

burden of financing elementary and secondary education to improve the quality of their education programs; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MCKAY:

H.R. 17096. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to define and limit the exclusionary rule in Federal criminal proceedings, and to amend title 28, United States Code, to extend the tort liability of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCKINNEY (for himself and Mr. PREYER of North Carolina):

H.R. 17097. A bill to permit the transportation in interstate commerce of goods manufactured by prisoners engaged in Federal or State work release programs and to permit the employment of such prisoners under Federal contracts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUPPE:

H.R. 17098. A bill to require no-fault motor vehicle insurance as a condition precedent to using the public streets, roads, and highways in order to promote and regulate interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

By Mr. VANIK (for himself, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BLANTON, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. BRADEMAS, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. BURTON, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. CONTE, Mr. COTTER, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. GUDE, Mr. HICKS of Washington, Mr. KEATING, Mr. KEMP, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. STEELE, and Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey):

H.R. 17099. A bill to prohibit most-favored-nation treatment and commercial and guarantee agreements with respect to any non-market-economy country which denies to its citizens the right to emigrate or which imposes more than nominal fees upon its citizens as a condition to emigration; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLEVELAND:

H.J. Res. 1325. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the ratification of treaties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MYERS:

H.J. Res. 1326. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States requiring the Congress to adjourn by July 31 of every even numbered year, and to restrict the power of the President to convene the Congress during the

remaining portion of such year; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ADDABBO:

H. Res. 1157. Resolution to abolish the Committee on Internal Security and enlarge the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BLACKBURN:

H. Res. 1158. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to provide for the efficient operation of congressional committees and to insure the rights of all committee members to have equal voice in committee business; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KEMP (for himself and Mr. RHODES):

H. Res. 1159. Resolution designating May 8 as "Polish Constitution Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin introduced a bill (H.R. 17100) for the relief of Raymond W. Suchy, second lieutenant, U.S. Army (retired), which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A MILITARY PLANNING FIASCO AT FORT MACARTHUR

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, major Federal Government developments such as construction projects, land area use changes, and so forth, even though on Federal-owned lands, occur rarely without major concern and interest to the surrounding communities.

This is especially true if the proposal occurs in a high population density area. In such cases, it should be obvious to the Federal agencies involved that they must have a close-working relationship with the surrounding communities and local governments.

At Fort MacArthur, which is in my congressional district, the Department of Defense proposed to construct 700 Navy family housing units in an area where the location of such housing will, according to local government officials, cause serious problems of traffic, sanitation, and schooling in a community unaware of the proposed activity and totally unprepared for it. The housing as planned would also force a consolidation of Army facilities and require the locating of Army service buildings on a waterfront area that is critically needed for recreation and for a small boat marina. Thus, the proposal immediately became of major local concern, because of the impact on the surrounding communities as well as upon local government.

Residents and local government officials, caught by surprise when the proposal was announced, reacted with strong opposition for various reasons. Why should a waterfront area on San Pedro Bay—an area needed for recreation and for a small boat marina—be used for military service buildings when the installation has no water-oriented mission?

Why should a high density housing project be constructed without planning adequate for schools, streets, and sewers? This all became of major concern.

Fortunately, and for which I want to thank the Department of Defense, they did—following many requests, including several on my part—agree to hold a public hearing.

While we appreciate the public hearing, reported by the press as follows—

A mostly hostile crowd of about 500 local residents and government officials expressed overwhelming disagreement with a Navy plan to build 700 military housing units while consolidating facilities with Fort MacArthur.

All this opposition could have been avoided if Defense officials would only have discussed the proposal and the far-reaching ramifications with local officials in advance, thus learning of the many adverse, poorly planned and objectional aspects of their proposal. Going ahead in a vacuum as to any local concern, has resulted in a most disturbed community and local officials.

The following is a typical local comment and reaction:

Los Angeles City Council President John Gibson criticized the Navy for its failure to notify city officials that such a plan was being contemplated. "The most confusing thing," he said, "is we get one statement from Washington that the President wants government to get back to local control, and at the same time not knowing one thing about the project until we see surveyors. The City Council resents that kind of action," said Gibson.

In summary, I can only say that this Department of Defense construction proposal that has been loaded on the backs of the local communities and local government officials, is one of the poorest planned efforts it has been my experience to encounter in my many years of public service.

At this point, I recommend the following: one, that all action be immediately suspended with respect to this poorly

planned effort; two, that to meet the housing needs of our Navy families, which I support and believe to be a must in order to adequately provide for our service personnel, a comprehensive planning effort be undertaken; three, that the communities and local governments be consulted and their recommendations hopefully worked into the overall plans; and four, that the highest and best use of land resources be a required criteria in planning for the location of military housing and service buildings. The location of service buildings by an agency of our Government not having a water-oriented mission on waterfront property critically needed for recreation does not meet this criteria.

It is high time that our military department officials recognize the difference between planning for land use in a high-population density area, as compared to that in a remote area.

Below are a few newspaper clippings reporting on the September 28, 1972, public hearing in San Pedro, Calif., and one of the many statements made at the hearing:

[From the South Bay Daily Breeze, Sept. 29, 1972]

SAN PEDRO BOOS NAVAL HOUSING

(By Leo Wolinsky)

Hoots and howls were the order of the night Thursday as a packed audience turned out to protest proposed Navy housing in San Pedro.

A mostly hostile crowd of about 500 local residents and government officials expressed overwhelming disagreement with a Navy plan to build 700 military housing units while consolidating facilities with Ft. MacArthur.

The major concerns of officials and residents alike reflected fears that the housing would create serious problems of school crowding, traffic, sewer inadequacy and misuse of valuable waterfront land.

Although Navy Capt. John Biederman, chairman of the hearing, told the audience he would try to answer their questions as best as he could, residents appeared unconvinced

"There is no way we could argue and convince you of what we're trying to do," he

October 11, 1972

said. "We're just trying to get information that can be discussed by higher officials at a more leisurely time." His comments were met by boos and outbursts from the crowd.

The statement of one San Pedro resident was greeted with loud cheers as she appeared to reflect the audience's hostility.

"What we are concerned with are traffic and schools," said Isabel Brown. "How can we get anything accomplished if you don't answer," she told Biederman.

"We don't consider it a public hearing until we do get answers."

The hostility, however, began to subside as a long list of elected officials testified in opposition to the Navy's plan, expressing many of the same concerns felt by residents.

Under the proposed plan, 700 units of Navy housing would be built on four San Pedro sites—Palos Verdes, Point Vicente, White's Point and the Upper Reservation of Ft. MacArthur.

Construction at the Ft. MacArthur site would force the Army to build its facilities on lower waterfront property, precluding a proposed yacht marina and other public recreational facilities.

Congressman Alphonzo Bell, R-28th District, drew loud cheers as he strongly suggested the Navy look elsewhere for housing.

"I believe the plan is not in the public interest, is out of step with the President's policies and is against the best wishes of local residents," he said.

"There are already 100 miles of shore owned by the military and not open to the public. I would regard in extreme disfavor any plan which would prohibit public beaches in my district," Bell continued.

He also spoke out strongly against possible effects of overcrowding in local schools.

"The schools are already operating over and above their capacities and many have to use portable classrooms," he said.

Biederman, however, said area would be set aside for new schools but indicated funds would have to be raised by the Los Angeles City Schools.

"More schools could be constructed," Bell continued, "but we can't compensate for lost beachfront—the supply is limited."

"I suggest the Navy seek less expensive inland alternatives and urge the Navy to reconsider its plan," he concluded.

Bell said he would send copies of his statement to the President, Secretary of Defense, Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Environmental Protection Agency and other government agencies.

His concerns were repeated in statements by representatives of Sen. John Tunney, Rep. Glenn Anderson, Assemblymen Robert Beverly and Vincent Thomas and Supervisor James Hayes.

Anderson's statement suggested as one alternative a 120 acre site at Los Alamitos Air Station. Cmdr. H. L. Dozier, Navy facilities planning officer, said its availability was not known when the Navy's impact study was compiled, but would be considered by officials.

John Chu, vice president of the Los Angeles Board of Harbor Commissioners, headed a group of city representatives and read a statement issued by Mayor Sam Yorty.

His testimony called for a series of meetings between the military and city departments along with a second impact study taking into account the feelings of residents.

Andy Anderson, vice mayor of Lomita, representing 16 South Bay cities, lashed out at the Navy's plan as being in direct conflict with rezoning plans of neighboring cities which are attempting to reduce population density.

Los Angeles City Councilman John Gibson also criticized the Navy for its failure to notify city officials that such a plan was being contemplated.

"The most confusing thing," he said, "is we get one statement from Washington that the President wants government to get back to local control, and at the same time not

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

knowing one thing about the project until we see surveyors.

"The city council resents that kind of action," said Gibson.

[From The News-Pilot, Sept. 29, 1972]

HOSTILE CROWD PROTESTS NAVY'S HOUSING PLANS AT SAN PEDRO PUBLIC HEARING

(By Leo Wolinsky)

Hoots and howls were the order of the night Thursday as a packed audience turned out to protest proposed Navy housing in San Pedro.

A mostly hostile crowd of about 500 local residents and government officials expressed overwhelming disagreement with a Navy plan to build 700 military housing units while consolidating facilities with Fort MacArthur.

The major concerns of officials and residents alike reflected fears that the housing would create serious problems of school crowding, traffic, sewer inadequacy and the misuse of valuable waterfront land.

Although Navy Capt. John Biederman, chairman of the hearing, told the audience he would try to answer their questions as best as he could, residents appeared unconvinced.

"There is no way we could argue and convince you of what we're trying to do," he said. "We're just trying to get information that can be discussed by higher officials at a more leisurely time." His comments were met by boos and other outbursts from the crowd.

The statement of one San Pedro resident was greeted with loud cheers as she appeared to reflect the audience's hostility.

"What we are concerned with are traffic and schools," said Isabel Brown. "How can we get anything accomplished if you don't answer," she told Biederman.

"We don't consider it a public hearing until we do get answers."

