two months in Paris.

BOTH MUM

But he refused to reveal why they decided to see only Paris with a short side trip to Europe, and Rep. Evins also declined to shed any light on the subject.

After graduating from Vanderbilt and receiving a law degree from Cumberland University at Lebanon in 1934, Rep. Evins returned to Smithville to practice law.

He met a newcomer, Ann Smartt, who had moved to Smithville to teach French at the high school.

"Being a muchly traveled man of the world and an expert on France, she invited you to speak to her French class," Mr. Henry reminded Rep. Evins. "You impressed this young lady, as she was to say in later years, as being debonair, gay, light-hearted and rather daring. With characteristic tenacity of purpose, you wooed and won this lovely and attractive lady."

THEY MARRIED

The French teacher, daughter of the late Judge Robert S. Smartt of near McMinnville, and the young attorney were married June 7, 1935.

Then came a job on the legal staff of the Federal Trade Commission in Washington through a friend, the late Ewin L. Davis of Tullahoma, chairman of the commission.

"Promptness is an attribute of the menial," said Haskell Jacques of Washington from off-stage. "Executives come and go at their pleasure."

On-stage, Mr. Jacques explained that Rep. Evins lectured him because he (Mr. Jacques) wanted to sleep late instead of getting up and going to work.

He also told of how he and Rep. Evins made a game of looking at expensive apartments for rent in the nation's capital. He explained that they looked at apartments renting for \$500 to \$600 per month while they were only paying \$40 per month for their quarters.

The first child of Rep. and Mrs. Evins was born in 1939. Joanna Evins Carnahan and her husband, Malcom, and their daughter,

Elizabeth Ann, came from Chicago for the tribute to her father.

Jane Evins Leonard, the second daughter, was born in 1940. She and her husband, Robert of Philadelphia, also were introduced during the program.

"Wait a minute," came a voice from off-stage. "Before you go any further, let's skip over a few years to Feb. 24, 1949, and let me come on stage."

Mary, youngest daughter of the Evinses, received a big kiss from her father.

JOINED ARMY

Came World War II, and Rep. Evins resigned from the Federal Trade Commission and volunteered for the Army, serving in England, France and Germany.

Mr. Henry explained that Theo Cangelosi, a Baton Rouge attorney and war-time buddy of the congressman, had planned to attend the program but couldn't because of a case coming up in Federal Court.

"He had his tickets and I was to pick him up at the airport," Mr. Henry said, "but he called and said the governor of Louisiana had asked him to stay in Baton Rouge for the lawsuit."

"The governor told me," Mr. Henry quoted Mr. Cangelosi, "that he needs me; that Joe Evins is the 17th ranking member of Congress and doesn't need me."

After the war, GI Joe returned to Smithville and became a candidate for Congress, defeating the incumbent, H. H. (Doc) Earthman of Murfreesboro, in 1946. His campaign manager in Marshall County was Buford Ellington, later to become governor of Tennessee and a member of President Johnson's cabinet in Washington.

"You took your seat in Congress with two other freshmen who were likewise to leave their imprint on American history," Mr. Henry said, referring to the late President Kennedy and President Nixon.

SOUGHT SPURS

"You also soon learned that it takes time to get your spurs. When you asked a senior congressman on the floor of the House if he would yield in order that you might speak on a TVA appropriation bill, he replied: 'Yes, that is if the gentleman from Tennessee has anything to offer.'"

"But you did get your spurs and soon commanded the respect of all your colleagues. Your long and quick strides have become a familiar and well-known sight in the capitol corridors. As one Washington television commentator said, 'he moves as fast as a lead-off batter trying to beat out an infield hit.'"

Then came Knox Pitts of Shelbyville, who was the congressman's first administrative assistant.

"I was the first one, but I didn't stay too long," Mr. Pitts said. "I had rather sit on a nail keg in Shelbyville than on a powder keg in Washington."

He said Rep. Evins worked six days a week. Bill Keel, the congressman's present administrative assistant, was introduced.

FIRST SECRETARY

Then came Mrs. Rebecca Johnson, Rep. Evins' first secretary, who headed his office staff for 19 years before retiring to Madeira Beach, Fla.

"Nothing was more important to Congressman Evins than the people he represented," she said. "He saw to it that they were promptly and properly taken care of."

Mrs. Johnson received a warm welcome from Rep. and Mrs. Evins.

"Shortly after taking office you were called upon to make your first major appointment," Mr. Henry reminded Rep. Evins. "The man you selected for your first appointment was a candidate for a county office at the same time you were making your first race for Congress. Notwithstanding the fact that this man was soundly defeated in his race, you appointed him as a postmaster."

Ross Bass, who later became a U.S. sena-

tor, identified himself as the man Rep. Evins named postmaster at Pulaski. Under questioning by Mr. Henry, he revealed that another applicant for the postmaster's job was Mr. Henry's mother.

"I will always be grateful to Joe Evins for appointing me as postmaster in Pulaski," Mr. Bass said. "It was one of the outstanding events of my life."

He said one reason why he was selected over Mrs. Henry was that he "wore a ruptured duck"—the lapel button given discharged veterans of World War II.

Mr. Bass pointed out Mr. Earthman, who Rep. Evins replaced in Congress, in the spectators at the tribute.

Mr. Henry listed numerous accomplishments of Rep. Evins during his 25 years in Congress, including Arnold Center, UTSI, and 13 dams.

UNDER INFLUENCE

"The extent of your influential position is fully recognized by your constituents," Mr. Henry said. "As an example, on one visit home, a slightly inebriated gentleman came by your house at six o'clock in the morning and asked that you obtain for him a free pass to the DeKalb County Fair. Now that is influence."

A statement by President Johnson and telegrams from Congressional leaders were read. Several photographs of Rep. Evins at events in Washington and in the Fourth District were shown on a large screen.

President Johnson said of Rep. Evins: "Generations of Americans yet unborn will benefit from the labor of this man." One of the last official acts of President Johnson was to write a letter to Rep. Evins thanking him for his support.

Telegrams were from Rep. Carl Albert, speaker of the House; Rep. Hale Boggs, majority leader in the House; Rep. George Mahon, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, and Rep. Jamie Whitten, second ranking member on the appropriations committee.

LOOKING AHEAD

"Now, before we close this program, for those of you who think there will not be another Joe L. Evins, I have a surprise," Mr. Henry said, and Joe L. Evins II was escorted onto the stage by State Rep. J. Stanley Rogers of Manchester, who assisted Mr. Henry.

The youngster is the son of Dan Evins, a nephew of the congressman.

Rep. Evins was presented an album of prints of pictures shown during the program, including his parents. He also was shown a large framed board signed by persons attending the tribute. Pictures taken during the program will be added to the center of the board.

"Joe Landon Evins, the boy from Blend, who became a legend in his own time, a Christian gentleman, a real American, an able congressman, a valued friend, a man with the heart for small things and the mind for large ones," Mr. Henry concluded the tribute, "we thank you for making this night necessary."

ZEAKE W. JOHNSON

HON. HAROLD T. JOHNSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, on September 30, 1972, a friend to all of us, Zeake W. Johnson, retired, and I would like to join my colleagues in paying tribute to Zeake, who since 1955

has served admirably as Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives.

As we all know so well Zeake's job was not an easy one. However, he performed his duties in a courteous, efficient manner, and was always willing to lend a helping hand when needed.

As he retires he can do so knowing that he did his job well, that he had the friendship, admiration, and respect of those he worked with, and he will certainly be missed by all of us.

Mrs. Johnson joins me in extending best wishes to Zeake for a long, healthy, and happy retirement, as well as our congratulations on a job well done.

NEWS BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

HON. G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. WHITEHURST. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting in the RECORD the September 25, 1972, edition of the News Bulletin of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission—ARBC. I take this action to help my colleagues be informed of actions being taken across the country in preparation for the Nation's 200th anniversary in 1976. The bulletin is compiled and written by the communication committee staff of the ARBC:

BICENTENNIAL BULLETIN

The U.S. Mint and the ARBC are coordinating efforts on a National Program to announce the availability of the first Bicentennial Medal as a single commemorative in a black display case. The program will commence in October, and all orders will be filled starting early in November.

State Representative Floyd M. Sack, Chairman of the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission and J. R. Albi, Executive Director, of the Commission, have sent the ARBC a most informative and all-inclusive Status Report covering the first eight months the Commission has been in operation. This thorough report includes information on all planned phases of the Colorado Bicentennial plans.

William L. Barry, Chairman of the Tennessee ARBC has announced the appointment of David W. Bowen as the Commission's Executive Director. Mr. Bowen assumed his duties September 1, 1972 in the Cordell Hull State Office Building (C2-215), Nashville. A native Tennessean, Bowen worked with the *Andrew Johnson Papers* project and was formerly an editorial assistant for the Publications of the East Tennessee Historical Society.

Steve Zumbach, 22, youngest member of the Iowa ARBC and also president of the Iowa State University Student Body, was a featured speaker with U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz at an annual meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation in Ames. The occasion was the "Banquet of Generations" attended by 2,500 national farm cooperative leaders.

New Appointments: W. Keith Weekly has been appointed by Florida Lieutenant Governor Tom Adams to serve as assistant director of the Florida Bicentennial Commission . . . Leslie C. Peacock has been named chairman of the Mayor's Bicentennial Committee for San Francisco, California . . .

Donald Searcy, associate professor of geography at Kearney State College, has been selected chairman for the "Horizons '76" Committee of the Nebraska ARBC . . . Murray Goodman has been employed as program director for the Iowa ARBC.

Walter Brahm, State Librarian of Connecticut in Hartford, is requesting information on the 1,000 trees planted in 1876 to commemorate the nation's 100th anniversary. Such trees may be used as part of the Bicentennial celebration in 1976.

The Michigan Bicentennial Commission has officially requested that Michigan be designated the "Transportation State" for the Bicentennial. Lieutenant Governor James H. Brickley, Chairman of the Commission, stated that acquiring the transportation designation for Michigan is of utmost importance in calling attention to all of the contributions Michigan has made in this area. "But more importantly, I see the designation as an opportunity to develop new modes of transportation to meet the future needs of the State of Michigan," said Lieutenant Governor Brickley.

Those of you who have requested the official ARBC film, "A Call to Action," have been placed on a waiting list. Please be patient. Although the supply of prints is limited and demands have increased, the Office of Communications will make every effort to service the requests as quickly as possible.

Item from the Summer Issue of the *Connecticut Bicentennial Gazette* headlined "British and Americans to Shoot with, Not at Each Other at Blue Trail"—The Blue Trail Range Corporation which has facilities in East Wallingford for shooting any type of firearm from an 18th century musket to a cannon has issued an invitation to the competitive shooters of Great Britain to gather with the group in 1976. Plans are also being made to tour the guests from Great Britain about the State during their visit.

The Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission met in Williamsburg on September 11th. The Commission members discussed the form of a proposed VIBC film which will be produced with Federal grant money. The Commission's first film, by Andre de la Varre Productions, deals with sites of Revolutionary significance in Virginia as they appear today. The film should be available for showing this fall.

At the Full Commission Meeting in Washington, D.C. on September 7 and 8, the Commission Members adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, the national direction of the ARBC will affect the philosophy and the programs of the regional and State Bicentennial commissions; and

Whereas, the ARBC is morally and legally mandated to recognize and involve all American citizens; and

Whereas, many American citizens today feel not recognized and not involved; and

Whereas, the true spirit of democracy assures participation to each individual citizen.

Now therefore be it reiterated and resolved:

1. That the ARBC acknowledge the ethnic and cultural diversity of our citizenry and the contribution of this pluralism to America.

2. That the ARBC encourage and enhance this pluralism in the observation of the 200th Anniversary.

3. That the ARBC, as a Commission and through its program committees, actively and consistently seek the participation of all constituencies in the planning, development and implementation of our Nation's Bicentennial.