The hostility, however, began to subside as a long list of elected officials testified in opposition to the Navy's plan, expressing many of the same concerns felt by residents.

Under the proposed plan, 700 units of Navy housing would be built on four San Pedro sites—Palos Verdes, Point Vicente, White Point and the Upper Reservation of Ft. MacArthur.

Construction at the Fort MacArthur site would force the Army to build its facilities on lower waterfront property, precluding a proposed yacht marina and other public recreational facilities.

Representative Alphonzo Bell drew loud cheers as he strongly suggested the Navy look elsewhere for housing.

"I believe the plan is not in the public interest, is out of step with the President's policies and is against the best wishes of local residents," he said.

"There are already 100 miles of shore by the military and not open to the public. I would regard in extreme disfavor any plan which would prohibit public beaches in my district," Bell continued.

He also spoke out strongly against possible effects of overcrowding in local schools.

"The schools are already operating over and above their capacities and many have to use portable classrooms," he said.

Biederman, however, said an area would be set aside for new schools but indicated funds would have to be raised by the Los Angeles City Schools.

"More schools could be constructed," Bell continued, "but we can't compensate for lost beachfront—the supply is limited."

"I suggest the Navy seek less expensive inland alternatives and urge the Navy to reconsider its plan," he concluded.

Bell said he would send copies of his statement to the President, Secretary of Defense, Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Environmental Protection Agency and other government agencies.

His concerns were repeated in statements by representatives of Sen. John Tunney, Rep. Glenn Anderson, Assemblymen Robert Beverly and Vincent Thomas and Supervisor James Hayes.

Anderson's statement suggested as one alternative a 120-acre site at Los Alamitos Air Station. Cmdr. H. L. Dozier, Navy facilities planning officer, said its availability was not known when the Navy's impact study was compiled, but would be considered by officials.

John Chu, vice president of the Los Angeles Board of Harbor Commissioners, headed a group of city representatives and read a statement issued by Mayor Sam Yorty.

His testimony called for a series of meetings between the military and city departments along with a second impact study taking into account the feelings of residents.

Andy Anderson, vice mayor of Lomita, representing 16 South Bay cities, lashed out at the Navy's plan as being in direct conflict with rezoning plans of neighboring cities which attempt to reduce population density.

Los Angeles City Councilman John Gibson also criticized the Navy for its failure to notify city officials that such a plan was being contemplated.

"The most confusing thing," he said, "is we get one statement from Washington that the President wants government to get back to local control, and at the same time not knowing one thing about the project until we see surveyors."

"The city council resents that kind of action," said Gibson.

Also speaking were members of Save Our Coasline (SOC), representatives of yacht clubs and other organizations throughout the area.

[From the Independent Press Telegram, Sept. 29, 1972]

FOES OF NAVY HOUSING PLAN WIN DELAY, WIDENED PROBE

(By Tom Willman)

Naval housing plans for Fort MacArthur and three other San Pedro area sites met heavy opposition and a unanimous call for further study at a crowded public hearing Thursday night.

More than 400 persons, including federal, state, and local officials, attended the meeting at San Pedro's Dana Junior High School, applauding speaker after speaker who voiced dislike for the housing plan.

The hearing, at which more than 80 persons sought to speak, began with a slide show and explanation of the project plans by military hearing officers.

Cmdr. H. L. Dozier told the crowd the Navy hopes to build 700 housing units for servicemen's dependents. He said 120 units are planned for Point Vicente, 180 at a Palos Verdes site, 40 at White's Point and 360 in Fort MacArthur's Upper Reservation.

Another project, planned by the Army, would move reserve facilities for ground units to Los Alamitos Naval Air Station. All other Army reserve units from area bases would be consolidated at the lower reservation of Fort MacArthur, said Col. Richard Erlandotter.

The Army project could be accomplished independently of the naval housing project, he said.

When the hearing was opened to questions, a score of area residents took issue with the plans.

Major points of dissatisfaction were the military's use of shoreline land at the Fort MacArthur and Point Vicente sites and the possibility that San Pedro area schools, sewers and roads would face an overload use.

Several speakers were unhappy with the brief answers to questions asked of the military representatives, and said they wanted another public hearing.

Government speakers—a group that included Congressman Alphonzo Bell, R-West Los Angeles—charged that the military's en-

vironmental impact study for the plan was incomplete.

Aides to Senators Alan Cranston and John Tunney told the crowd the senators were awaiting the outcome of the public hearing before offering opinions of the housing plans, but both also asked for further consideration of possible alternative plans.

Congressman Bell recalled that President Nixon redirected federal land use policies by freeing portions of the California coastline for public use. Bell said he would "consider it contrary to the federal land use policy" to construct military housing installations on valuable peninsula shoreline.

Fred B. Crawford, assistant general manager of the Los Angeles Harbor Department, said \$300,000 had already been spent by the city for a study of the proposed small craft marina near Cabrillo Beach and an additional \$65,000 spent for a study of traffic flow in the area of the planned marina.

Crawford said the marina plans would have to be scrapped if the military went ahead with its naval housing project. Naval officers at the hearing said copies of the environmental impact study of the San Pedro project cost \$5 apiece and are available from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Va.

Public inspection copies of the study are available through the San Pedro office of the U.S. Postmaster, officials said.

STATEMENT OF JOHN J. ROYAL REGARDING PROPOSED NAVY HOUSING, UPPER RESERVATION, FORT MACARTHUR, PRESENTED BY FRED B. CRAWFORD, SEPTEMBER 28, 1972

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: I am Fred B. Crawford, assistant general manager of the Harbor Department representing John J. Royal, immediate past-president and member, the Los Angeles Board of Harbor Commissioners, and the Harbor Department. I appreciate the opportunity, Mr. Chairman, to appear here and to present the position—and to express the grave concern—of the Harbor Commission and Harbor Department in regard to the Navy housing plan for this area.

First, I would like to point out that the port of Los Angeles and the military establishment have always enjoyed an excellent relationship. So it is unfortunate, and rather disappointing, that this project moved ahead as rapidly as it did without any discussions between representatives of the port and the Department of Defense. After all, we are waterfront neighbors, and to properly develop in the community interest and for the public welfare our adjoining waterfront properties, we should make each other aware of any planning for the future.

Let me point out right here and now that the Harbor Department is not opposed to Navy housing. But it is opposed to the location of such housing, when that location will cause serious problems in traffic, sanitation, schooling and other areas in a community unaware of it, and unprepared for it . . . when that location will as a secondary effect cause a gross mis-use of extremely valuable waterfront property . . . and when other equally suitable sites for that housing have not been considered by the military.

If the Navy housing is, in fact, built in the San Pedro area, and particularly at Fort MacArthur, it is our understanding that Army Reserve activities now on the upper reservation will be relocated at the Los Alamitos Naval Air Station. As a separate non-related action, allegedly caused by the location of this housing on the Upper Reservation of Fort MacArthur, the Army plans to rebuild many of its lower reservation facilities below the bluff—immediately adjacent to and on the waterfront—replacing the obsolete structures now there, and adding service facilities that could be placed on the Lower Reservation above the bluff.

That service complex would include such things as a post exchange, a commissary, guest house, a theater, mess halls and bar-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

racks—a gross mis-use of extremely valuable waterfront property. That certainly is not the best use of this land, nor is it in the interest of the community or for the public welfare, when other sites are available.

That—simply stated—is the basic problem. But for the port of Los Angeles, the problem is compounded, just as it is for others who are also testifying at this hearing.

The scarcity of waterfront land in southern California for development for recreational and commercial use has become alarming. The port of Los Angeles, with serious geographic limitations of its own, has nevertheless been moving ahead to provide certain much-needed facilities, especially for small craft and related recreational use. To that end, the Harbor Department has recently completed a launching ramp for small boats, now operated in conjunction with the Department of Recreation and Parks of the city of Los Angeles . . . The port has had completed by specialized consultants detailed feasibility studies for a north basin marina, at a total current expenditure of more than \$300,000 . . . It has contracted with still another firm to develop a master recreation-land use study into an economically-feasible overall project, to include the north basin, the lower bluff area of Fort MacArthur and access to the Cabrillo Beach area . . . and just recently, the Harbor Department has let a contract—at a cost of \$65,000—for the study of the traffic flows north of the planned north basin marina, resulting from port customers, marina users, and military personnel and their families. This contract includes land use planning of the entire harbor department-owned land from the Vincent Thomas Bridge to the breakwater lying westerly of the port's main channel.

All of this was—and is—being done by the Harbor Department to meet its obligations to satisfy the public need. And all of it will come to nothing, if the Navy housing is built where it is planned and, in turn, the new Army service structures and new facilities are built on the waterfront section of the lower reservation. The result would remove, probably for all time, the possibility of the best use of limited waterfrontage. The result would be disastrous.

A moment ago I mentioned access to the Cabrillo Beach area.

Since 1924, and by act of Congress, the city of Los Angeles and its Harbor Department have had the right to construct and maintain a public highway across the lower reservation at Fort MacArthur. The need for that access is now. And the Board of Harbor Commissioners has made that very clear by recent adoption of a resolution and public declaration of the intent of the Harbor Department to exercise that right, and to build that access road. The general manager of the Harbor Department has notified the Secretary of Defense, the district engineer and the commandant of Fort MacArthur that the city of Los Angeles intends to forthwith use, improve and develop said right-of-way and said access in the construction and maintenance of a public highway across the waterfront section of the lower reservation, Fort MacArthur, in accordance with the terms and conditions of its permit.

Yet, while we have that right, and intend to use it, a recent environmental impact statement by the military ignores that fact, and even appears to indicate that, since the Harbor Department has not availed itself of this easement, its rights were forfeit. That, of course, is not a fact.

One thing more about that environmental impact statement: no mention is made anywhere in it of any attempts to master-plan Fort MacArthur's lower reservation or other sites under the control of the military in this general area for construction of the new service facility the Army claims it needs because of the proposed Navy housing. It is my understanding that the basic purpose of an environmental impact statement is to con-

sider alternates to the proposed project and effects of the proposed project in order to preserve our natural resources, yet meet the functional requirements of the project. Obviously, this has not been done.