The Idaho ARBC recently endorsed an oral history program as one part of its Bicentennial activities. Mr. Meredith Neil, Executive Director of the Commission, commented that there are still many pioneers in their 80's and 90's who should be taped as soon as possible.

Mr. Meredith said, "The program has tremendous popular appeal." The IARBC will also gather existing tapes from all areas of Idaho and plans to recruit volunteers to assist in the enormous task of transcription.

**EUGENE C. PULLIAM WRITES ON
THREATENED GOVERNMENT CONTROL
OF TELEVISION**

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Eugene C. Pulliam, publisher of the Indianapolis News, Indianapolis Star, Phoenix Republic, and Phoenix Gazette, has turned his attention to encroachment of the Federal Government into television and radio that threatens Government control in a few years.

Following is his front-page editorial from the Monday, October 2, 1972, edition of the Indianapolis News:

**WE CAN'T TOLERATE GOVERNMENT CONTROL
OF TV**

Unless the Congress of the United States takes decisive action to halt it, the total takeover of U.S. radio and television by the government will be finalized within the next few years. There will be but one radio and TV system. It will be operated, censored, programmed—in short, completely dominated—by an elite group of Washington bureaucrats.

Television cannot fight this battle alone because it has one hand tied already by severe governmental restrictions and the power to put TV completely out of business. So it is up to the newspapers to lead this fight and to make every American realize that his own individual freedom is in danger as it never has been before. Do we want a dictatorship of TV or do we want to preserve our system of free enterprise in the communications industry?

A spate of governmental rulings is eroding the economic base of American journalism. The American communications industry is struggling for its very survival in a web of government regulations. None of these regulations is a decree. None has ever been presented to Congress. Nevertheless they have the full force and effect of law.

In a recent ruling by the District of Columbia Court of Appeals the judge's decision said that commercials for big automobiles can be answered by anti-big automobile advertising lambasting the big ones for creating pollution; and the station to which the complaint is made must carry the "anti" comment free of charge, giving it the same amount of time as was used in the paid advertisement of the big car. The same court ruled that no TV station can refuse to accept free controversial advertising. These rulings are part of the so-called "fairness doctrine."

The Federal Communications Commission is now deliberating a plan to require all TV outlets to spend two hours a day broadcasting programs, specifically for children, without charge. It is obvious that if this idea is put into effect there will be virtually no limit to the demands of special interests insisting on free TV time.

Pressure groups are demanding that licenses be taken away from stations that don't match up with their ideological position. Nation's Business reports that "petitions to deny license renewals are being filed with the FCC in behalf of Negroes, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, Indians, Orientals, Gay

Liberation, Women's Lib and various other groups and causes." Nation's Business predicted that TV probably is a dying industry because of FCC restrictions.

The results of all this will be the destruction of the American system of television. It will automatically pave the way for government operation of all TV and radio stations. This is exactly what the bureaucrats in Washington are hell-bent on accomplishing.

Dean Burch is chairman of the Federal Communications Commission. He believes in the Constitution and free enterprise but is outvoted by the holdover members of the Commission who have become ambitious bureaucrats.

One member of the FCC has suggested that the media be made legally liable for alleged harmful effects from the use of products advertised on a TV station. It was suggested that the same rule should apply to newspapers, should there be any harmful effects from the use of products advertised by them.

Probably the most inconsistent of all FCC rulings is that which concerns cigarette advertising. The Federal government spends between \$35 and \$50 million dollars a year to promote and sell tobacco. It subsidizes tobacco growers to the tune of at least \$405 million dollars a year. Yet the government prohibits the advertising on TV of cigarettes. If tobacco is harmful, then the growth and manufacture of tobacco should be prohibited by law. But so long as the government itself encourages the growth and development and sale of tobacco, it certainly has no business telling manufacturers and TV stations they cannot advertise tobacco. This is only one more instance of how powerful the Washington bureaucrats have become.

The so-called "fairness doctrine" has nothing whatever to do with fairness, but it has everything to do with the power of government to harass people whose opinions the bureaucrats don't like.

Compounding the problem of bureaucratic bias is the history of "public broadcasting" which operates by virtue of millions of dollars of taxpayers' money but which regularly tends to favor the radical, the socialist, the activist element in the country. President Nixon has wisely vetoed a request for a large increase for "public broadcasting," but this is only a partial answer. The real issue here is that the taxpayer should not be obliged to subsidize any sort of one-sided opinion. The "public broadcasting" system to which you listen is financed by government subsidies. Hundreds of programs have been broadcast which not only assailed the administration but were actually anti-American in content. Yet you, the taxpayers, are paying the bill for this.

To be sure there are thousands of capable, honest and dedicated men and women in government service, but they are dominated by the ambitious bureaucratic leaders who can make life miserable for any one of them who opposes the bureaucratic line. These men and women cannot be fired, but they can be shunted from department to department and be passed over for promotion. Consequently they remain silent and "go along."

Concerned Americans who oppose government ownership of the communications system should demand corrective action by Congress. All efforts to impose government controls on American TV and the American press should be resisted. There is absolutely no excuse for anti-business and anti-freedom bureaucrats to be allowed to use the medium of "public broadcasting"—paid for by the public—as a weapon to destroy TV and the free press. One of the wisest of American statesmen long ago said, "Government is always the enemy of the people, never the friend."

What is happening to TV and the American press is chilling proof that property rights and human rights cannot be separated and

that where bureaucrats control the first they have the power to destroy the second.

If freedom and liberty are to survive in this country the Federal bureaucrats must be deprived of their self-assumed power over the economy. The Congress should deny bureaucrats the right of tenure which gives them a lifetime job. They never run for office. They are never elected. They never can be fired—even by the President of the United States—except for moral misconduct. Every country which has ever succumbed to the dictates of a Federal bureaucracy has either perished or been taken over by tyrannical dictators.

What can you do? You can write your candidate for Congress immediately and ask him to pledge himself to vote against any further intrusion by the FCC into the American economy. Under no circumstances should the rules and regulations of the FCC be given the force of law without the consent of Congress.

The American people must understand that their individual freedom—and especially their right of free expression, which is the fundamental right of all liberty—is at stake and only affirmative action by the Congress will stop the bureaucrats.

The United States is the greatest and best country in the world and she is the greatest and the best only because she is free.

(Error's Note.—Mr. Pulliam has no financial interest directly or indirectly in any TV or radio station or system.)

**THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
MONT PELERIN SOCIETY**

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, one of the unfortunate trends of this century has been the decline of the individual and the growth of huge institutions, particularly the expanded state, which have tended to control and regulate him, depriving him of the dignity which Western civilization previously believed was both his birthright and legacy.

Discussing this unfortunate trend the distinguished Spanish philosopher, Jose Ortega y Gasset in his volume, "The Revolt of the Masses," wrote:

Society, that it may live better, creates the State as an instrument. Then the State gets the upper hand and society has to begin to live for the State. But for all that, the State is still composed of the members of that society . . . This is what State intervention leads to: The people are converted into fuel to feed the mere machine which is the State. The skeleton eats up the flesh around it. The scaffolding becomes the owner and tenant of the house . . . Society begins to be enslaved, to be unable to live except in the service of the State. The whole of life is bureaucratized. What results? The bureaucratization of life brings about its absolute decay in all orders.

Twenty-five years ago a group of distinguished men who believed in the freedom of the individual, in the free market economy, in fighting the forces which seek to oppress man and control him, formed the Mont Pelerin Society. From a group of 36 economists, political scientists, and historians from throughout the Western World, the group has grown and has become a significant intellectual and moral voice in behalf of freedom.

Recently, the Mont Pelerin Society met in Montreaux, Switzerland, to celebrate its 25th anniversary and to consider the state of today's world.

Many distinguished speakers participated in this meeting. Prof. Irving Kristol of New York University said that the once popular idea of the centrally planned economy is now thoroughly discredited, so that to think economically has come to mean thinking along the lines of the so-called "Chicago School" of Milton Friedman, Friederich Hayek, and George Stigler, all of whom arranged the meeting and are long-time members of the Mont Pelerin Society.

Prof. P. T. Bauer of the London School of Economics declared in an address to the group that—

The market system delivers the goods people want, but its supporters cannot explain why. The Socialist system does not deliver the goods, but its supporters readily explain why it does not, cannot, or should not do so. The one system is long on desired goods and short on effective arguments. The other system is short on desired goods but long on successful arguments.

If freedom ever dies, it will not be because it did not have capable, articulate, and dedicated defenders and advocates.

I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate the Mont Pelerin Society upon its 25th anniversary, and to share with my colleagues a report of its recent meeting written by Edwin McDowell, a member of the editorial department of the Wall Street Journal, and a member of the Mont Pelerin Society.

Mr. McDowell's article, which appeared in the Wall Street Journal of September 20, 1972, follows:

A MOUNTAIN WHERE THINKERS DWELL
(By Edwin McDowell)

MONTREUX, SWITZERLAND.—The first time economist Milton Friedman traveled to Europe, in 1947, he omitted from his itinerary the usual haunts favored by tourists.

Instead, he was one of 36 economists, political scientists and historians from throughout the Western world also gathered atop Mont Pelerin, less than 10 miles from here, to discuss the future of the free society in the post-war era.

That future may still be in doubt, but the Mont Pelerin Society, which recently celebrated its 15th anniversary here along the shores of beautiful Lake Geneva, is more robust than ever. It has met almost every year since that initial meeting, most often in Europe but also in Tokyo, Caracas and Princeton. And membership, which a dozen years ago was opened to non-Westerners, has grown to 372 persons from 32 nations.

Approximately 150 members, plus as many spouses and guests, were in attendance at this anniversary session, which included a nostalgic outing to Mont Pelerin. There, amid a gathering in the garden at the Hotel du Parc, Professors Friedman and F. A. Hayek reminisced about the post-war years when, because wartime central planning was carried over into peacetime, prospects for an end to big government looked bleak.

Professors Friedman and Hayek tend to disagree whether those prospects still look bleak, but disagreement is neither unexpected nor unwelcomed in a loose-unit organization of diverse scholars, lawyers, journalists and entrepreneurs who frequently are united only by a belief in the importance of preserving individual freedom within the framework of the free market. For the most part, they tend to be deviationists from all party lines, and they could well fit George

Bernard Shaw's description of economists—people who, if they were laid end to end, would not reach a conclusion.

But not for lack of trying. For five successive days, in as many as 18 formal and impromptu meetings, members discussed and debated such wide-ranging issues as trade unions and economic democracy, the economic theory of political behavior, the ideological basis of historical controversy, the mass media and the trend to collectivism. They heard non-member Sir Karl Popper, the philosopher and social scientist considered by some colleagues to be the preeminent philosopher of his generation, discuss the insufficiency of indeterminism (free will).

AN ACCOMPLISHED AGENDA

Social hours, dinners, and coffee breaks were enlivened by the same sorts of discussions, which, like the formal presentations, generally managed to be provocative without being glib, scholarly without being pedantic, assertive without being merely tendentious.

It was, as the Hoover Institution's Prof. Roger Freeman put it, a living example of the leisure of the theory class.

It is always difficult to know exactly what is resolved in such gatherings, since it is virtually impossible to determine how an idea is annealed into conviction. But once again, as during the MPS meeting in Munich in 1970, the question arose whether labor unions cause inflation. And once again it was a focal point for wide-ranging disagreement.

Professor Friedman denied it categorically, as did University of Chicago colleague Prof. Harry G. Johnson (a guest at the meeting). Friedman warned members not to look for "the devil theory of wicked trade unionists." Prof. W. H. Hutt, the noted South African, anti-Keynesian economist, insisted that union-imposed wage rates above the free market level exert pressure on governments to increase the money supply, and thereby contribute to inflation.