At the beginning of my statement, I said that the port of Los Angeles and the military establishment have always enjoyed an excellent relationship, I believe that a good relationship is based on frank discussion and candid expression. So I have been honest, and I have been sincere.

And I am still sincere when I say that I believe that the problem faced by the harbor department, and by others represented at this hearing, can be solved through consideration, cooperation and understanding.

So I urge that a complete and thorough study of all alternatives to and effects of the Navy housing be made and a new complete environmental impact study be prepared and distributed presenting the alternatives studied, the recommended course of action, the positive and negative effects of this action and then after adequate time to consider the new statement has elapsed, new public hearings be held, including discussions with all affected agencies of local government. A complete master plan of redevelopment of lower Fort MacArthur should be prepared by the Army, and an environmental impact statement as described above made of that plan. Then, additional public hearings should be held to evaluate those findings.

Only in this way can all interests be served.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you very much.

IMPROVING COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN CONGRESSMEN AND CONSTITUENTS

HON. RICHARD G. SHOUP

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. SHOUP. Mr. Speaker, as representatives of the American people, we Congressmen have a primary responsibility to insure and maintain communication with our constituents. This obligation is a vital part of our democratic process and every effort should therefore be made to keep the channels of communication open between Congressman and constituent.

An article appearing in the September 24 issue of Parade Magazine entitled "We Need a Free Phone Link To Our Government" by Nicholas Johnson deals with this subject. This article was brought to my attention by Mr. Ezra L. Dolan, public relations director of Parade Publications, Inc. The author presents a convincing argument in favor of an inward WATS system which would enable government officials and members of Congress to receive calls toll free. This in theory, would provide the American people with an avenue for direct and immediate communication with their representatives. To date, however, the cost and complexities of such a comprehensive proposal have impaired its implementation.

In behalf of our constituents, we must acknowledge the frustrations involved in their efforts to contact the agency or official which can properly help them with a specific question or problem. The multiplicity of agencies and the variety of services have created an extremely

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

complex bureaucratic network. I believe that it is part of our responsibility to assist our constituents by making that bureaucracy accessible and helpful to them.

Recognizing that our complex system of government often creates barriers to communications, I think serious consideration should be given to proposals—such as Mr. Johnson's—for improvement. I have, for the past 2 years, offered a free, collect phone service for the people of Montana. Since my congressional telephone allowance is funded by the taxpayers of my State, I regard this service as one which should be made available to them at no charge. I receive approximately 100 phone calls per month from my constituents and feel that this indicates its usefulness and acceptability.

I heartily urge my fellow congressmen who do not already offer such a service to explore its merit and feasibility, and perhaps at sometime in the future, the suggestion of Mr. Johnson's to institute a WATS toll free service may be realized.

COLUMBUS DAY OBSERVANCE

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, 480 years ago, an Italian sailor with the courage to match his vision discovered a new land. Because of that act, and flowing from that vision stemmed a new concept of man's ability to guide and control his own destiny which was new in the world, and which has marked and dominated man's history since that day.

The day of that discovery we now mark as a national holiday named after that great Italian, Christopher Columbus.

On this day we mark more than the accomplishment of one man—great as that accomplishment was. But in addition we pay tribute to that vision which in its fullest development has led to the concept of freedom and equality among all men which has found its flowering in this land of ours.

For, Mr. Speaker, from the beginning of man's history the physical world remained the same. What was changed during that great age of discovery was man's attitude toward, and view of, that physical world.

Prior to the voyage of Columbus, it was a deeply held belief by every level of society that the individual's destiny in this world was predetermined and something over which he had no control. It was the general concept that an individual born to a certain station was destined to die in that same position. It was foreordained, with the individual a prisoner tied to the blind wheel of fortune.

But through the action of Columbus, and from the opening of new lands which resulted from his voyage of discovery that concept changed. And it was that change, that slight shift in the human viewpoint which has created the modern world in which we all live today.

It was that change in viewpoint, the

growing belief that the individual could modify his position in society through his own efforts, which lighted the fires of freedom which burns so brightly in this land today. It was that change which resulted in the United States of America becoming not only the first, but the longest lived democracy on earth.

It was that slight change in emphasis on how man viewed the world which has made our land a refuge for millions of people from the oppression and lack of social movement found in too many foreign lands. It was true in the past; it remains true today.

Just as Columbus found fulfillment in his voyages of discovery and exploration, so we, the descendants of those who followed, find fulfillment in the lives we lead in the free atmosphere of this land. The dream which lured our forefathers from those foreign lands, lives in us today.

Therefore, as we mark Columbus Day, let us not only honor the man but let us pay tribute to the dream and vision which led him across those lonely ocean wastes, and led us forward today.

PRIVATE SECTOR AIDS WAR AGAINST DRUGS

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I have long been convinced that every segment of our society must participate in the effort to combat the serious national problem of drug abuse. No part of our society is immune to the effects of this problem and solutions cannot be brought about by Government action alone.

I have been heartened by many efforts in the private sector, including those of the National Coordinating Council on Drug Education, to broaden public knowledge and to present useful and valid information to citizens. The National Coordinating Council is supported by more than 130 national, State, and local public interest organizations and has established the country's largest nonprofit drug education network. The economic impact of drug abuse on business alone runs into millions of dollars each year. The council has been singularly helpful not only in preparing drug abuse education programs for business and communities, but in evaluating them as well.

One of its most effective activities has been publication of a handbook, a community guide to drug abuse action, called "Commonsense Lives Here." More than 100,000 of these have been distributed throughout the Nation and a second edition has now been authorized. The publication of this book was made possible by a grant from the van Ameringen Foundation and by support from the Council on Family Health, a nonprofit organization sponsored by the manufacturers of medicines.

Recently, television personality Art Linkletter, who is president of the National Coordinating Council on Drug Education, presented the NCCDE third annual Membership Award to the Council on Family Health in recognition of

October 11, 1972

the "concerned and productive efforts in drug education" by the CFH, and for the latter group's support of the National Coordinating Council on Drug Education. CFH, founded in 1966, has also done pioneering work in developing programs promoting safety with medicines in the home.

The Council on Family Health has been a charter member of the NCCDE since 1969. In this past year it has distributed 2,000 copies of the community guide to drug abuse action and has provided a grant to NCCDE for the publication of the second edition.

Mr. Speaker, such education efforts by the National Coordinating Council on Drug Education and the Council on Family Health, play an important part in to total effort required of our Nation to meet the challenge of drug abuse. I commend their efforts to the attention of my colleagues. I might also note that the President has proclaimed the week of October 15-22, 1972, as Drug Abuse Prevention Week. I hope each of my colleagues will take time during this week to reflect on our progress toward meeting the drug abuse crisis and the many things which remain to be done to eliminate this problem.

WE MUST KEEP THE ETHNIC STUDIES PROGRAM ALIVE

HON. JAMES V. STANTON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. JAMES V. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, I very much regret that the supplemental appropriations bill which we have before us today does not include any funds for the new programs authorized under the Higher Education Amendments Act of 1972, including one in which I am particularly interested, the ethnic heritage studies program. I believe this program will, at a minimal cost, be extremely important in perpetuating knowledge of our country's rich ethnic heritage, and therefore I fully supported its enactment in the hope of establishing an ethnic studies program in the elementary and high schools of Cleveland. Had the program been funded at this stage, the many people in Cleveland and around the country who have shown an interest would have been able to bring their efforts to fruition in the near future.

I understand that the Appropriations Committee did not include any appropriations for higher education in this bill, because the administration was very tardy in forwarding a request for funds to the committee. More disturbing than the administration's waiting until the last minute to request funding for an act which was approved in June is the fact that the request did not include any funds at all for the ethnic heritage studies program. I hope that this action does not indicate a loss of interest in the program on the part of the administration, an interest which had been exhibited by the issuing through the Office of Education of a fact sheet and a timetable for the establishment of the ethnic heritage studies program.

I had seriously considered the possibility of offering an amendment to this bill to fund the program, but in view of imminent adjournment and the fact that a second supplemental appropriations bill for 1973 will be proposed early next year, I have decided against this course of action. However, I want at this time to reiterate my support of and interest in the ethnic heritage studies program, and to express the hope that the Congress will follow up on its pledge to establish the program by funding it in the near future at a generous level.

A TOUR OF DELAWARE CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

HON. J. CALEB BOGGS

OF DELAWARE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. President, the members of the Sussex County (Del.) Home Economics Extension Club recently made a tour of various areas of southern Delaware to see pollution abatement and conservation practices in operation.

Because I believe the information in this tour gives us a better knowledge of some of the conservation practices available in rural areas throughout our Nation, I ask unanimous consent that an article about this tour from the Sussex County Post be printed in the Extension of Remarks.

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

[From the Sussex County Post, Millsboro (Del.), August 31, 1972]

HOME MAKERS ENJOY TOUR OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES AND POLLUTION ABATEMENT

(By Mrs. Earl White)

Recently a group of Sussex County Home Economics Extension club members and friends enjoyed an educational tour to see conservation practices and projects for pollution abatement in Sussex County. The 41-member group from local clubs all over the county assembled at the Substation where Mrs. Ray Mears, Sussex County Environmental Chairman in charge of the tour, introduced Mr. Donald Campbell, County Executive Director of ASCS and Richard Bennett, Sussex County District Conservationist. The two had planned the tour in cooperation with Miss Frances Shoffner, Extension Home Economist for Sussex County. They explained briefly things of importance about the trip.

The first place visited was the State Forestry Nursery near Ellendale. The group was greeted by Mr. Walter Gabel, Forester, Division of Forestry, St. Dept. of Agriculture, who discussed the work carried on there. They learned that the Department of Agriculture will provide seedling to qualified land owners within the state provided certain requirements are met. Trees are not to be used as ornamentals for decorative purposes nor sold or otherwise disposed with roots attached.

Delaware has nearly 400,000 acres of forest land. The objectives of the Department of Agriculture are to encourage woodland owners to produce more and better forest crops and to establish new forest crops on idle land. The group learned that 700 acres were planted in Sussex County last year. With the ever increasing population and the wide spread of pollution, more trees are needed each year. Mr. Gabel stated that the department gives up to 50,000 seedlings to a group

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

or an individual who would furnish labor to get them planted.

The group then traveled to the farm of William Wolters on the Owens Tax Ditch near Greenwood to see an example of a structure used to control sediment on a watershed channel. Bags of cement were used as sand bags to prevent cave-ins and to protect pipes. Sixteen feet on each side of the ditch are used as filter strips. They are planted in certain grasses, trees and shrubs. These strips also prevent field run off, such as fertilizer, etc. that would pollute the streams. Later the group paused briefly at another ditch that had not been protected for comparison.

The next stop was at H.P. Cannon and Son, Inc., in Bridgeville. Peppers are the big crop raised for the Cannon factory. The firm is carrying on research experiments in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation District and University of Delaware Extension service, in water recycling to determine the possible pollution caused by pesticides. The waste from the peppers in the factory goes through a shaker where the solids are removed. The waste water is then piped to a nearby field and used to irrigate lush, rotated pastures of fescue grass where steers are fattened. The steers are then slaughtered and tests made to determine if there is any pesticide residue in the meat. The grass will absorb and filter greater amounts of water than any other type of vegetation.

Leaving Bridgeville, the group next visited the farm of Dennard Hill, near Atlanta. Mr. Hill is a hog farmer raising approximately 1800 at present. Here they saw a lagoon 250 feet by 45 feet wide and 8 feet deep built to take care of the waste and drainage waters from the hog lots. The lagoon was designed by Richard Bennett, the SCS representative on the tour. Mr. Campbell stated that these pollution lagoons are cost-shared by the ASCS up to a certain amount. They prevent pollution run off in the streams.

The group next traveled to Craig's Mill Pond for a box lunch. The pond is maintained by the Game and Fish section of the Department of Environmental Control. The quality of the water in the pond was discussed. The group learned that the quality depends on the installation of filter strips and live stock lagoons up stream. Also the possibilities of the excess growth of water weeds and algae blooms was discussed.

Leaving Craig's Mill Pond the group had a delightful ride over the historic Woodland Ferry which was started in 1793 by Isaas and Betty Cannon. In 1843 the ferry became the property of the county. It is owned and maintained now by the State of Delaware. All rides are free and operate from dawn to dusk.

Soon the group reached the Laurel Auction Block. Starting in 1939-40 with approximately ten members, each solicited twenty members thus making a total of 200 people to form the Laurel Marketing Association. Six acres of land was bought and a small auction shed was built. It has continued to grow until now it is a cooperation belonging to 1300 farmers in seven counties of two states. Their biggest products now are cantaloupes and watermelons. This week one day's sale was 70,000 watermelons, 50,000 cantaloupes and 5,000 sugar babies. This is only about 60-70 percent of average years. They also sometimes sell small amounts of sweet corn, lima beans, snap beans, egg plants, acorn squash and pumpkins.

The last stop was at the farm of Mr. and Mrs. S. Willard Cole near Laurel. Here the group saw a wildlife pond with an area of one-half acre and 6 to 12 feet deep. The pond was designed by the Soil Conservation Service Engineers and cost-shared by the ASCS office. It is fed by several springs which keep the water level up all year long. It is stocked with fish such as bass, ring perch, white perch and sun fish. It is used by ducks also. Mr. Cole has trained the fish to come when he feeds them. The Coles have added much

to the landscaping around the pond. They have planted rye grass, wheat and a little wild rice for the wild life to use as food. In the spring there are the usual blooming shrubs and in the summer there are roses. Many lovely trees have been planted and a foot bridge has been built over one end of the pond. Although they have various animals for visitors they have seen only one large deer. Much to their delight, a blue heron visits the pond at times.

The group then returned to the Substation tired, but happy, after what all felt was a day well spent.

KINGSTON HIKER IS 75 YEARS YOUNG

HON. LAMAR BAKER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, we have all heard the familiar adage, "You're as young as you feel."

I recently had the opportunity to meet an outstanding individual who exemplifies this youthful zest. Although her chronological age is 75. Mrs. Tom (Madge) Ferguson of Kingston, Tenn., is truly young at heart.

When I was introduced to her in Kingston on a chilly October Saturday Mrs. Ferguson was about to embark on a 20-mile walk through the mountainous east Tennessee countryside.

Her purpose? To raise money for "Project Concern," which operates a mobile dental clinic near Crossville, Tenn. The clinic provides dental care for mountain people in a seven-county area of east Tennessee.

Mrs. Ferguson was bundled up against a brisk wind as I talked with her before she joined some 600 other local residents walking for charity. She explained the "Walk for Mankind," sponsored by the Kingston Jaycees, would give about 80 percent of its funds to the dental clinic. The rest would go to a summer camp fund for needy children.

Mrs. Ferguson said she and the other participants has obtained sponsors for the walk, each agreeing to contribute a certain number of dollars for every mile walked.

The 75-year-old lady appeared confident she could make a substantial contribution to the fund by her participation in the walk. "After all, walking is my hobby," she said.

Mrs. Ferguson did not need to worry about the amount she would net for the fund—although her sponsors may. All told, she made \$200 for the project and was the oldest to complete the course.

At the conclusion, she still looked alert and nearly as youthful as 7-year-old Linda Miller of Kingston, the youngest to complete the walk.

Although the rigors of a campaign help to keep Members of Congress fit, Mrs. Ferguson had a definite edge on me. Kingston Mayor Bob Humphreys and I led the march for some distance, but scheduled commitments of the day demanded our presence elsewhere. Fortunately for the success of the march, Mrs. Ferguson and many other public-spirited citizens kept on going.

I commend the Kingston Jaycees, civic

leaders and businessmen, and all who participated in the "Walk for Mankind" to help make it a success. But my heartiest congratulations go to Mrs. Ferguson, surely one of my most physically fit constituents at any age. I am sure I speak for all her friends and neighbors in the Kingston area in hoping she will be walking for many more years.

WEEKLY REPORT TO NINTH DISTRICT CONSTITUENTS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the text of my last weekly report to Ninth District constituents on American agriculture:

WASHINGTON REPORT OF CONGRESSMAN
LEE HAMILTON

American agriculture—a complex, dynamic, \$120 billion a year enterprise—stands at the crossroads. The primary policy question it faces is how to continue the enormously productive revolution in America without sacrificing the family farm, an institution which has had profound importance in shaping the character of the Nation.

Everyone agrees that a clear-cut commitment to a national farm policy is needed, one which provides a definite view of where the United States is, and where we should go, in agriculture. This policy should address itself to these questions:

1. Should productivity be paramount, with no particular concern to the thousands of marginal operators who are falling by the wayside each year?

2. What is the future of the family farm?

3. What are the dangers of massive, corporate farm operations, and how should they be met?

4. What is the role of farm unionism?

5. Can we get unity from the major farm organizations, and, if so, on what grounds?

6. What is the appropriate role for government in agriculture?

a. Should we have strict supply management with high price supports and production controls, or should we move towards a freer market?

b. Should there be limitations on government subsidies on crops, and, if so, what should those limitations be?

c. What should we do about land use, particularly as large investors claim more production land, choking off potential agricultural expansion and driving tax assessments higher?

d. Is the future of rural America endangered?

No one knows the answers to these questions, but with the Omnibus Farm Act due for a revision in 1973, the debate on agriculture promises to be strident and critical. These several questions should be examined in view of the central realities in American agriculture today:

1. The farmer today is in an economic crunch. In the last 20 years, the price he receives for his produce has risen only 6 percent, while consumer incomes have shot up by 300 percent, the consumer price index has risen 50 percent, his taxes have increased 400 percent, and the wages he pays have increased by 300 percent.

2. The trend today is towards fewer farms, bigger farms and corporate farms. Today, there are only 2.8 million farms and the average size is 400 acres (in 1935 the comparable figures were 7 million and 100 acres). The Nation's farm population of 9.2 million

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

is now less than 5 percent of the total population (It was 50 percent in 1920). The traditional patterns of food supply are also being shaped by dozens of large corporations which are moving into agriculture, posing a threat, at least in some areas, to the family farmers.

3. The power of the farm bloc is weakened because there are fewer farmers, and because farmers are not unified. Farmers are especially divided on the appropriate role of government in agriculture, and over the basic choice between a modified market economy or management control. Farmer bargaining and farm unionism are emerging factors in agriculture which also create divisions.

These questions arise when the problems of rural America are serious and real, and when Congressmen from rural areas show increasing concern.

Without attempting to answer in detail the fundamental questions discussed, my views lead me to support efforts to raise farm income, preserve the family farm, discourage the use of farming for tax write-offs, support strict limitations on farm subsidies, allow family farmers freedom of choice in planting and operations, and improve the farmer's position in the marketplace by strengthening farm bargaining, improving agricultural markets with research and information, marketing agreements, cooperative buying and selling, and with expanded world trade.

TRIBUTE TO ED FONTES

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker; Ralph Waldo Emerson, the noted 19th century author and essayist, once wrote:

The only reward of virtue is virtue; the only way to have a friend is to be one.

No single expression at my command better illustrates the manner and the person of Ed Fontes, a man I am proud to call my friend.

Mr. Fontes, a resident of Carson, Calif., exemplifies the community spirit which brings people—all people—together in a common crusade to improve the quality of life of our fellowman. His rapport with the young, the old, the rich, the poor, has cast him in the role of the catalyst—the magnet and the glue—which brings people together and holds them in a bond seeking a mutual goal.

For the past several years, Ed has provided the leadership in organizing our Family Day Picnic which brings together residents from all over southern California to enjoy the bands, the food, and the entertainment that makes for an "Old-Fashioned Family Picnic."

This year, thanks to Ed, the festivities were even bigger and better than previous years. There were games for the young and old—sack races, horse shoes, pie-eating contests, and checkers—and an international cuisine featuring Spanish, Italian, American, and Philippine foods.