The union-inflated controversy will probably endure, as no doubt will the suspicion that classical liberals are intellectual anachronisms.

At the time of the first MPS meeting, Harvard economist Joseph Schumpeter remarked that all the surviving liberals of the world were meeting at that very moment on a mountain top in Switzerland. But Milton Friedman laughingly recalls the time in the University of Chicago faculty club when Prof. Hans Morgenthau asked where he had been. When Friedman said he had just returned from a meeting of the Mont Pelerin Society, Morgenthau replied: "Ah, yes, that meeting of the veterans of the intellectual wars of the 19th Century."

That is a common attitude, particularly on college campuses, where collectivist beliefs have held sway for several decades. Prof. Ludwig von Mises, at age 91 the oldest living MPS member, once noted that the few citizens who dare to criticize the growing trend toward administrative despotism "are branded as extremists, reactionaries, economic royalists, and Fascists."

What makes that observation all the more interesting is that it was written in 1926.

In a very real sense, the MPS legacy is a paradox: It has enjoyed success out of all proportion to its numbers, yet its prospects for the future were a subject of considerable debate here. Perhaps this can best be understood by citing the accomplishments of some of its members.

For example, MPS member Ludwig Erhard, former West German chancellor and economics minister, is perhaps more responsible than any other single person for West Germany's unprecedented post-war recovery, a *Wirtschaftswunder* that had major impact throughout Europe and indeed throughout the world. By his own admission, Erhard learned his economics at the feet of the late Prof. Wilhelm Roepke, another early MPS

member who for many years held the chair of international economics at Geneva's Graduate Institute of International Studies and who was Erhard's principal economics adviser.

Roepke, on the other hand, frequently credited MPS member Von Mises as having been an important mentor and influence. Professor Hayek, whose seminal "The Road to Serfdom" was credited by Dr. Friedman as the book most instrumental for having transformed free market critics into free market champions, said that Von Mises' "Socialism" was responsible for changing his economic thinking. And Friedman, the leading exponent of the monetarist school, is widely credited with being one of the most influential economists of our age.

As non-member Irving Kristol said during his address to the MPS meeting, primarily because of Hayek and Friedman—the former because he showed why large scale government planning doesn't work as intended, the latter because he showed how it often has precisely the opposite effect—economists rarely ever boast any more that they are all Socialists or Keynesians. Indeed, Kristol, Henry Luce Professor of Urban Values at New York University, said that the once-popular idea of the centrally planned economy is now thoroughly discredited, so that to think economically has come to mean thinking along the lines of the so-called "Chicago School" of Friedman, Hayek, George Stigler (who arranged the Montreaux program) and the late Frank Knight, all of them MPS members.

Obviously, the scholars of the MPS have had wide influence, which is all the more remarkable in that they have accomplished it over the opposition of entrenched intellectual fashion. Yet the nagging paradox that hovers over MPS meetings is that, although Western governments backed away from controls in the post-war era, they are increasingly imposing them once again.

PROFESSOR HAYEK REMINISCES

"In 1947," reminisced Professor Hayek, who holds three earned doctorate degrees and, although ostensibly retired, still teaches five hours a week as Visiting Professor at the University of Salzburg, "the task was essentially one of gaining influence on public opinion, of reuniting a Europe divided in spirit and reconstructing a common set of values." Today, he added, the same problems remain. But he now fears that public opinion will force governments to adopt inflationary policies that will lead to controls of production and prices, which in turn will eventually destroy the free market.

Professor Friedman, on the other hand, doubts that any of the original founders of the MPS (nine of whom were in attendance here) would have thought that the role of government, "although it is still too big, would today be as small as it is."

Yet he questions whether those committed to the free society could persuade a sufficient number of their fellow men to accept the underlying shared values necessary for preserving that society. "Nevertheless," he added at the farewell banquet, striking what is the underlying theme of MPS meetings, "let us do our task in good cheer and tolerance toward those who don't agree with us."

It remained for Irving Kristol to address himself to the question of why, if the free market system is so successful, it has such a bad political reputation; why the Mont Pelerin movement, in its wider sense, has won such a series of impressive battles yet is in danger of losing the war.

A principal reason, he offered, in a speech greeted with lusty applause, is that whereas the Old Left chose economics as its principal ideological battleground, the Newer Left refuses to think economically and has contempt for individuals or societies that do.

New Leftists simply do not believe that consumption ought to be a function of relative income, and they are trying to shape civilization along lines that will free them from having to think in economic terms.

In short, not only do the new collectivists dispute Adam Smith's contention that man, "by pursuing his own interest . . . frequently promotes that of society more effectually than when he really intends to promote it," but they seem to be unconcerned with the Scottish economist's concern with the wider problems of free choice.

What of the future of the Mont Pelerin Society?

Professor Friedman, who recently stepped down as the Society's eighth president after serving two terms, opened a special meeting of the board of directors past year by arguing that they consider disbanding after the 25th anniversary meeting. "Organizations have a tendency to persist after they have outlived their function," he said. "Unlike old soldiers, they generally do not even fade away."

But he was outvoted. For it is the belief of most MPS board members, and even of the anti-organizational Mr. Friedman himself, that it is important for people from throughout the world, joined by a broad ideological bond, to meet regularly to question society's fundamental values. If they agree with John Maynard Keynes about little else (although shortly before his death, Lord Keynes praised Hayek's "The Road to Serfdom"), they agree with him that: "The ideas of economists and political philosophers, both when they are right and when they are wrong, are more powerful than is commonly understood. Indeed, the world is ruled by little else."

"AN UNREPENTANT OLD WHIG"

In his brilliant "The Constitution of Liberty," published in 1960, Professor Hayek (who calls himself "an unrepentant Old Whig") wrote: ". . . the ideas which are changing our civilization respect no boundaries. But refusal to acquaint oneself with new ideas merely deprives one of the power of effectively countering them when necessary." And the MPS affords a unique opportunity to examine and discuss those ideas in an atmosphere of tolerance, an atmosphere that does not always prevail in the world of ideas.

There will be regional MPS meetings in 1973 and 1975 in Europe and Central America. And the site for the 1974 general meeting has not yet been decided. But 1976, America's bi-centennial year, also marks the bi-centennial of the publication of Adam Smith's "The Wealth of Nations." And while the exact meeting place has not yet been nailed down, the odds are good that it will take place somewhere in Scotland, a nation whose native son provided a foundation of moral and economic philosophy that, with amendments made necessary by the passage of time, endure to this very day.

McGOVERN TO CLARIFY HIS VIEWS—BUT HOW CAN HE?

HON. WILLIAM L. SPRINGER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, as many Members of Congress know, it is always difficult to keep a record straight and, above all, to try to clarify views.

However, it is always difficult to clarify views when statements have been made approximately the same year which are directly contrary to statements made in the campaign. This also goes back to the question of creditability which seems to be the overriding issue in the 1972 election.

Because of the nature of the Michigan primary in which George Wallace secured roughly 51 percent of the popular vote, Michigan is looked upon as a State which is making a great shift in 1972 from liberal to conservative views. Nowhere is this more reflected than in an editorial from the Detroit News of Thursday, September 21, 1972, titled, "McGovern To Try To Clarify Views—But How Can He?" I am sure that all of us want to know where the candidates stand because we are getting constant inquiries from back home on questions which I will admit I am unable to answer at times. People do want to clarify their views and to consolidate their thinking and come to a positive result before election day.

We will probably hear a lot from both candidates between now and November 7. This editorial from the Detroit News does ask some very pertinent questions about clarification of views which I am sure not only those in this body who are interested but people all over the country would like to have answered.

The editorial follows:

McGOVERN TO TRY TO CLARIFY VIEWS—BUT HOW CAN HE?

Senator George McGovern, apparently feeling that he has been misunderstood, now is reported to be considering a national TV address to clarify his views on amnesty and other controversial issues. We think this would be a good idea for both McGovern and the public—assuming the Democratic nominee can decide where he stands.

Early this year, McGovern supported a proposal for an automatic unconditional general amnesty for draft resisters, deserters and those who violated laws as anti-war protesters "except where significant personal injury or substantial property damage to others was caused."

Later McGovern expressed support for a program of unconditional amnesty for those who became draft evaders because of moral objections—but said he would permit the military system of justice to deal with deserters. Still later he explained he would favor granting amnesty only after the war is over.

With respect to bussing, McGovern said early this year that "bussing and redistricting as ordered by the federal courts are necessary prices we are paying for a century of segregation in our housing standards." He issued the statement in denying he planned to take a stand against bussing.

Later he said: "We're going to use bussing to break down the walls of segregation. We're going to try to create at least within the schools for a few hours a day the kind of society where humans treat each other as equals. And I think that is a concept worthy of our support."

When he came to Michigan, however, he attempted to play down the issue and avoid talking about it. When pressed by reporters, he said he was "sympathetic" toward parents concerned about having their children bussed to inferior schools. And he conceded that the federal judge in Richmond, Va., who had ordered cross-district bussing earlier this year, possibly may have gone "too far."

McGovern's welfare proposals, too, have undergone a number of revisions. His widely publicized \$1,000-a-person grant plan was recently scrapped in favor of a liberalized welfare program intended to lift all families above the poverty line but providing no aid to people who refuse to work.

On tax reform, which is tied to his welfare program, McGovern also has shifted ground. He still favors some redistribution of wealth through the tax system and would raise \$22 billion from corporations and the wealthy

individuals to pay for his welfare plan and other schemes. In short, he would impose heavier taxes on investment income and risk takers at the very time he is calling for the creation of more jobs for the poor and unemployed.

McGovern says he's taking the "high road" in the campaign and Mr. Nixon is on the "low road." But the Democratic candidate is making new charges every day and seldom backs up any of them with specifics.

Instead, he indulges in name-calling, epithets and character assassination, including, on at least three occasions, making comparisons between President Nixon and Adolf Hitler. So who's following the low road in this campaign?

McGovern's major problem is that he won the nomination by appealing to the New Left and then belatedly discovered it is only a minority inside the Democratic Party. So now he waffles back and forth in an effort to please both his New Left backers and the regular Democrats who have been deserting his cause.

Yes, the Democratic nominee ought to go on national TV to clarify his views—but don't expect him to do so. He can't do it without losing support either from the New Left, or the traditional Democrats whose views on many issues are incompatible.

WE CANNOT TOLERATE GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF TV

HON. JOHN J. RHODES

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, in his usual incisive way, Mr. Eugene C. Pulliam, publisher of the Arizona Republic and the Phoenix Gazette, in an editorial entitled "We Can't Tolerate Government Control of TV," which appeared in the Republic of October 1, has put his finger on a very real problem facing our Nation. I thought Members of the House and Senate should have the opportunity to read this important editorial and I am pleased, therefore, to insert it in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The editorial follows:

WE CAN'T TOLERATE GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF TV

Unless the Congress of the United States takes decisive action to halt it, the total takeover of U.S. radio and television by the government will be finalized within the next few years. There will be but one radio and TV system. It will be operated, censored, programmed—in short, completely dominated—by an elite group of Washington bureaucrats.

Television cannot fight this battle alone because it has one hand tied already by severe governmental restrictions and the power to put TV completely out of business. So it is up to the newspapers to lead this fight and to make every American realize that his own individual freedom is in danger as it never has been before. Do we want a dictatorship of TV or do we want to preserve our system of free enterprise in the communications industry?

A spate of government rulings is eroding the economic base of American journalism. The American communications industry is struggling for its very survival in a web of government regulations. None of these regulations is a decree. None has ever been presented to Congress. Nevertheless they have the full force and effect of law.

In a recent ruling by the District of Columbia Court of Appeals the judge's deci-

sion said that commercials for big automobiles can be answered by anti-big automobile advertising lambasting the big ones for creating pollution; and the station to which the complaint is made must carry the "anti" comment free of charge, giving it the same amount of time as was used in the paid advertisement of the big car. The same court ruled that no TV station can refuse to accept free controversial advertising. These rulings are part of the so-called "fairness doctrine."