Mr. Speaker, the success of the picnic is, itself, a tribute to the ability and the personality of Ed Fontes.

For Ed, the sleepless nights, the jangled nerves, and the relentless effort to piece the mosaic together; the reward is the satisfaction of knowing that he brought pleasure and fun for thousands

October 11, 1972

of people. For Ed, the only reward of virtue is virtue.

Mr. Speaker, Ed is the friend of all who know him, and I take great pride and pleasure in commanding him for his untiring efforts and for his spirit which is an inspiration to us all.

And, while it has been said that Ed has the patience of Job, the wisdom of Solomon, and the foresight of Socrates—it has also been said that his lovely and charming wife, Bonnie, is, by far, the better half, and has been most instrumental in making Ed's endeavors successful.

REVENUE SHARING FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE

HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, under the revenue-sharing legislation approved by the House-Senate conference committee, New Hampshire would receive a total of \$15.2 million, \$5.1 million for the State government and \$10.1 million to be divided among county and local governments. The following table outlines the allocation to county and local governments. It should be noted that communities of 2,500 or less are not included in this tabulation. Computation of their allocation is scheduled to be completed later this month.

The table follows:

REVENUE SHARING FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE

Total State grant to all locals \$10,144,005
Amount returned to New Hampshire State government is 127,679

COUNTY AND TOTAL GRANT

Belknap, county area	645,374
Belknap, county government	118,641
Total to all cities over 2,500	296,856
Total to all cities under 2,500	0
Total to all townships	229,877
Laconia city	296,856
Gilford town	25,958
Meredith town	51,871
Tilton town	36,617
Carroll, county area	222,086
Carroll, county government	51,705
Total to all cities over 2,500	0
Total to all cities under 2,500	0
Total to all townships	170,381
Wolfeboro town	32,205
Cir Conway town	40,373
Cheshire, town area	656,617
Cheshire, county government	71,202
Total to all cities over 2,500	320,198
Total to all cities under 2,500	0
Total to all townships	265,217
Keene city	320,198
Hinsdale town	28,579
Jaffrey Town	28,584
Swanzey Town	18,521
Walpole Town	28,561
Winchester Town	34,762
Coos, county area	530,828
Coos, county government	187,500
Total to all cities over 2,500	220,422
Total to all cities under 2,500	0
Total to all townships	122,906
Berlin City	220,422
Gorham Town	59,778
Lancaster Town	63,328
Grafton, county area	651,542
Grafton, county government	85,113
Total to all cities over 2,500	124,139
Total to all cities under 2,500	0
Total to all townships	442,290

Lebanon City	124, 139
Hanover Town	\$31, 688
Haverhill Town	10, 567
Littleton Town	99, 384
Plymouth Town	64, 868
Hillsborough, county area	3, 393, 737
Hillsborough, county government	297, 659
Total to all cities over 2,500	2, 634, 343
Total to all cities under 2,500	0
Total to all townships	419, 735
Manchester City	1, 749, 749
Nashua City	884, 594
Amherst Town	14, 709
Bedford Town	19, 400
Goffstown Town	67, 074
Hillsborough Town	39, 035
Hollis Town	8, 934
Hudson Town	54, 907
Merrimack Town	26, 158
Milford Town	32, 797
Pelham Town	32, 363
Peterborough Town	19, 079
Merrimack, county area	1, 084, 946
Merrimack, county government	135, 389
Total to all cities over 2,500	654, 276
Total to all cities under 2,500	0
Total to all townships	295, 282
City of Concord	508, 879
Franklin City	145, 397
Allenstown Town	17, 594
Boscawen Town	22, 367
Hooksett Town	32, 629
Hopkinton Town	8, 691
Fembroke Town	24, 574
Pittsfield Town	37, 977
Rockingham, county area	1, 470, 244
Rockingham, county government	208, 486
Total to all cities over 2,500	512, 778
Total to all cities under 2,500	0
Total to all townships	748, 981
Portsmouth City	512, 778
Derry Town	55, 875
Exeter Town	49, 902
Hampton Town	141, 875
Kingston Town	36, 976
Londonderry Town	21, 937
Newmarket Town	49, 835
North Hampton Town	10, 875
Plaistow Town	18, 611
Raymond Town	32, 882
Rye Town	30, 453
Salem Town	55, 395
Seabrook Town	35, 933
Windham Town	13, 832
Strafford, county area	932, 025
Strafford, county government	106, 581
Total to all cities over 2,500	677, 836
Total to all cities under 2,500	0
Total to all townships	147, 608
Dover City	285, 795
Rochester City	296, 392
Somersworth City	95, 649
Durham Town	57, 423
Farmington Town	23, 877
Sullivan, county area	470, 927
Sullivan, county government	74, 792
Total to all cities over 2,500	215, 679
Total to all cities under 2,500	0
Total to all townships	180, 457
Claremont City	215, 679
Charlestown Town	31, 696
Newport Town	67, 259

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

tribute to a great man and a great name in West Virginia.

for all of our citizens by the time of our nation's 200th birthday on July 4, 1976."

ARBC SPEAKS OUT

Thomazine Hill, Commission Member, participated in the New Haven Conference of the Western History Association in New Haven, Connecticut. *Mrs. Ann Hawkes Hutton* Commission Member spoke to the Georgia Historical Society in Savannah. *Hugh A. Hall*, Acting Director of ARBC, addressed members of the Bicentennial Council of the Thirteen Original States in Durham, (N.H.) on October 7. *John McCormick*, a member of the ARBC Invitation to the World Advisory Panel and President of COSERV, addressed the International Institute of Greater Toledo in Ohio. *Del Black*, ARBC Regional Coordinator, spoke to the Nebraska State Historical Society, in Lincoln. *Bill Hart*, Federal-D.C. Bicentennial Coordinator for the President, addressed the Washington Forum at the Lawyers' Club in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Margo Russell, Editor of *Coin World*, has editorially urged the revival of the \$2 bank-note for the Bicentennial with Thomas Jefferson on the face of such a bill, and the replacement of a view of his home in Monticello with a Bicentennial theme. The weekly magazine also endorsed a 50-cent fractional currency note, to be treated as a souvenir item.

Sen. J. Glenn Beall Jr., Md. introduced a bill on September 25 authorizing a feasibility study and subsequent construction of a high-speed ground and water transportation system to link Washington with two historic centers in Maryland and Virginia by 1976. The Bicentennial celebration, Senator Beall noted will bring millions of visitors to the D.C. area. He said the proposed transportation system "will provide visitors with an exciting means of seeing the historical cities and sights of the region, and at the same time provide a practical demonstration of a technologically advanced transportation system . . ." Senator Beall said that he is "hopeful the Commerce Committee will hold hearings on the bill this year."

As a fund-raising project, the Alexandria Bicentennial Commission (Va.), sponsored a drawing contest which drew 121 entries. Artists were asked to submit line drawings, preferably of Old Town historic properties. *Frank Wright*, head of the Drawing Department of Georgetown University, selected 12 winning entries. The drawings will be reproduced and will go on sale at local shops in the near future.

The eight-team member 4-H Report to the Nation group visited ARBC Headquarters on October 2nd. The Reporters, representing four million 4-H'ers and speaking for 13 million young people in 4-H type organizations in 87 counties around the world draw on their own experience and training to inform leaders in Government, business, industry, agriculture, education and civic groups about the current nationwide 4-H program. Team Members are: *Linda Saathoff* (Md.); *Michael Scales* (Va.); *Kim Shaffer* (Minn.); *Suzonne Quave* (La.); *Beverly Prater* (Colo.); *Mike McNamee, Jr.* (Wyo.); *Stephanie Ballantine* (N.C.); and *Rodd Moesel* (Okla.).

Historical events which relate to the Bicentennial Era:

October 12, 1776—Battle of Throg's Neck, New York. A handful of American riflemen bottle up and hold off a superior British force. *October 13, 1775*—Congress authorizes a Navy. Votes to outfit two ships of ten guns each. *October 14, 1774*—First Continental Congress adopts a Declaration of Rights. Declares rights of the colonies had been violated. Adopted in an effort to secure repeal of Parliament's Coercive Act. *October 16, 1773*—Philadelphia citizens resolve that tea duty is taxation without representation.

In an editorial captioned, "Make the Bicentennial Meaningful," the editor of the Decatur, (Ill.) *Herald* states, "The most

PLANNED TRIBUTE TO JAMES KEE

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I reserved an hour for tomorrow October 12 to pay a deserved tribute to the distinguished gentleman from West Virginia who will be retiring from the Congress this year.

I write all Members to join me in this

NEWS BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

HON. G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. WHITEHURST. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting into the RECORD the October 9, 1972 edition of the news bulletin of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. I take this action to help my colleagues be informed of the plans and activities being made across this country preparing for the Nation's 200th anniversary in 1976. The bulletin was compiled and edited by the Communications Committee staff of the ARBC. The bulletin follows:

BICENTENNIAL BULLETIN,
Washington, D.C., October 9, 1972.

On September 28 the House of Representatives approved, by a vote of 300 to 19, a revised authorization bill for ARBC through February 15, 1973. The House bill authorizes \$3.5 million for the period through February 15, 1973, including an amount not to exceed \$2.4 million as the second grant for State Commissions. The bill includes the provisions for matching project grants to State and local Commissions and non-profit organizations, with such grants to be funded exclusively with nonappropriated funds, i.e., revenues and donations.

Julius Rudel, Music Director of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, is planning an American Music Retrospective during the Bicentennial year, including work songs, gospels and other influences on American music.

The National Medical Association (NMA) received a Bicentennial certificate of official recognition on October 1 for its national program aimed at conquering sickle cell anemia. Presentation of the certificate and the national Bicentennial flag was made by Commission Member Ms. Nancy Porter, Chairperson of the Horizons '76 Committee, to Dr. Edmund C. Casey, President of NMA, at the dedication of the association's first headquarters building. Ms. Porter praised the NMA officials and members for their initiative in setting 1976 as NMA's target date for the development of an advocacy program against sickle cell anemia.

The House of Representatives approved a bill on October 3rd authorizing construction of a convention center south of Mount Vernon Square as a Bicentennial Memorial to the late president, Dwight D. Eisenhower. A similar bill has passed the Senate.

The "taxation of Colonies Act," a relic from the War of Independence, was ruled by the Law Commission in Great Britain, as no longer of practical utility. The Commission recommended its repeal together with 257 obsolete laws going back as far as the year 1424.

At its 1972 annual meeting in New York City, July 2-7, the National Environmental Health Association passed a resolution to support the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. The resolution, sponsored by John J. McHugh, past president of the association, is in direct accord with the principles of the Bicentennial thematic area, HORIZONS '76: "Resolved, that the National Environmental Health Association supports the American Bicentennial Commission and desires to work with all federal, state and local governments and other interested organizations to achieve a quality environment

useful 'celebration' the Commission might arrange is to encourage a re-examination by scholars of the philosophical underpinnings of the revolution. There is a need for scholarly documentation of the failure by the Founding Fathers to include Blacks and women among those eligible for the full rights of citizenship." Other suggestions: "Why not a Jefferson Prize for imaginative design of public housing facilities? Or one for artists named on behalf of John Copley, the painter? One might be established in Mr. Franklin's name to encourage research to alleviate the pollution from power plants."

CREDIBILITY: SOMEONE ISN'T TELLING THE TRUTH—MR. NIXON OR MR. McGOVERN? CHECK ONE

HON. LAMAR BAKER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, on the basis of what has happened to date, the loser in the credibility sweepstakes has to be the erstwhile Prairie Populist, GEORGE McGOVERN. There is an enormous gap between Mr. McGOVERN's words and Mr. McGOVERN's deeds and he is not doing much to close this gap which started to widen even as he won his party's nomination in Miami.

In an article which appeared in the New York Times of October 3, 1972, Patrick J. Buchanan, a special assistant to the President, detailed some of the areas where the Senator from South Dakota has stretched his credibility.

Mr. Buchanan does not cover all of the instances. I am sure my colleagues who have had occasion to match the Senator's words with his deeds, can list many more, but for starters, I think it is appropriate to bring Mr. Buchanan's list to the attention of those who might not have seen it in the New York Times. The article follows:

CREDIBILITY: SOMEONE ISN'T TELLING THE TRUTH—MR. NIXON OR MR. McGOVERN? CHECK ONE

(By Patrick J. Buchanan)

WASHINGTON.—Earlier this year, parallels were drawn between the preconvention campaigns of George McGovern and Barry Goldwater. The comparisons were neither invidious nor invalid. Both men—one of the left, the other of the right—were movement politicians. Unlike a John F. Kennedy or a Richard M. Nixon, who relentlessly pursued and won their party's nomination, Senators Goldwater and McGovern had their nominations "captured" on their behalf—captured by an army of volunteers, motivated by ideology, hungrier, better disciplined and better organized than the Establishment they sought to displace.

Unlike Presidents Kennedy and Nixon, neither of these small-state Senators could have seized their party's nomination and machinery, had they not been chosen instruments of significant political movements.

But the comparisons that were valid in the spring are demeaning to Senator Goldwater in the fall. For, agree or disagree, Barry Goldwater went down to defeat in November, 1964, unapologetically, uncompromising in his public commitment to conservative positions and principles.

Senator McGovern, on the other hand, has made public recantation the leitmotiv of his campaign. Excepting only defense, one is hard pressed to name a single position taken

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

by Mr. McGovern to win the nomination that has not, since Miami Beach, been trimmed or hedged or abandoned altogether.

The guaranteed income that Mr. McGovern introduced in the Senate was put over the side with George Wiley in Miami Beach. The \$1,000-per-person grant, with the concomitant tax program to redistribute the wealth, was quietly interred on Wall Street two months later. As for the 100 per cent tax on estates, followed by the 77 per cent on estates—neither of them has been heard from in weeks. Abortion is no longer a matter between "a doctor and his patient." Today it is not even a matter worth discussion between a candidate and his constituency. The pledges of quotas of Federal jobs to blacks and Chicanos were jettisoned when quotas became a national issue.

The space shuttle that was a "foolish project" in the Florida primary does not seem so foolish when campaigning in Houston in September.

Unconditional amnesty for all who refused to serve in Vietnam is now fudged. No longer should we consider regulating marijuana "along the lines of alcohol."

On Southeast Asia, there is ongoing debate among Republican researchers as to whether Mr. McGovern will keep bases in Thailand and ships offshore until the prisoners are released—or whether he will remove the troops and ships "on the faith" that the prisoners will subsequently be released. Using primary sources alone, each side has a cogent case. Not for nothing is the McGovern speech-writing team laboring under the sobriquet, "The Waffle Shop."

As for Mr. McGovern's June declaration: "We're not going to win in the fall if we forget the pledges and the commitments we made in the spring," he should save it for the Al Smith Dinner, it will bring down the house.

With his reputation for political consistency and candor already in grave peril, Mr. McGovern's reputation for personal credibility seems headed in the same direction. The solemn pledge to the women to support the South Carolina challenge was dishonored the evening of the day it was made. The flat assertion that no instruction had been given to Mr. Salinger was, as flatly, retracted and reversed not two hours later. And the enormous gap between Mr. McGovern's words and Mr. McGovern's deeds in the Eagleton affair was summed up nicely by Gary Willis, who wrote:

"Senator McGovern is giving sanctity a bad name. While he blessed the crowds with his right hand, his left one was holding Eagleton's head under water till the thrashing stopped. We'll all know we're in trouble if he should be elected and take his oath of office by saying he supports the Constitution 1,000 per cent."

In 1971, Mr. McGovern, in a fundraising letter, wrote boldly to his prospective constituents, "Quite frankly, I am not a 'centrist' candidate." His awkward efforts in the past month to imitate one only call to mind Dr. Johnson's dog trying to walk on its hind legs.

Instead of denying his convictions, Senator McGovern might have done better by defending them.

Many commentators contended that had Mr. McGovern continued to run as the candidate of the "new politics" he would have been administered a shellacking by Mr. Nixon. Perhaps.

But the people who supported him were, at the least, entitled to have their somewhat unorthodox views on income redistribution, neo-isolationism and reversal of priorities aired and articulated—as they have not been by their erstwhile champion who has spent the last month running as though he coveted most the office of—not President of the United States but—Special Prosecutor in the Waterbug Case.

It was impolitic of Senator Goldwater to

October 11, 1972

stand in the Cow Palace and summarily dismiss the recalcitrant Eastern liberals just defeated at the convention. But assuredly the moment was a more honest one than that unforgettable scene of George McGovern emerging from lunch at the LBJ Ranch to declare the meeting "one of the most treasured moments of my life."

SAFE DRINKING WATER

HON. GILBERT GUDE

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, one fatality in the rush to adjournment is the safe drinking water bill. Passed in the Senate, this bill has been laid to rest in the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

This Congress has devoted much time and effort to environmental protection—we have enacted legislation to clean up the environment where necessary and to preserve areas where pollution has not yet affected the natural beauty of our skies, lands, and waters. However, as the following editorial succinctly points out, we have ignored a vital aspect of our environment—our drinking water.

Our attention was first focused on the need for environmental protection by two realizations, that pollution is ugly and unhealthy. It seems that, in regard to drinking water, we have chosen to ignore the questions of public health and safety. Our drinking water looks alright as it comes out of our spigots, and that antiquated standard has satisfied us. But such aesthetic criteria tell us nothing about the invisible contaminants in drinking water—viruses, bacteria, organic and inorganic chemicals, heavy metals, to name a few. The national drinking water standards have not been revised since 1962. Since then we have learned much about the public health threats posed by these contaminants, enough that revision of these standards is long overdue. It is unfortunate that this Congress will not be the one to address this important task; and I urge that revision of the national drinking water standards be the first order of business next year.

I submit for the information of my colleagues the following editorial on this matter from the Washington Post, October 10, 1972:

ANY CHANCE FOR CLEAN DRINKING WATER?

There has been no lack of attention given to the nation's polluted water, and hardly anyone doesn't have personal experience of a filthy river, lake or stream. It is often surprising, however, to notice how few citizens think twice about another body of water that is endangered: their own drinking water. In recent hearings before the Senate Subcommittee on the Environment, Dr. J. H. Lehr of the National Well Water Association noted the potential hazards: "Overconfidence or apathy seems to pervade the public's attitude with respect to drinking water. Common daily experience plus a current myth about the future falsely implies that the quality, safety and adequacy of our municipal water supply systems are above reproach. Perhaps the myth can be stated as follows—'Everyone knows we have launched a massive water-pollution-control effort and that waterborne

disease outbreaks are a thing of the past. This statement is simply not true. . . ."

Alerted to the dangers, the Senate has passed the Safe Drinking Water act. Similar legislation has been in the House, but it is not certain that action will be taken in time for the proposal to become law. The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce will have an opportunity in the next few days to get the bill to the floor for a vote. The legislation passed the Senate with little difficulty, meaning that the issue in the House is not the bill itself but whether or not it will get out of committee.

The need for national drinking water standards is shown by several alarming events. Last July, a public health official in Boston reported an unhealthy amount of lead may be getting into that city's drinking water. Between 1961 and 1970, there were at least 128 known outbreaks of disease or poisoning attributed to drinking water. An official of the Environmental Protection Agency has reported that some 8 million Americans drink water that is potentially dangerous because it does not meet federal mandatory standards.

Other reports, all ominous, keep appearing. Unless the House joins the Senate to assure the public that its drinking water is safe, many unsuspecting citizens will continue to quench their thirst with water containing several types of chemicals, bacteria, viruses, toxic metals and other contaminants.

LADIES OF CHARITY OF THE UNITED STATES

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I invited the attention of my colleagues, my constituents, and the people of America to an organization which is truly concerned about and deeply involved with people especially, as summarized by their motto,

The aged and youth . . . (and all God's poor).