The Federal Communications Commission is now deliberating a plan to require all TV outlets to spend two hours a day broadcasting programs, specifically for children, without charge. It is obvious that if this idea is put into effect there will be virtually no limit to the demands of special interests insisting on free TV time.

Pressure groups are demanding that licenses be taken away from stations that don't match up with their ideological position. Nation's Business reports that "petitions to deny license renewals are being filed with the FCC in behalf of Negroes, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, Indians, Orientals, Gay Liberation, Women's Lib and various other groups and causes." Nation's Business predicted that TV probably is a dying industry because of FCC restrictions.

The results of all this will be the destruction of the American system of television. It will automatically pave the way for government operation of all TV and radio stations. This is exactly what the bureaucrats in Washington are hell-bent on accomplishing.

Dean Burch is chairman of the Federal Communications Commission. He believes in the Constitution and free enterprise but is outvoted by the holdover members of the Commission who have become ambitious bureaucrats.

One member of the FCC has suggested that the media be made legally liable for alleged harmful effects from the use of products advertised on a TV station. It was suggested that the same rule should apply to newspapers, should there be any harmful effects from the use of products advertised by them.

Probably the most inconsistent of all FCC rulings is that which concerns cigarette advertising. The Federal government spends between 600 and 800 million dollars a year to promote and sell tobacco. It subsidizes tobacco growers to the tune of at least 400 million dollars a year. Yet the government prohibits the advertising on TV of cigarettes. If tobacco is harmful, then the growth and manufacture of tobacco should be prohibited by law. But so long as the government itself encourages the growth and development and sale of tobacco, it certainly has no business telling manufacturer and TV stations they cannot advertise tobacco. This is only one more instance of how powerful the Washington bureaucrats have become.

The so-called "fairness doctrine" has nothing whatever to do with fairness, but it has everything to do with the power of government to harass people whose opinions the bureaucrats don't like.

Compounding the problem of bureaucratic bias is the history of "public broadcasting" which operates by virtue of millions of dollars of taxpayers' money but which regularly tends to favor the radical, the socialist, the activist element in this country. President Nixon has wisely vetoed a request for a large increase for "public broadcasting," but this is only a partial answer. The real issue here is that the taxpayer should not be obliged to subsidize any sort of one-sided opinion. The "public broadcasting" system to which you listen is financed by government subsidies. Hundreds of programs have been broadcast which not only assailed the administration but were actually anti-American in content. Yet you, the taxpayers, are paying the bill for this.

To be sure there are thousands of capable, honest and dedicated men and women in government service, but they are dominated by the ambitious bureaucratic leaders who can make life miserable for any one of them who opposes the bureaucratic line. These men and women cannot be fired, but they can be shunted from department to department and be passed over for promotion. Consequently they remain silent and "go along."

Concerned Americans who oppose government ownership of the communications system should demand corrective action by Congress. All efforts to impose government controls on American TV and the American press should be resisted. There is absolutely no excuse for anti-business and anti-free-dom bureaucrats to be allowed to use the medium of "public broadcasting"—paid for by the public—as a weapon to destroy TV and the free press. One of the wisest of American statesmen long ago said, "Government is always the enemy of the people, never the friend."

What is happening to TV and the American press is chilling proof that property rights and human rights cannot be separated and that where bureaucrats control the first they have the power to destroy the second.

If freedom and liberty are to survive in this country the Federal bureaucrats must be deprived of their self-assumed power over the economy. The Congress should deny bureaucrats the right of tenure which gives them a lifetime job. They never run for office. They are never elected. They never can be fired—even by the President of the United States—except for moral misconduct. Every country which has ever succumbed to the dictates of a Federal bureaucracy has either perished or been taken over by tyrannical dictators.

What can you do? You can write your candidate for Congress immediately and ask him to pledge himself to vote against any further intrusion by the FCC into the American economy. Under no circumstances should the rules and regulations of the FCC be given the force of law without the consent of Congress.

The American people must understand that their individual freedom—and especially their right of free expression, which is the fundamental right of all liberty—is at stake and only affirmative action by the Congress will stop the bureaucrats.

The United States is the greatest and best country in the world and she is the greatest and the best only because she is free.

EUGENE C. PULLIAM,

Publisher, Phoenix Republic and Gazette Indianapolis Star and News.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Mr. Pulliam and no financial interest directly or indirectly in any TV or radio station or system.

FOREIGN TRADE

HON. PAUL FINDLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, one of the most dynamic changes in foreign policy in the last 2 years, and one which holds significant promise for Illinois agriculture, has been in the area of foreign trade. American farmers are finding new markets all over the world. In every possible way, I am trying to help.

In February 1971, I received the personal assurance from West German Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl that the

Common Market would not impose a tax harmful to U.S. soybean exports.

In October, the United States became embroiled in a controversy over textile imports from Japan, at that time the only billion-dollar-a-year customer for our ag products. I warned the administration:

If we force Japan to bow to textile quotas, the American farmer, already hurt by depressed grain prices, could suffer lost markets.

The most significant developments have been in East-West trade. President Nixon called for passage of my Romanian Trade Relations Act, and the State Department is currently reviewing our trade policy toward all Eastern European countries and the Soviet Union. Next year, hopefully, Congress will end tariff discrimination against these countries, as called for in my comprehensive East-West Trade Relations Act. Already the embargo against China has been ended and the sale of U.S. grain begun.

MISSIONS TO MOSCOW

Twice this year, I have knocked on the Kremlin door to persuade the Soviets to buy U.S. agricultural products.

My soybean mission to Moscow in January resulted from an invitation from the Soviet Minister of Agriculture, Vladimir Matskevich. Armed with a case of sample soybean food products, I called on several prominent Soviet agriculture and foreign trade officials, and also took part in a luncheon where soybeans were served as the vegetable dish.

Seven months to the day after my mission, the Soviets purchased 1 million tons—worth \$100 million—of U.S. soybeans.

Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie later asked me to head the Illinois Agricultural Trade Mission to Moscow, which has just now returned. As a gift from the people of Illinois to the people of the Soviet Union, we took with us the prize winning barrow hog, "Ambassador", from the Illinois State Fair.

In addition to seeing Matskevich once again, I also met with Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai S. Patolichev. This time, my purpose was to persuade the Soviets to buy Illinois grains and livestock in addition to soybeans. Russians eat much less meat than Americans, and the Soviet Government has just started to build its livestock herds in order to increase meat consumption. That means that they must buy not only animals, but also animal feed. The Russian harvest failure this year adds to their need for feed grains and wheat.

Our reception was cordial, and the outlook for expanded trade promising.

WINNER OF MISSISSIPPI'S
MAGNOLIA CROSS

Hon. G. V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that one of my constituents

has been chosen as the recipient of Mississippi's highest decoration, the Magnolia Cross. Sp4c. Modis A. Smiley of Philadelphia and a member of the Mississippi National Guard was awarded the medal for his heroic efforts in pulling three people from a burning car following an automobile accident and saving their lives. I am truly honored to represent Specialist Smiley and commend him for his valiant actions without thought of danger to himself. He is a credit to the National Guard and the people of Mississippi. The article describing Specialist Smiley's actions, which appeared in his hometown newspaper, the Neshoba Democrat, is as follows:

MODIS SMILEY RECEIVES STATE'S HIGHEST AWARD

Spec. 4 Modis A. Smiley of Philadelphia Monday became the first black Mississippi National Guardsman to receive the state's Magnolia Cross award and he is believed to be the first to get the medal for an act of valor.

Gov. William L. Waller was joined by Maj. Gen. E. A. Beby Turnage, the adjutant general of Mississippi, for the presentation during ceremonies at the capitol.

Smiley, a veteran of the Korean War, was honored for rescuing three persons from a burning automobile following a two-car collision on Aug. 12 south of Philadelphia. The man in the other car who perished after Smiley tried in vain to get him out, was one of his fellow Guardsmen.

Smiley, an employee of Wells Lamont Corp. in Philadelphia, also pastors the Bakley Avenue Church of Christ in Philadelphia. As a member of Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 298th Composite Battalion, he serves as the chaplain's assistant.

The citation accompanying the medal stated that Smiley arrived on the wreck scene almost immediately after the accident. Without regard to his personal safety, he pulled Jesse Hardy Jr. and his two daughters, Robin, 15, and Brenda, 24, from the flames just before the gasoline tank exploded engulfing both cars.

Awards are not new to Smiley. He holds the Korean Service Medal with three bronze stars, the United Nations Service Medal, and National Defense Service Medal. He joined the Mississippi National Guard in 1970. He and his wife, Patsy Ruth, have four sons, Ralph, Moses, Carl and James, and a daughter, Carylin.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Smiley, reside at Rt. 2, DeKalb.

TIM SOWELL CONDEMNS THE OLYMPIC GAMES

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, as witness to the recent Olympic travesty, I was outraged and appalled by the tragic events which transformed the games into a horrifying nightmare.

From the senseless killings of the 14 Israeli hostages to the expulsion of brothers Vince Matthews and Wayne Collette, and the Pakistani soccer team, the games have transgressed the realm of friendly competition to a political battlefield for the world's social ills and horrors—murder, discrimination, and barbarism, and so forth. The International

Olympic Committee and the media continually ignored the atrocities by reporting the games in its traditionally festive spirit.

For the benefit of my colleagues, I want to place in the RECORD, an article by Mr. Tim Sowell, Jr., which appeared in the September 14 issue of the California Voice, a paper noted for its liberal and impartial factual reportings of today's relevant issues. I would like to commend Mr. Sowell for his incisive commentary and "for telling it like it is."

The article follows:

FROM SOWELL TO SOUL

(By Tim Sowell, Jr.)

Whether or not Avery Brundage, Howard Cosell or anyone else likes it, the Olympic Games have become—maybe always have been—one of the best occasions through which world political sentiment can be measured in regards to the issues of the day. The officials of world government and the officials of the Olympic Committee have recognized this, and as long as they do all the political maneuvering, it's A-ok.

But now that some of the pawns of this cold war maneuvering—the athletes—have begun showing their awareness and attitudes we get this holier-than-thou flap about the Olympic spirit and tradition. A bunch of bunk!

The selection of judges and officials for the Games, their assignments to particular events, the decisions they render—all involve political considerations. This fear, hate and ignorance which heads of state promote when it comes to the people and politics of other nations certainly takes its toll on impartiality in the Games. And, finally, if the communications media people of other countries handle their assignments as pietistical patriots, as we have experienced in this country, then there can be little hope that the world sees the Olympics as anything but an extension of the political insanity which grips the world.

When Vince Matthews and Wayne Collette strolled to the platform to receive their medals for coming out on top of the world in the 400 meter dash, all of those forces were at play. And, in addition, the ghastly incident which left 16 persons dead and the Games in chaos, was sapping the emotional stability of fans and officials alike.

If they had been almost any other athletes the awards ceremony would have gone as usual, with the recipients being proud to have won for their country and proud to honor their flag and anthem. But for these two Black men, and many others, who live in the United States, there is much in the history and present course of events in this country that justifies the mixed feelings they must have had while standing before the world.

The indifference displaced by Matthews and Collette while Francis Scott Key's hawkish composition was played was mild compared to what they could have done, what many people would liked to have seen them do. Although their action brought proud visions of the clenched fist demonstrations of Carlos and Smith (John and Tommie) to many minds, it was not of that variety (contrived) nor that strong.

It may have reflected an internalization of the ideals put forth by Carlos, Smith, et al in 1968, and by many Blacks before and since that day in Mexico City: That America has failed (if she/he ever tried) to recognize and understand the nightmarish conditions imposed upon Blacks while she/he goes flaunting the "American Dream" fairy tale before the world, and that many of us will not live a lie by behaving in a manner which will falsely lead others to think we have been included in the "Dream."