The Ladies of Charity of the United States represents perhaps half a million women throughout our country who have devoted themselves to charity work of all types. Representatives of the Ladies of Charity met in the Deauville Hotel in Miami, Fla., from Friday, October 7 through Tuesday, October 10 to find new ways to help people and new ways to increase their involvement with them. Their theme was "Personal Charity". Participating in this conference were representatives of the Catholic Charities of the United States and the Saint Vincent DePaul Society.

In particular, I would like to offer my salute and thanks for a splendid job well done to the outgoing president of the Ladies of Charity of the United States, Mrs. Fred N. Eckhardt of Pittsburgh, Pa. and my congratulations, best wishes, and prayers for a successful upcoming year to the newly elected president, Mrs. Don King, Jr., of Austin, Tex.

Also deserving special acknowledgement and consideration are the charming ladies of the Board who represent the people in their segments of the country:

Mrs. Glenn A. Willis for the northeast area.

Mrs. Don King for the southern area.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Mrs. Michael Holliday for the Middle Atlantic area.

Mrs. Alois Cepelka for the North Central area.

Mrs. John M. Crowley for the Western area.

I take special pride in bringing the charitable works of these thousands of people to the attention of the Congress and America—and wish the Ladies of Charity well in the days to come in practicing the selfless words which make up their motto and goals. They deserve the support of our people.

PERFECT EDUCATION SCORE FOR CULVER

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, the Dubuque Telegraph-Herald, in a September 12 story, reported that the National Education Association had given Congressman JOHN CULVER of Iowa's Second District, a perfect score for supporting legislation benefiting American education.

The NEA, with 1.3 million members, is the largest professional teachers organization in the Nation. The original announcement of the NEA's ratings appeared in the September edition of the Reporter, the association's official newspaper.

In reporting the story, the Telegraph-Herald stated:

The 1971-72 voting records of Tri-State Area Congressmen earned mixed grades from the National Education Assn. (NEA) in the September issue of its publication, "Reporter." Of the nine area lawmakers, Iowa Congressman John Culver, D-Cedar Rapids, and U.S. Sen. Adlai Stevenson, D-Ill., received "perfect" scores. Culver sided with the NEA on each of seven votes.

Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the House Select Subcommittee on Education, I am proud of Democratic leadership in this vital area of our national life. Passage of the Omnibus Education Act by this Democratic Congress promises the most significant advances in education since passage of land-grant legislation. We also have passed such far-reaching programs as: Expanded Headstart, national school lunches, and Vietnam veterans' assistance.

Congressman CULVER supported each and every one of these programs and I commend him for his commitment to turning into reality the national goal of providing every American with as much educational opportunities as he or she can use. I know that in the years ahead, JOHN CULVER will continue this enlightened commitment—to America's future.

The Dubuque Telegraph-Herald story follows:

NEA RATES CONGRESSMEN: CULVER HAS PERFECT SCORE

The 1971-72 voting records of Tri-State Area congressmen earned mixed grades from the National Education Assn. (NEA) in the September issue of its publication, "Reporter."

The newsletter listed all congressmen and their voting records on issues deemed important to education. Six U.S. Senate and seven U.S. House votes were listed.

Of the nine area lawmakers, Iowa Congressman John Culver, D-Cedar Rapids, and U.S. Sen. Adlai Stevenson III, D-Chicago, received "perfect" scores. Culver sided with the NEA on each of the seven votes; Stevenson went six for six.

Other area members of the House were scored like this: Wisconsin's Vernon Thomson, R-Richland Center, was listed as voting with the NEA five times and against it twice. Illinois' John B. Anderson, R-Rockford, was listed as voting for three times, against three times and not voting once.

Culver, Thomson and Anderson are all up for re-election this year. Stevenson won a six-year term in 1970.

Two Republican senators up for re-election this year—Iowa Sen. Jack Miller of Sioux City and Illinois Sen. Charles Percy of Chicago—were given only fair marks by the NEA.

Miller was listed as voting with the NEA twice, against it three times and not voting once. Percy's record was three votes for and three abstentions, the NEA said.

The remaining Tri-state senators—Democrats Harold Hughes of Iowa and Gaylord Nelson and William Proxmire of Wisconsin—were all listed as voting with the NEA five times and against it once.

Nelson and Hughes will be up for re-election in 1974. Proxmire's term ends in 1976.

Included in the NEA's list were votes on appropriations, the Omnibus Higher Education Bill, retaining day-care provisions, voters registration, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and federal economic controls.

The NEA, with about 1.3 million members is the largest professional teachers organization in this country. About 650 persons, in both local school districts and the University of Dubuque, are NEA members locally.

COLUMBUS DAY OBSERVANCE IN BERWICK, PA.

HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, the spirit shown by the citizens of Berwick, Pa., on Columbus Day is indeed a fine example for all of us.

Marking the discovery of the Nation by Columbus with a torchlight parade and many other activities, the mayor of Berwick, Clarence J. O'Dell, Jr., proclaimed the day "American Solidarity Day" and issued the following proclamation:

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, The Columbus Day Federation, A group of Civic and Fraternal Organizations in our Community have seen it as their Duty and Obligation, that the Citizens of Berwick, Officially celebrate October 9, 1972 Columbus Day, as American Solidarity Day, thus showing the World we are United.

Whereas, I urge All Citizens of our Community to Recognize this great Service rendered by The Columbus Day Federation, and request that you participate in the programs of this day, including an evening Torchlight Parade. This parade being the only one of its kind to be held in the State of Pennsylvania.

Therefore, I Clarence J. O'Dell Jr., Mayor of The Borough of Berwick, Pennsylvania do hereby Proclaim October 9, 1972 Columbus Day, as American Solidarity Day, in our Community. Let us Pray that all Communities of this Great Nation follow in our Footsteps.

AGRICULTURE—MIDYEAR REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

HON. TOM RAILSBACK

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. RAILSBACK. Mr. Speaker, in February I explained that the urgent matter of assisting our rural residents was facing us with an ultimatum—act now or else. We were approaching the point of no return on depopulating the countryside.

In recent months, I have been encouraged by a number of actions. The Senate Committee on Government Operations held public hearings in Carbon-dale, Ill., to investigate firsthand rural revitalization. Senator CHARLES PERCY chaired the hearings.

The Congress passed and the President has now signed into law the Rural Development Act of 1972 which has as its stated goal the improvement of "the economy and living conditions in rural America."

President Nixon himself has stated:

What is needed now is a fundamental change in the way the Government approaches the entire developmental challenge.

And the Rural Development Task Force on which I serve has been studying various approaches.

Now an issue of Business Conditions, an excellent publication by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, has made the point that not only have American farmers fared quite well under the Nixon administration policies, but the workings of the market are finally turning to the farmers' benefit.

As Representative of the 19th Congressional District of Illinois, I was particularly interested in the comments regarding soybeans, feed grains, and hog production. The men and women who have farmed our land and fed our livestock to give us an abundance of such products should be properly repaid. I am hopeful that farm income in the latter part of this year will be as encouraging as that of the first 6 months of 1972.

For the review of all my colleagues, I include the article, "Agriculture—Mid-year review and outlook" from Business Conditions in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD immediately following my remarks.

AGRICULTURE—MIDYEAR REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

The farm sector of the economy posted a record-breaking performance during the first half of 1972. Prices of farm products, which are exempt from Price Commission controls, reached record-high levels in June of this year, averaging 11 percent above a year ago. Prices paid by farmers for manufactured items used in farm production, which are controlled, have risen too, but at a slower pace. Farmers' cash receipts in the first half of 1972 increased at an annual rate of almost \$4 billion, government payments increased nearly \$1 billion, and cash expenses rose at a rate of \$2.5 billion. As a result, net farm income rose to an annual rate of \$18.3 billion—the highest level on record and nearly 14 percent above last year's final tally.

Clearly, American farmers have fared quite well under the Nixon Administration's New Economic Policy (NEP). The reinstatement of the investment tax credit, controlled prices on many farm production items, the devaluation of the dollar, and controlled wholesale and retail margins for

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

food have aided the farmer by slowing his rising costs and expanding demand for his products. But farmers would be having a good year in 1972 even without the NEP since most of their good fortune is attributable to the fundamental market forces of supply and demand.

WORKINGS OF THE MARKET

Total supplies of farm commodities in the first half held relatively stable in the face of expanding domestic and foreign demand for food and feeds. In a market economy, prices adjust to equate supply with demand. With supplies short relative to demand, prices rose in the first half.

Demand for farm products is bolstered by each annual increase in population, but at the same time demand fluctuates with the general U.S. business cycle and foreign purchases. At midyear, it was increasingly apparent that the more optimistic forecasts for business recovery in 1972 were being realized. Gross national product (GNP) in the second quarter was 6 percent over a year ago after adjustment for inflation—the largest year-to-year "real" growth in the economy since 1966. The overall increase in economic activity was paced by a marked upsurge in consumer spending (demand).

Despite the income-dampening effects of withholding of federal income taxes, spending surged above a year ago during the first half, as consumers reduced their savings rate and opted to spend more of their take-home pay. Total retail sales at midyear were 7.5 percent above a year earlier, although sales dipped 1.5 percent from May to June. Sales at food stores and eating places, although lagging slightly behind the advance in overall spending, posted gains of around 5 percent over a year ago.

While improving business conditions were stirring domestic demand, foreign demand for U.S. farm products was on the rise, too. For the fiscal year ended June 30, exports of agricultural products reached \$8 billion, the highest ever and 4 percent above a year ago. All the increase occurred during January through June of this year, as exports surged nearly 8 percent over the first half of calendar 1971. Soybeans and livestock products (dairy products and cattle hides) led the expansion in foreign sales. Feed grain exports, especially corn, also increased over a year ago. Expanded livestock production in western Europe and poor feed grain crops in eastern European countries contributed to the expanded U.S. exports of soybeans and feed grains. A decline in foreign dairy production and cattle slaughter boosted demand for U.S. dairy products and cattle hides.

The devaluation of the dollar last December probably contributed to increased exports in the first half of 1972. Nearly two-thirds of U.S. agricultural exports go to countries whose currencies appreciated relative to the dollar. All other things equal, this means U.S. farm products are cheaper in those countries than they were prior to devaluation and are more competitive with agricultural commodities from other exporting countries.