In 1968 when the female athlete from Czechoslovakia turned away while the Russian song and colors were being honored few if any negative words were spoken. After all, those bad Russians had done a mean thing to the Czechs, hadn't they? And while there wasn't a great deal of difference between that incident and this latest one, the action of the Olympic Committee shows an extreme inconsistency.

The expulsion of Matthews and Collette from the Games showed that a majority of the members of the Olympic Committee either have little or no compassion for Blacks in this country or little understanding of what it is really like to live Black in the U.S.A. surrounded by white hostilities. If that decision is widely favorable around the world then it means Washington has done an effective job in convincing people that Blacks are quite happy with their lot in the U.S. and that brothers like Matthews and Collette are out of step.

VIEWS OF CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL COUNCIL

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, an organization which consistently speaks in a strong voice for the captive peoples in Eastern Europe, and especially for the people in Czechoslovakia, is the Czechoslovak National Council.

On September 15, they submitted to the President a letter of recommendations for proper positions to be taken by the American participants in the forthcoming Conference on European Security and Cooperation. This letter, I believe, contains very pertinent and sound suggestions. Recognizing this interest that the Members of Congress have in the efforts the President has made to achieve peace throughout the world, I insert the letter into the RECORD at this point.

CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL COUNCIL

OF AMERICA,

Gicero, Ill., September 15, 1972.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: We all know and applaud your quest for a generation of peace. The proposed Conference on European Security and Cooperation seems to be a possible path leading in this direction. We consider it the duty of every citizen to assist you in your quest for peace. Thus, the Czechoslovak National Council of America, speaking on behalf of Americans of Czech and Slovak descent, submits the following for your consideration:

We believe that the position taken by the American delegation, and indeed all western delegations at the onset of the Conference should be to insist on the

(1) Withdrawal of all Soviet military and police units and Soviet advisers from all occupied nations west of the Soviet Union proper.

(2) Neutralization of the same area and the establishment of a nuclear free zone, both under international guarantees;

(3) Free elections under international control.

The establishment of such a cordon sanitaire would tend to

Eliminate the danger of inadvertent confrontation between the armed forces of the two atomic super-powers.

Mitigate the fears of Western Europe concerning further military penetration of the Soviet Union into Western Europe;

Curtail alleged suspicion on the part of the Soviet Union of Western aggressive intentions and German revanchism;

Increase the chances for an agreed balanced reduction of the armed forces of the East and West;

Make possible the organization of a viable economic community comparable to EEC (Common Market);

Meet the requirement of self-determination, political independence and territorial integrity of the supposedly sovereign nations living between the Soviet Union and non-Communist Western Europe, stipulated by the United Nations Charter;

Satisfy the wish of the people concerned who have manifested on many occasions their desire for neutrality, such as enjoyed by Austria since 1955.

The achievement of these goals would increase the likelihood of lasting stability, peace and security in all of Europe.

The eagerness now manifested by the Soviet Union to conclude a European security pact leads one to believe that the pressure of circumstances, the unreliability of the satellite armies, the discontent of the satellite people, as well as the good will of the United States might produce an unprecedented degree of willingness on the part of the Soviet Union to agree to these demands.

Very respectfully yours,

Prof. VRATISLAV BUSEK,

President.

Prof. FRANCIS SCHWARZENBERG,

Vice-President.

Dr. MIKULAS FERJENCIK,

Acting Vice-President.

REPORT FROM CONGRESS

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, there follows below the text of my report from Congress for October. The absentee ballot request forms referred to were for Los Angeles and Orange Counties and were printed in this RECORD previously on May 22, at page 18333, and which are hereby updated by reference to the November 7 general election and specifying the first and last days of acceptance for mailing as September 8 and October 31, respectively:

REPORT

DEAR FRIENDS: Over the years this Report from Congress has posted you on events in Washington, my work and my views. It has stimulated many of you to participate in government and express your ideas to me. Here's hoping that trend continues. *Inputs by all of us in our own ways are vital to representative government.* That's what orders and reorders national priorities. Example 5 years ago we spent 45% of the federal budget on defense and 34% on human needs. *Today those percentages are reversed!*

ADJOURN

After Congress leaves Washington in mid-October it may come back for a rump session after the Election. Many Congressmen are anxious to be on the campaign trail. *Meanwhile they must do the job for which they were elected last time—representing constituents in Washington.* But towards weekends it's now hard to do much with so many Members home campaigning. My own attendance record is about 85%, with most

absences due to conflicting official duties on the Interior and Joint Atomic Committees.

ECOLOGY

I give my sincere thanks to the many local citizens and organizations who expressed their views and supported my bill to create the Seal Beach National Wildlife Refuge. *because we were all working toward a common goal, we were able to get this legislation passed and signed by the President in almost record time.* We are now assured that this ecologically unique area will be protected for all time. Recently I've introduced legislation to create the San Joaquin Wilderness Area in the Sierras where, as with the Wildlife Refuge area, the road-builders want to carve the unnecessary Trans-Sierra Highway through an unspoiled area. *We'll try to block that one, too.*

CRIME

One of the major efforts of President Nixon and the Congress over the last four years has been anti-crime legislation. Tough new laws have been aimed at drug pushers, organized crime, overburdened courts and other factors contributing to our soaring crime rate. I am encouraged with the results of these new laws. *The national crime rate increase has dropped to only 1%—the lowest in 10 years.* Half the major U.S. cities have experienced net crime decreases. And the Washington, D.C. crime rate has been cut in half since 1969. There's still much room for improvement, but at least we're making progress toward a return to law and order.

ECONOMY

The same goes for the economic picture. *For the first time since 1965, workers' raises are not being gulped up by inflation.* Unemployment is still too high, but the employment trend is now up instead of down, a remarkable fact in light of 500,000 Vietnam GI's returning to the labor market. *Here in the 32nd District, the award of the Space Shuttle contract will mean 1600 new jobs at North American Rockwell's Seal Beach plant.* McDonnell-Douglas will play a key subcontracting role in Long Beach. In recent months, I've been involved in efforts to generate new business and employment for small business aerospace subcontractors, and my maneuver to kill a "rider" costing Long Beach Navy Yard jobs also was successful.

DEFENSE

At the Munich Olympic Games, there was an object lesson for all of us. Time and time again, we saw judges and officials from the Communist bloc countries sticking it to Uncle Sam. *To one degree or another, they will do the same thing diplomatically or militarily if given a chance.* Detente is one thing, but we must never become weak.

Cordially,

CRAIG.

P.S.—As in the past years, an absentee ballot request form is printed on the reverse side for your convenience. If you will be home and voting in your precinct on Election Day, Nov. 7, please pass it on to someone who may need it.

A. H. GALLOWAY OF R. J. REYNOLDS INDUSTRIES

HON. WILMER MIZELL

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. MIZELL. Mr. Speaker, in the September issue of North Carolina, a magazine of business, government, and public affairs, there appears an excellent profile of one of the Nation's finest business leaders—Mr. A. H. Galloway, chairman

and chief executive officer of R. J. Reynolds Industries.

Mr. Galloway has distinguished himself not only as an outstanding member of the business community, but as a valuable and active citizen of his native community, Winston-Salem, N.C., the major city of the Fifth Congressional District, which I am honored to represent.

The article in North Carolina is informative; it is interesting; and it is well worth the reading. At this point I insert the text of the article in the RECORD and invite my colleagues' attention to it:

A. H. GALLOWAY OF R. J. REYNOLDS INDUSTRIES

On the summer day in 1970 that Alex Galloway was elected as chairman and chief executive officer of the newly created R. J. Reynolds Industries, Inc., he attended the weekly meeting of the Winston-Salem Rotary Club.

After the meeting Mr. Galloway forgot to remove his member identification badge. He walked back upstreet to the Reynolds Building and into the lobby, unaware of the accompanying badge. A secretary, noting the name prominently displayed on his lapel, told him jokingly: "Mr. Galloway, you don't need to wear that badge just because you got promoted. We all know you."

Indeed they do. Alexander Henderson Galloway has spent his entire professional life with R. J. Reynolds, beginning just out of the University of North Carolina in 1929. He is a Winston-Salem native, well-born and well-bred, a nephew of Bowman and James Gray, the brothers who were among the leaders of the company after the death of founder R. J. Reynolds, and a cousin of Bowman Gray, Jr., who was the tobacco company's board chairman for several years prior to his death in 1969.

Although no relation to the founding Reynolds clan (the only blood relative now active on the company's executive level is William Reynolds Lybrook), Mr. Galloway grew up as a neighbor and playmate of Josh Reynolds' four children; Reynolds Tobacco was an important part of his life from childhood onward.

Chairman Galloway's business residence is a spacious but by no means tremendous office on the Reynolds Building's 10th floor. The office is free of ostentatious trappings, reflecting the personality of the man himself: warm and courteous, tempered by a subtle touch of patrician restraint, containing a natural dignity which is neither formidable nor stuffy.

Some of his friends describe Alex Galloway as the most even-tempered business executive of their acquaintance. "I never saw him bless anybody out but once," says a close associate. "When he did, it was done in a quiet voice and was over in a hurry. But the object of Alex's temper was well aware that he'd better not make the same mistake again."

Like many of Reynolds' veteran executives Mr. Galloway smokes a steady succession of Camels, working in an occasional Salem. He talks with a hint of nostalgia of the days when Camel was the only cigarette which R. J. Reynolds made and sold, and which was smoked by more Americans than any other. Those were the days when Alex Galloway was sitting on an old-fashioned high stool in the company's accounting department, and later pounding the Manhattan pavements between New York banks in search of cash to finance Reynolds' vast summer-fall purchases of tobacco on hundreds of warehouse floors.

Today the R. J. Reynolds world over which Alex Galloway presides has a new landscape. Tobacco remains the chief income producer with about 72 per cent of total revenues. Camels are still made and sold, but Winstons, introduced in the early Fifties with their famous ungrammatical slogans, are now

smoked by more Americans than any other cigarette. And the names of such Reynolds brands as Salem, Doral and Vantage would fall strangely upon the ears of the company's founder.

What might sound even more strange to Josh Reynolds would be a listing of the other businesses engaged in by the company bearing his name: prepared foods, containerized shipping, packaging and wrapping materials, oil and steamships. Just turned two years old is R. J. Reynolds Industries, the parent company of all those enterprises including R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, a business child whose age exceeds that of its parent by 96 years.

By the time Reynolds launched its program of diversification in the Fifties Mr. Galloway was the company's chief financial officer and very much involved in the plans for acquiring non-tobacco businesses. He disclaims any prescience by himself or the Reynolds officials at the time over the tobacco-health scare that would break across the nation a few years later. The diversification movement was not launched as a means of avoiding possible disaster to the tobacco industry.

"It happened that tobacco had become a slow-growth industry—its rise in consumption pretty well locked into the rise in population," he says. "We had funds to invest in new consumer enterprises and we simply considered it good business and an obligation to our stockholders to do so."

By the late 1960's Reynolds had acquired Hawaiian Punch, Chun King Foods, College Inn Foods and Filmco Packaging. Sea-Land Service, the first and foremost containerized shipping line created by former Winston-Salem resident (and close friend of Alex Galloway) Malcom McLean, moved into the Reynolds family in 1969. In 1970 Reynolds acquired control of American Independent Oil Company which operates in the oil-rich Middle East. By 1970 when the holding company was formed tobacco was but one of many ventures bearing the R. J. Reynolds name. And the diversification seemed inevitably destined to broaden.

But 1971 brought some setbacks. The Justice Department finally had its way and its antitrust action against Reynolds forced the sale of Penick & Ford, a corn wet milling and potato starch business acquired in 1965. Then a Maritime Commission examiner blocked Reynolds' plans to acquire a fleet of container ships owned by United States Lines for use in the Sea-Land operation. Finally, the devastating West and East Coast dock strikes last year drove down Sea-Land's and RJR's revenues.

In spite of those misfortunes RJR Industries finished the year with new records in sales and revenues of more than \$2.5 billion and net earnings which were 12 per cent above those of the previous year. And neither the above-mentioned difficulties—nor the voices of Reynolds critics who deplored the moves into transportation and oil—have discouraged Mr. Galloway and the executive echelon at RJR from seeking further growth and diversification.

"We're always on the lookout for further growth opportunities," he asserts. "Of course there's no lack of opportunities to acquire new companies, but you don't just rush out and buy any firm that might be for sale. We have a diversification committee and staff who spend a lot of time examining possible acquisitions. One of the principal criteria is whether a company we might be looking at has good management—not only to give proper direction to the business if we should acquire it, but also to add to the pool of managerial talent which we can draw on for the entire Reynolds operation."

Does R. J. Reynolds Industries hope to make other significant acquisitions in the non-consumer business area? "I wouldn't rule out the possibility at all," Mr. Galloway answers.

In Fortune Magazine's 1971 rankings of the nation's 500 largest industrials RJR Industries held the 59th spot—down one place from 1970. Except for the dock strike and the divestiture of Penick & Ford, Reynolds would no doubt have ranked several notches higher last year. Nevertheless, it remains the largest North Carolina-based corporation (Burlington Industries, the national runner-up, finished in 65th spot).

Winston-Salem native Alex Galloway pays due respect to his home state. "I've never seen a state in which I would rather live or do business," he offers. "We have had good and honest state government for the most part and a generally beneficial business climate over the years and I hope it never changes."

The son of an insurance executive, Alexander Galloway was born in 1907. He attended the Winston-Salem public schools and Woodberry Forest School in Virginia. He graduated from UNC-Chapel Hill in 1929 with a Phi Beta Kappa key and an A.B. degree. For a while after finishing school he debated between job offers from a large New York bank and from R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, settling finally on the latter. Although his uncle, Bowman Gray, was president of the company at the time, Mr. Galloway's opening position on the corporate ladder was atop that high stool as a clerk in the accounting department. He took naturally to the financial end of the business and in 1937 he became assistant treasurer. His next promotion came in 1951 when he was made treasurer and elected to membership on the board of directors. In 1955 he was elected a vice president, became president in 1960, president and chairman of the executive committee in 1962 and chief executive officer in 1967—all with the tobacco company; the holding company had not yet been formed.

Plans were already underway for the corporate reorganization in 1969 when R. J. Reynolds Chairman Bowman Gray, Jr., died. The directors agreed to vest the presidency and the chairmanship of the tobacco company temporarily in Mr. Galloway; he held both posts until the following year when RJR Industries came into being and he became its chairman and chief executive officer.

No corporate leader has to go out looking for problems, especially the leader of a corporation whose principal business is tobacco. Among many others, Mr. Galloway mentions the federal price restrictions which require an agribusiness like Reynolds tobacco to hold down increases in the prices of its manufactured product while seeking to acquire its raw material in a market where the prices have no ceiling. Tobacco on the warehouse floors of all the bright leaf markets is selling at record high prices this year; Reynolds and the other buyers have to pay the going rate without the freedom to pass along all the increased production costs to the consumer.

While describing that dilemma Mr. Galloway is quick to add that R. J. Reynolds, a century-old patron of the tobacco farmer, is keenly aware of his problems and of the need to maintain tobacco farming as a means of livelihood for thousands of people—and, needless, to say, for the tobacco manufacturers.

Despite all the years of government campaigns against tobacco—campaigns which Mr. Galloway describes as "largely politically motivated"—cigarette sales continue to gain ground. Even the heavy blow of banishing cigarette advertising from the airwaves has not halted the climb in sales.

"Of course there's no way of knowing how much more sales might have gone up if we had been allowed to continue radio-TV advertising," he points out. He prophesies a good future for tobacco, barring some sort of outright government ban or federal-state-local cigarette taxes which rise to the point

at which smoking will become prohibitively expensive.

"I think it is a disgraceful thing that cigarette taxes are now so high in New York City that one out of three packs coming in there finds its way into the underworld," he observes. "It's a pity that a product which no one has conclusively proved harmful to human health is so heavily taxed that it now provides a good business for smugglers."

As a parting observation on tobacco's vicissitudes Mr. Galloway notes a couple of ironies with regard to the government's war against the plant: the schizophrenic policy of damning the product on one hand and supporting its cultivation economically with price supports on the other; and the fact that government's investment in smoking-health research is less than the amount the tobacco industry itself has spent in seeking answers to the controversy.

Mrs. Galloway is the former Martha Erckman of Hendersonville. They have three sons: A. H., Jr., who is in the securities business in Winston-Salem; James, who works in real estate there; and Robert, who is the golf professional at Lake Norman's Westport Country Club. Playing as Bobby Galloway, he followed the PGA tour as a tournament competitor for several months a few years ago. Mr. Galloway was himself a dedicated golfer until a back problem forced him off the fairways except for an occasional game. Swimming is now his principal exercise. He has held membership in the Augusta National Golf Club for several years and a photograph of the late President Eisenhower, a frequent player on the Augusta course, hangs on an office wall. Whenever they can, Mr. and Mrs. Galloway spend their summer weekends at a family cottage at Roaring Gap.

Business and civic-charitable affiliations are predictably numerous for Alex Galloway. In addition to his chairmanship of RJR Industries, he is a director of three Reynolds affiliates: Reynolds Tobacco, American Independent Oil Company (Aminoil) and McLean Industries, Inc. (Sea-Land Service). He also serves on the board of directors of Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, N.A., and its parent company, The Wachovia Corporation. He's a director of Piedmont Aviation, Inc., and Allendale Mutual Insurance Company of Providence, R.I.

In the public area, Mr. Galloway sits on the executive committee of the Medical Foundation of North Carolina. He is a past president and now vice president of the North Carolina Traffic Safety Council (highway safety is one of his consuming interests); he serves as a vice president, director, and member of the executive committee, Business Foundation of North Carolina. He is a member of the Governor's Council for Economic Development; a trustee of the North Carolina Foundation of Church-Related Colleges; a member of the North Carolina Advisory Committee on Public Education; a founding member of the National Business Committee for the Arts; a director of the Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc.; and he serves on the National Industrial Pollution Control Council of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Mr. Galloway describes as one of the most challenging of his current non-business duties his membership on the President's Business Council in Washington, a panel of businessmen serving the government in advisory roles. Mr. Galloway also serves as a director of the Research Triangle Foundation.

On the local level Mr. Galloway is a Trustee of Old Salem, Inc., and a past president of the Winston-Salem YMCA and Rotary Club. He has worked actively with the Community Chest and its successor organization, the United Fund and is a former president of the local Community Chest. The Galloway's church is St. Paul's Episcopal.

"Alex is so quiet and unassuming that if

you met him on the street without knowing who he was you'd probably never guess he headed one of the country's biggest corporations," says a friend.

"He's kind of a soft touch for any sort of hard-luck story. And above all, he's a real gentleman."

EMIGRATION OF SOVIET JEWS

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, it has only been a few weeks since I spoke here on the House floor in condemnation of increased exit fees which the Soviet Union has imposed upon prospective emigrants. This new schedule of fees, as we all know, is aimed mainly at Jews wishing to leave the Soviet Union, and the fees range from \$5,000 to \$37,000 depending on the prospective emigrants' level of education.

The Soviets call this an educational reimbursement, but in reality it can be regarded as nothing less than extortion. This most recent Soviet injustice comes in the midst of increased American-Russian trade activity. Perhaps the Soviets are convinced we will not let human rights stand in the way of making a few dollars in wheat and other trade deals.

The Congress of the United States must make it unmistakably clear that we value human rights—including the right of emigration—more than the dollars we stand to make as a result of these new trade deals.

We have successfully existed without trading with the Soviet Union for decades. We can certainly wait a little longer and insist upon some standards of human decency on the part of those with whom we intend to trade in the future. I, for one, can never condone a governmental policy of extortion for human freedom, and the time has arrived to draw the line on this moral question. A nation which demands extortion for human beings must not be rewarded with increased trade, increased credit, or any of the other amenities involved in international trade and investment financing.

It is my feeling that so long as the Soviets insist on these new and exorbitant exit fees, the United States must withhold favored nation status as far as trading is concerned. It is our moral responsibility to use all the power that we possess to influence the Soviet Government to stop its reprehensible policy of harassment and persecution against the Soviet Jews who wish to leave the U.S.S.R.

Consequently, a few days ago I joined many of my colleagues in introducing a resolution expressing the sense of the Congress urging suspension of trade with the Soviet Union until such time as that country does away with its arbitrary and discriminatory methods of limiting the right of emigration. The text of my resolution follows:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 1315

Expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the foreign economic policy of

the United States in connection with its relations with the Soviet Union and any other country which uses arbitrary and discriminatory methods to limit the right of emigration, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is the sense of the Congress that the President should suspend all steps taken or contemplated to expand trade and other economic activities with the Soviet Union, and with any other country which uses arbitrary and discriminatory methods to limit the right of emigration, until the President determines that the Soviet Union, or such other country, as the case may be, is no longer using such methods to limit emigration.

Sec. 2. The President shall report to the Congress, not later than thirty days after the date of enactment of this joint resolution and at least annually hereafter, on steps he has taken to carry out the first section of this joint resolution.

HANOI GETS JETS FROM PEKING

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, now that we have induced the Soviets to slow down their anti-Americanism in trade for more American business, Red China is now supplying the Soviet MIG fighters to the North Vietnamese forces.

Ironically, as the Red Chinese are delivering military aircraft to the Communist forces killing our Vietnamese and Korean allies as well as American men, we are selling the Chinese 10 Boeing commercial jet airliners.

A related newsclipping is following:

[From the Sunday Star and Daily News, Oct. 1, 1972]

HANOI GETS JETS FROM PEKING

(By Henry S. Bradsher)

SAIGON.—About one dozen MIG 19 jet fighter planes were delivered by China to North Vietnam early last week. At the time Hanoi was down to fewer than two dozen jet fighters and was losing them in dogfights with American attacking aircraft at such a rate that they would have been out within two weeks.

The fact that China came through with help at a time when the flow of Soviet aid has been greatly reduced by the U.S. blockade of North Vietnam emphasizes the increased importance of Peking to Hanoi.

China has since 1965 supplied mostly light weapons and bulk civilian goods to North Vietnam while the Soviet Union provided sophisticated heavy weaponry and technical goods. But now with roles shifting, the blockade is only one reason.

Another, perhaps equally important, is the change in attitudes of the two big Communist powers toward the Vietnam war. There are a number of indications that Peking is more willing to see it continue indefinitely than Moscow.

The situation as viewed by analysts here is complex.

The Soviets are continuing to provide some aid to North Vietnam and seem unlikely to want to push Hanoi very hard toward a settlement which leaders there find unacceptable or less than they had hoped for. And the Chinese probably do not care to see the war continue at the intensive level of last spring's North Vietnamese offensive. But the increased willingness of Peking to

provide heavy equipment for major North Vietnamese army actions rather than just light weapons for guerrilla-style warfare is a shift in support. At the time the offensive began last spring there was a widespread assumption that the Soviet Union had sent North Vietnam all kinds of heavy equipment which gave it a new character of frontal warfare. The arms included 130-mm. heavy artillery, heavier and with longer range than the Communists had previously used in Vietnam, and medium tanks in significant numbers.

Close examination by intelligent experts has revealed, however, that many of the heavy artillery pieces were a Chinese-made variation of the Soviet T54 tanks and what had been reported originally as Soviet T54 tanks turned out when experts climbed inside to be almost identical to Chinese T59s.

Since such equipment had begun moving into position long before the offensive perhaps as much as a year or more earlier for use of tanks in the Saigon area the Chinese obviously had been playing a heavy equipment role for a long time.

China has over the years also provided jet fighters to North Vietnam. The MIG 19s which China now is making at a rate of 450 a year is a modified copy of a Soviet design. The Soviets have provided later and better MIG 21s to Hanoi. But the North has been running out of them. Delivery of planes early last week was a Chinese effort to keep the North Vietnamese air defenses viable.

China has also provided North Vietnamese with Chinese produced copies of Soviet bombers. These are stationed in Southern China to protect them from U.S. air raids and not been used against South Vietnam.

Immediately after President Nixon declared Naval closure of North Vietnamese ports on May 8 there were signs of tension between China and the Soviet Union on how to get Soviet aid through to North Vietnam. But by July 9 transshipment agreement apparently had been reached for rail movements across China.

In addition, Soviet tankers have been discharging petroleum products at Shanghai and other Chinese ports.

Analysts here guess that Chinese are sending their own petroleum to Hanoi on a flexible pipeline which has defied American bombers knockout efforts. But Russia provides some of this by replenishing Chinese supplies. In any event, North Vietnam's petroleum needs are less than 5 percent of China's production so there is no great strain in providing it.

Hanoi has been worried ever since Dr. Henry Kissinger's secret trip to China in July, 1971, that both its major Communist allies might put good relations with the United States ahead of helping North Vietnam.

There have been fluctuations in Hanoi's worry since then as first China and then Russia seemed to be moving closer toward U.S. thinking on the world situation.

Nixon is seeking to create "a balance of forces among the big powers and the division of Socialist countries . . . as a shield to give the U.S. complete freedom of action . . ." a leading Hanoi newspaper, Nhan Dan, charged six weeks ago.

When Hanoi's top negotiator Le Duc Tho was en route to Paris recently for his current visit there he stopped in Peking and Moscow. The difference in treatment in the two capitals was noticeable. Hanoi's official news agency reported he met Premier Chou En-lai "in an atmosphere ever beaming with solidarity and fraternal friendship." But in Moscow Le Duc Tho saw only First Deputy Premier Kirill T. Mazurov "in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere".

At the same time top Soviet leaders were talking with Kissinger in Moscow.

North Vietnam still needs Soviet supplies—some are being flown in besides what comes across China—but appears uncertain about

the ardency of Moscow's commitment to an ultimate Communist victory in Indochina.

China, however, seems to be going to greater lengths now, while observing some restraints, to insure that its influence in North Vietnam is not eroded by lack of help.

NEW YORK, CONNECTICUT, AND NEW JERSEY SWING TO THE RIGHT

HON. WILLIAM L. SPRINGER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, a newspaper which has always taken a liberal viewpoint and is nationally known finds it difficult to understand that this country in 1972 is basically conservative or moderate.

There is no doubt the New York Times has had a great influence in the tristate area of New York, Connecticut and New Jersey. It may not be the most widely distributed newspaper but it is influential with many people.

New York is probably one of the most liberal States in the Union. However, the Daniel Yankelovich, Inc., polling service employed by the New York Times finds that two-thirds of New York Staters are conservative or moderate and only 24 percent consider themselves liberal.

The Times itself believes that this represents a continuing swing to the right which was evident in a 1970 Yankelovich survey of the gubernatorial and senatorial election. This swing is having a definite effect on the 1972 presidential election. Four out of five of those surveyed considered President Nixon conservative or moderate and thus in tune with their thinking. In contrast, three out of five considered Senator McGovern either liberal—35 percent—or radical—25 percent. This poll indicates a swing and in some ways will have an effect on the 1972 election.

For those of us who have been watching the polls over the past several years, this swing has been evident in many ways. It was certainly evident in 1970 when Senator BUCKLEY, while running on the conservative line—defeated both the Democratic and Republican candidates.

It is interesting to learn that the principal issues in the country are crime, law and order, drugs, taxes, and unemployment, and these issues are far ahead of such traditional liberal issues as equality and poverty. The issues predominantly in the minds of people are those that directly affect them or their dear ones in everyday life. The electorate has never before voted on issues on which they will have a direct effect. I know my colleagues will be interested in this poll which indicates a trend which many of us have known has been going on for the past 4 to 6 years.

I herewith include the article by Frank Lynn from the New York Times of September 29:

(By Frank Lynn)

Although New York is one of the most liberal states in the union, two-thirds of the New Yorkers interviewed in the latest Presidential campaign survey for The New York Times classified themselves as conservative or moderate.

The survey, by Daniel Yankelovich, Inc., indicated that the conservatives are the predominant group not only in New York but also in the tristate area that includes New Jersey and Connecticut.

Conservatives accounted for 38 per cent of the New Yorkers polled, while 29 per cent classified themselves as moderates. Only 24 per cent considered themselves liberal in a state with a liberal tradition dating back at least 50 years.

The total tristate figures were comparable: conservative, 37 per cent; moderate, 32 per cent, and liberal, 21 per cent. A New York City breakdown was not available.

CANDIDATES ARE RATED

Significantly, four out of five of those surveyed considered President Nixon conservative or moderate and thus in tune with their thinking.

In contrast, three out of five considered Senator George McGovern, the Democratic Presidential candidate, either liberal (35 per cent) or radical (25 per cent). About 19 per cent considered him conservative or moderate, while the remaining 21 per cent did not answer the question.

The questions posed were: "Do you think of yourself as a conservative, moderate, liberal or radical?" and "Do you think of McGovern as conservative, moderate, liberal or radical? And how about Richard Nixon?"

The significance the survey of 670 registered voters by random telephone interviews during the period Aug. 25 to Sept. 12 extends beyond the Presidential election.

It represents a continuation of the swing to the right in the state, which was evident in a 1970 Yankelovich survey of the gubernatorial and senatorial election. At that time, two-thirds of those surveyed rated themselves conservative or moderate, but moderates predominated.

In the 1970 election, Governor Rockefeller, taking the most conservative stance of his political career, was re-elected in a landslide and James L. Buckley, the Conservative party candidate, was elected to the United States Senate.

INFLUENCE ON LEADERS

The continuing rightward shift will inevitably influence political leaders, who will be picking candidates for mayoral, gubernatorial and senatorial elections next year and in 1974.

One of the more powerful of these leaders, Meade H. Esposito, the Brooklyn Democratic chairman, noted in a breakfast interview that the Presidential election results in the state would be reflected in the choice of a mayoral candidate next year.

"Suppose it goes conservative," Mr. Esposito said. "You can't come up with a liberal candidate for Mayor." However, he declined to discuss specific candidates. "Let the electorate speak first," the Brooklyn leader said.

Two prospective mayoral contenders, Representative Edward I. Koch and Assemblyman Albert H. Blumenthal, both liberal Manhattan Democrats, agreed that there had been a shift to the right in the electorate.

"It's based on pure and simple fear—fear for personal safety, economic security ethnic competition for jobs and rising prices," Mr. Blumenthal said. "I haven't seen this kind of fear since the first atomic bomb scare."

Mr. Koch hinted at the current political climate in his own classification of himself as "a liberal with common sense" who

had, for example, opposed a \$6,500 family assistance welfare plan and advocated a scaled down housing project in Forest Hills.

"I'm not an idealogue," said the Congressman, a product of one of the most liberal political clubs in the city, the Village Independent Democrats.

Another mayoral prospect, Representative Herman Badillo, disputed the survey results. "I ran as a liberal in 1969 and I wouldn't change my style," he said. Mr. Badillo finished third in the mayoral primary behind Mario A. Procaccino, a conservative Democrat, and Robert F. Wagner, who ran as a moderate.

Evidence of the conservative drift abounds in the latest Yankelovich survey.

Ten per cent of the New Yorkers polled said they would vote for Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama if he were a candidate—twice his actual percentage in the state four years ago.

Better than half those surveyed answered "very well" or "fairly well" to the question "How do you feel things are going in the country these days—very well, fairly well, pretty badly or very badly?"

Two years ago, only a third of the Yankelovich respondents took this optimistic stance.

DOMESTIC ISSUES IN LEAD

As for "the main issues or problems facing the country today," such domestic problems as crime, law and order, drugs, taxes and unemployment ran far ahead of such traditional liberal issues as equality and poverty.

Only 4 per cent of those polled thought poverty, urban problems and problems of the aged was a main issue or problem and only one per cent rated equality for minorities, civil rights and integration as a main issue or problem.

In contrast, better than two-thirds agreed that they were "totally opposed to busing children for the purpose of achieving racial balance in the schools." A similar number said they were "sick and tired of hearing peo-attack patriotism, morality and other traditional American values."

CONFERENCE ON EQUAL OPPOR- TUNITY FOR WOMEN IN HIGHER EDUCATION

HON. ABNER J. MIKVA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a conference which will be held in New York City on October 25-27, concerning equal opportunity for women in higher education.

The conference has been organized by the Urban Research Corp., of Chicago, and is cosponsored by the American Association of Colleges, Brown University, Oberlin College, the University of California at Berkeley, and the University of Wisconsin.

An outstanding group of speakers and workshop leaders from across the country will be participating in discussions on hiring practices, compensation and benefits, curriculum, child care, and other issues involving the status of women in the field of higher education.

A summary of the schedule for the conference follows:

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR WOMEN—UNIVERSITY AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAMS

October 25-27 at the Hotel Americana, New York City.

Sponsored by Urban Research Corporation in cooperation with American Association of Colleges, Brown University, Oberlin College, University of California at Berkeley, and University of Wisconsin.

University administrators across the country have begun responding to the wide range of demands put forward by feminists to provide equal opportunity for women. From continuing education to promoting women to top administrative posts, these suggestions are seen, in light of the current underutilization of women, as being in the university's self-interest and the public good. Feminist advances aside, a phalanx of laws now require extensive "affirmative action" for women on the part of universities: The Higher Education Bill of 1972, the Equal Pay Act as amended to include professional women, Revised Order 4, the Civil Rights Act of 1972, and the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972. Faced with this wide range of demands and requirements for policy changes, many university administrators feel the need for qualitative information.

To meet this need, Urban Research Corporation will present a national conference in New York drawing together more than 100 resource people who have a track record in university affirmative action.

Small workshops form the core of the conference. During the first afternoon, each participant will be assigned to one of 12 simultaneous workshops to methodically examine the provisions of the equal opportunity laws. Each workshop will be led by a team: a university administrator, a government official, and a feminist, all knowledgeable and especially trained for these workshops. The second day, participants can choose four from among 21 workshops which deal with specific components of affirmative action, from setting goals and timetables to the problems and structures of the equal opportunity function. (See list below).

Because of the concentrated nature of the two-day program, both in workshops and resource people, universities are urged to send teams of people (encouraged by a price break). This is important so that when participants return to campus they can operate as support groups in trying to implement affirmative action programs and policies at their institution.

This conference is the first of a proposed series sponsored by Urban Research in different areas of the country dealing with university affirmative action. In the last year, four similar meetings have been sponsored for corporations. Urban Research Corporation is an urban affairs research and publishing company whose work is based on a national monthly information service called News-Bank.

AGENDA

Wednesday, October 25

6:45: Registration: Conference materials will be distributed.

9:00: Cocktails (cash bar). Conference program participants will be honored guests.

Thursday, October 26

7:00-9:00: Registration: Conference materials will be distributed.

9:00: Keynote: Dr. Bernice Sandler, Executive Associate and Director of Project on Status and Education of Women, American Association of Colleges.

10:00: Plenary Session: What the Government Will Require.

Address—J. Stanley Pottinger, director, Office of Civil Rights, U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare.

Address—Morag Simchak, special assistant to the Secretary of Labor for Employment

Standards, U.S. Dept. of Labor (former chief, Equal Pay Division).

Address—Chester Gray, district director, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (Cleveland).

Noon: Film: "Crisis: Women in Higher Education," filmed at U.S. Office of Education Institute at the University of Pittsburgh.

12:30: Luncheon: Eleanor Holmes Norton, Chairman of the New York City Commission on Human Relations.

2:00: Workshops: What the Government Will Require.

WORKSHOP LEADERS

James C. Allison, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Martha Begalla, University of Tennessee (Knoxville).

Rose Brock, U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare.

Barbara Buoncrisitano, Columbia Women's Affirmative Action Coalition.

Annie Chamberlin, Columbia Women's Affirmative Action Coalition.

Ruth Cowan, CUNY Women's Coalition.

Jean Danielson, Newcomb College, Tulane University.

Margaret Dunkle, Association of American Colleges.

Catherine East, U.S. Dept. of Labor.

Konnilyn Feig, University of Maine (Portland).

Yolande Forde, University of Maryland.

Arvonne Fraser, Women's Equity Action League.

Carolyn Griffin, University of Florida (Gainesville).

Sylvia Huber, University of Miami.

Jean King, FOCUS.

Lucille Kuehn, University of California (Irvine).

George la Noue, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Esther Lardent, U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare.

Jacqueline Mattfeld, Brown University.

Joseph H. McMillan, Michigan State University.

Anne Miner, Stanford University.

Jacqueline Mintz, Yale University.

Vickie Neiberg, Alliance to End Sex Discrimination, Michigan State University.

Harriet Rabb, Columbia University Law School [invited].

Geraldine Rickman, University of Cincinnati.

Susan Ritner, Columbia University.

Sylvia Roberts, National Organization for Women.

Ann Scott, National Organization for Women.

Colette M. Seiple, University of California (Berkeley).

Morag Simchak, U.S. Dept. of Labor.

Adele Simmons, Princeton University.

Althea T. L. Simmons, NAACP.

Elizabeth Stakelton, U.S. Dept. of Labor.

Marian Swoboda, University of Wisconsin.

Sheila Tobias, Wesleyan University.

Isabelle Welsh, League of Academic Women, University of California (Berkeley).

Pat Williams, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Doris Wooten, Office of Federal Contract Compliance.

Friday, October 27

9:00: Workshops on Cases and Issues. There will be two sessions in the morning, two in the afternoon. Each session will be 1½ hours. (See below for listing).

Noon: Luncheon: Dr. B. A. Barringer, President, Catonsville Community College.

2:00: Workshops on Issues and Cases.

WORKSHOPS ON ISSUES AND CASES, OCTOBER 27

9:00-10:30: University of Pittsburgh: A Case Study, Janet Feagans.

Salary Equalization: Cyrena Pondron, University of Wisconsin (Madison); Maxine McKay, University of South Florida; Morag Simchak, U.S. Dept. of Labor.

Continuing Education: Bernice Miller, Harvard Graduate School of Education; Kathryn Clarenbach, University of Wisconsin Extension; Elizabeth Kaynor, Greater Miami Council for the Continuing Education of Women.

Psychological Barriers to Equal Employment: Lenore Weitzman, University of California (Davis); Catharine Stimpson, Barnard College; Jessie Bernard, Pennsylvania State University.

Problems of the Equal Opportunity Function: Structure Staffing, Authority and Budget: James Allison, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Konnilyn Feig, University of Maine (Portland).

10:30-12:00: HEW's Women's Action Program, Florence Hicks, Director; Rose Brock, Assistant Director.

Writing an AAP: Basic Steps, Konnilyn Feig, University of Maine (Portland); Bernice Sandler, American Association of Colleges; Doris Wooten, Office of Federal Contract Compliance.

Part-Time Full-Status Faculty, Sheila Tobias, Wesleyan University; Adele Simmons, Princeton University.

Minority Women and the University, Jacqueline Jackson, Duke University Medical Center; Constance Carroll, University of Maine (Portland); Electa de Rodriguez, Richmond College (CUNY).

Support Services (Women's Centers, Health Services, and Guidance), Catharine Stimpson, Barnard College; Mary Howell, Harvard University Medical School; Martha Begalla, University of Tennessee (Knoxville).

2:00-3:00: Women's Studies, Catharine Stimpson, Barnard College; Juanita Williams, University of South Florida; Judith Stacey, Richmond College (CUNY) [invited].

Women and Minorities: Allies or Antagonists? Yolande Forde, University of Maryland; Wilma Scott Heide, National Organization for Women; Kay Whitmore, Old Westbury College (SUNY).

Compensation and Benefits, Morag Simchak, U.S. Dept. of Labor; Esther Lardent, Office of Civil Rights, U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Professional Schools, Barbara Babcock, Stanford University Law School; Julia Apter, Rush Medical College; Catherine East, Citizen's Advisory Council on the Status of Women; Sharon Connelly, Vanderbilt University Graduate School of Management.

Goals and Timetables, Cyrena Pondron, University of Wisconsin (Madison); Bernice Sandler, American Association of Colleges; Colette Seiple, University of California (Berkeley).

Model Affirmative Action Programs, Stanford University (Ann Miner); SUNY (Ann Scott); Yale University (Carolyn Whitbeck); American Association of University Women (Ruth Oltman); CUNY (Dee Alpert).

3:30-5:00: University-supported Child Care, Adele Simmons, Princeton University; Mary Rowe, Abt Associates.

Problems of University Office and Blue Collar Workers, Anne Chamberlin, Columbia University Women's Affirmative Action Coalition; Jan Goodman, Center for Constitutional Rights.

Grievance Procedures, Ruth Cowan, CUNY; Harry Edwards, University of Michigan Law School; Rita Tallent, University of Wisconsin (Parkside).

Internal Data Gathering and Building a Reporting System, Ann Truax, University of Minnesota; Marian Swoboda, University of Wisconsin; James Bond, American Association of State Colleges [invited]; Kay Klotzburger, CUNY.

Recruiting Women Faculty, Lili Hornig, Higher Education Resources Service (HERS);

Brown University; Phyllis Zatin Boring, Rutgers University and WEAL; Sheila Tobias, Wesleyan University.

In addition, selected films will be shown in the Monte Carlo Suite, fourth floor, during each workshop period.

REGISTRATION

Please cooperate in avoiding scheduling confusion by circling the four workshops you wish to attend from this list; please be sure that you choose only one workshop from each group.

Group A

University of Pittsburgh: A Case Study (Regency Ballroom, 3).

Salary Equalization (Regency Foyer, 3).

Continuing Education (Loire 2, 3).

Psychological Barriers to Equal Employment (Loire 3, 3).

Problems of the Equal Opportunity Function (Malmaison 6, 3).

Group B

HEW's Women's Action Program (Vendome 11, 3).

Writing an AAP (Vendome 12, 3).

Part-time, Full-status Faculty (Malmaison 7, 3).

Minority Women and the University (Regency Foyer, 3).

Support Services (Regency Ballroom, 3).

Group C

Women's Studies (Regency Foyer, 3).

Women and Minorities (Loire 2, 3).

Compensation and Benefits (Loire 3, 3).

Professional Schools (Malmaison 6, 3).

Goals and Timetables (Vendome 11, 3).

Model Affirmative Action Programs (Vendome 12, 3).

Group D

University-supported Child Care (Malmaison 7, 3).

Problems of University Office and Blue Collar Workers (Loire 3, 3).

Grievance Procedures (Regency Ballroom, 3).

Internal Data Gathering (Regency Foyer, 3).

Recruiting Women Faculty (Loire 2, 3).

Name _____
Institution _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Registration fee: \$135. Cost is \$95 for each additional person from the same campus. Special fee of \$95 for all government officials and feminist organizations. Fee includes luncheon both days and special materials on affirmative action selected by Urban Research Corporation.

Registration will not be accepted unless accompanied by check or official purchase order. Space limited. Registration closes October 16.

(NOTE.—Cancellations received after October 20 will be refunded on a pro-rata basis only. Any non-appearance without prior notification will be billed at the conference rate.)

Register now! Mail this form and check to: Urban Research Corporation, Conference Division, 5464 South Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60615 (Tel: 312-955-3050).

TRIBUTE TO HON. WAYNE
ASPINALL

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this means of paying a

brief but sincere tribute to my friend and colleague, WAYNE N. ASPINALL, the distinguished gentleman from Colorado, who is retiring from the Congress after almost a quarter-century of distinguished and dedicated public service in the Congress.

As chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, WAYNE ASPINALL has built a splendid record of achievements and accomplishments. Under his leadership Congress has added more than 100 new units to the National Park System. He is known and recognized as a developer and defender of our Nation's natural resources.

He has guided more than 40 important park and major recreation bills through the House and has been instrumental in the enactment of many additional park and conservation measures.

WAYNE ASPINALL is recognized as one of the Nation's leading authorities on water resource policy and in the fields of public lands, minerals and mining, and related areas.

WAYNE ASPINALL has served his district, State and Nation faithfully and well and can enter retirement secure in the knowledge that future generations of Americans will enjoy and benefit from his great work.

WAYNE ASPINALL was elected to Congress following a distinguished career in the State Legislature of Colorado where he served in leadership capacities—including those of whip and speaker of the house.

During World War II he served in the Armed Forces and was subsequently elected to the 81st Congress in November 2, 1948.

WAYNE ASPINALL is an outstanding, personable, and able gentleman and legislator. He will be greatly missed in the Congress.

Certainly I wish for WAYNE ASPINALL the very best of good luck, health, and happiness in his richly deserved retirement.

WYDLER RESOLUTION CALLS FOR
HALT TO WHEAT DEAL

HON. JOHN W. WYDLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. WYDLER. Mr. Speaker, the attitude of the Soviet Government asking ransom for Soviet citizens wishing to emigrate to Israel indicates a knowledge that in one way or another the citizens of America will have to pay the bills for the wheat that Russia is purchasing from us. Such a situation is intolerable. For that reason I have introduced the following resolution which would be a clear sign to the Soviet Union of congressional anger and strengthen the President's hand in negotiation. The resolution follows:

H.J. RES. 1315

Joint resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the foreign

economic policy of the United States in connection with its relations with the Soviet Union and any other country which uses arbitrary and discriminatory methods to limit the right of emigration, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is the sense of the Congress that the President should suspend all steps taken or contemplated to expand trade and other economic activities with the Soviet Union, and with any other country which uses arbitrary and discriminatory methods to limit the right of emigration, until the President determines that the Soviet Union, or such other country, as the case may be, is no longer using such methods to limit emigration.

Sec. 2. The President shall report to the Congress, not later than thirty days after the date of enactment of this joint resolution and at least annually thereafter, on steps he has taken to carry out the first section of this joint resolution.

"PASS THROUGH" LEGISLATION
AND THE SOCIAL SECURITY INCREASE

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1972

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, on October 3, millions of Americans will receive 20-percent increases in their social security benefits. Many of these people, the elderly and the poor, will discover the increases are largely a myth. In many cases, their higher income will result in the loss of other vital benefits.

For example, a doctor in my district sent me a copy of this letter directed to the welfare department:

Mrs. H. told me that she recently received a letter from you stating that her medical assistance for drugs will be discontinued as of October 1st. She states that this letter indicated an increase in social security was the reason for this. I do not know the amount of money involved in her increase in social security but I do know that along with this she is also getting an increase in her rent.

Mrs. H. uses a large amount of medicine each month, the amount of which exceeds the amount of her social security increase.

On September 26, the Ways and Means Committee ordered reported favorably H.R. 16811, a bill that would alleviate one of the immediate problems resulting from the social security increase. The bill would insure that no individual presently eligible for medical assistance under a State plan provided under title XIX of the Social Security Act could lose eligibility by reason of the 20-percent increase. If H.R. 16811 is adopted, my constituent would continue receiving assistance for her medication.

Mrs. H.'s case illustrates the interlocking nature of the various social programs. The erratic impact of changes in them on the elderly is one of the country's most troubling social issues.