In contrast to demand, total per capita U.S. food supplies in the first half of 1972 were about unchanged from a year ago—livestock products (primarily pork), down; poultry, eggs, and milk, up; wheat and feed-grains, up; fruits and vegetables, down. With supplies roughly the same and worldwide demand increasing, the normal workings of the marketplace pushed farm commodity prices upward.

COMMODITY REVIEW

Changes in hog slaughter played a key role in the farm price and income situation. A sharp drop in hog production was accompanied by an even sharper increase in hog prices. During the first half, production averaged 6 percent below year-ago levels and prices averaged over 40 percent higher.

This situation was preceded by a period in 1970-71 when low prices, high feed costs, and sluggish consumer demand caused many hog

October 11, 1972

producers to curtail their operations. In the first half of 1972, however, reduced pork supplies met with expanding consumer demand. Hog prices rose sharply, while feed costs declined, pushing profits to the highest level in several years. Much of this renewed prosperity accrued to Seventh District farmers in the Corn Belt states of Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana—producers of 45 percent of the nation's hogs.

Cattle-feeding profits, too, showed a marked turnaround from a year earlier. Fed cattle prices averaged 15 percent above a year ago during the first half and reached a 21-year high in June. Based on farm management budgets, Corn Belt cattle feeders made a profit of over \$55 per steer in June, before charges for labor and overhead, compared to around \$17 per head in the comparable period a year earlier. About 18 percent of Seventh District farmers' cash income is derived from cattle and calves.

Dairying has fared better in 1972 in the face of larger volume of production and despite no increase in price supports. Throughout the first half, milk prices averaged about 3 percent higher—with much of the firmness in the market due to larger dairy exports. Dairying is especially important in the district states of Wisconsin, where about half of farmers' cash income is derived from milk, and in Michigan, where milk sales account for approximately 30 percent of farm receipts.

Soybeans, a major source of farm income in the district, were higher priced in the first half, too, even when compared to the exceptionally strong prices in 1971. Here again, reduced supplies have coincided with expanded foreign and domestic demand, especially for soy protein meal. Although farmers harvested a larger crop last fall, the increase was not sufficient to replenish stocks used up in the 1970-71 marketing year. As a result, the total supply of soybeans is about 4 percent smaller this season than last. Prices, moving higher to ration scarce supplies, averaged 10 percent above last year's high prices in the first half.

Corn, another principal cash crop in the Seventh District, is in abundant supply this year, and prices in the first half averaged more than 20 percent below a year ago, when prices were exceptionally high because of a blight-reduced harvest in 1970. The lower prices, however, had a mixed impact on farmers, depending on their specialty. For large livestock feeders who use all the corn raised on their farms as feed and must purchase additional amounts, the lower corn prices translate into lower feeding costs and higher livestock profits. For those cash grain farmers who specialize in raising corn, the lower prices could mean somewhat lower incomes. The income-depressing effects of lower prices, however, are partly offset by much larger volume and, to an even larger extent, by government payments and price supports. Almost 85 percent of the 1971 corn crop was eligible for nonrecourse government loans at guaranteed prices.

Record-large amounts of corn have been placed under government loan which tends to provide corn prices a floor that is equal to the national average support price of \$1.08 per bushel (plus storage and interest costs). Furthermore, nearly 1.8 million of the nation's feed grain producers, representing 83 percent of the feed grain acreage, are eligible for sharply higher direct government payments this year for withholding part of their acreage from production. On July 1, government checks totaling approximately \$1.9 billion were mailed to feed grain producers—an increase of \$850 million over 1971 payments.

OUTLOOK FOR THE LAST HALF

Prospects for agricultural prices and income in the second half are clouded by actions to curb advances in food prices. Nevertheless, demand for farm products, especially foreign demand, is likely to be as strong

in the latter half of the year as in the first half, and only moderately larger supplies of farm commodities are expected. Activity in most sectors of the domestic economy is expected to remain vigorous, with employment and incomes expected to post sizable gains over a year ago.

Foreign demand for farm products already has been given a substantial lift in the second half by the recent agreement with the Soviet Union to buy substantial U.S. wheat, feed grains, and soybeans. Furthermore, economic activity in the major western European nations and Japan, the main customers for U.S. farm products, is expected to be more robust during the last half of 1972 than during either the first half or a year ago. In addition, most of these countries—especially Japan, the single largest U.S. customer—have substantial balance-of-payments surpluses and are under considerable economic and political pressure to ease import restrictions on U.S. products.

BOOSTING SUPPLIES, CURING PRICES

In response to rising food prices, the Administration took several steps in late June aimed at increasing food supplies and broadening price controls. Meat import quotas were suspended, an action that is likely to have relatively little impact on supplies. Imports are only a small fraction (5 percent) of annual U.S. supplies; most imported meats are used in products such as hamburgers, luncheon meats, and other processed meats, and compete only indirectly with the most desired domestic retail cuts; and there is stiff world competition for available meat supplies.

Phase II controls were extended to cover previously exempt raw farm products (fresh fruits and vegetables, eggs, etc.) and seafood after the point of first sale. Retailers still are allowed to "pass through" higher farm level costs plus add their customary margin to the increase, but their percentage margins must not exceed the average of the highest two out of the past three years. "Jaw-boning" also was renewed, with major food chain executives being summoned to Washington and admonished to lower their prices promptly as soon as farm prices decline.

In sum, these actions may be expected to have only limited effect upon supplies, although prices of agricultural products may be dampened by changes in consumer attitudes. Some in Congress have suggested stronger action including a rollback of retail food prices and direct controls on farm prices.

ARE DIRECT CONTROLS LIKELY?

The U.S. Government has never applied direct price controls to farm commodities. The control programs of World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict, while using some form of margin control on food items similar to current Phase II controls, all exempted farm prices.

Wage and price controls of the New Economic Policy were instituted to curb rising prices in the face of mounting unemployment and unused plant capacity—a phenomenon loosely defined as cost-push inflation. Price regulators are aware that the rise in farm prices has not been from higher costs pushing up prices, but from demand increasing faster than supplies. The remedy for high prices in such a case is increased production. But arbitrary price controls or rollbacks would likely stifle the incentive to increase output, and could eventually result in government rationing of supplies.

Higher prices are already signaling increased production—sure to be forthcoming as soon as farmers have sufficient time to adjust their production plans. But agricultural production relies on biological processes, and time lags exist between increased prices and expanded supplies. In the case of pork production, at least nine

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

months is required from the time a farmer decides to increase output by breeding more sows until the pigs from these additional farrowings reach market. Currently, prices have begun to ease down seasonally, alleviating the urgency for action that was felt when farm prices were at their summer peaks. The latest reports on livestock numbers and crop production, however, indicate only modest price declines in the months ahead.

OUTLOOK FOR MAJOR COMMODITIES

The June 1 Hogs and Pigs report indicated that short pork supplies are likely to persist at least through the first quarter of 1973. Hogs and pigs on farms to be marketed in the second half are expected to number 7 percent below a year ago. Farmers indicated they planned to farrow 5 percent fewer sows during June through November. Allowing for an upward trend in pigs per litter, hogs available for market in the latter part of the fourth quarter and through the first quarter of 1973 likely will number 4 percent less than a year earlier. Given these supply prospects, hog prices should remain relatively high throughout 1972, although some seasonal decline is likely in October and November.

Beef production, in contrast to pork output, is currently in the midst of an expansionary phase. The nation's cow herd numbers 3 percent larger than a year ago and 6 percent more beef heifers are being retained for future breeding purposes. Cattle on feed in 23 major feeding states numbered 14 percent more as of July 1. There is also evidence that Corn Belt feeders have kept cattle on feed for an extended period in an attempt to "average down" the high cost of feeder stock and utilize relatively cheap corn supplies. This could result in more heavyweight cattle coming to market in the second half, swelling beef supplies more than numbers alone might indicate. Declines in slaughter of young calves and cattle outside feedlots, along with increased holdback of replacement breeding stock, will offset part of the increase in cattle marketed from feedlots. At the present time, beef production is expected to increase 6 to 7 percent over a year ago during the second half. (First-half production was less than 2 percent larger than a year ago.) An increase of this size may well be accommodated with only moderate declines in cattle prices provided marketings are not "bunched." This is especially true in light of continued smaller competing pork supplies, and assuming the robust, first-half consumer demand for beef gains momentum in the second half. Cattle prices are likely to drift seasonally lower, however, and this coupled with record-high prices paid for feeder stock purchased this spring will squeeze feeding profits. Total receipts to cattle feeders in the second half are likely to be larger though, reflecting greater volume of cattle sold.

Dairy prices currently are expected to remain above a year ago in the second half. The first-half surge in exports appears to be waning, but an unusual jump in cheese prices during June indicates strong domestic demand, which may offset expected increases in production. Dairy receipts may rise slower than in the first half but are still likely to rise 3 percent over 1971 levels.

Both corn and soybean price prospects for the latter half of 1972 hinge on the size of the 1972 crops. The August 1 Crop Report indicated corn production may be nearly 11 percent smaller than last year. At the same time, the grain sale to the Soviet Union has substantially boosted export prospects for corn. At least \$200 million worth of feed grains and wheat will be exported between now and next July. Reflecting these developments, corn prices have edged up from first-half levels and may hold 10 cents per bushel above the depressed harvesttime prices of last fall, despite near-record supplies.

The soybean harvest this fall is expected to be 9 percent larger than last year according to the latest Crop Report. But because of

depleted stocks of soybeans, the increase in production is likely to result in prices holding above a year ago during the third quarter, although prices could dip below a year ago at harvesttime. Over half the soybean crop now goes to foreign markets, and export demand, which has been exceptionally strong even at record-high prices, appears likely to be sustained through the remainder of the year.

On balance, prices of livestock products and soybeans for most of the second half may average slightly lower than in the first half but well above a year ago. Corn prices, which were the weak point in the district farm economy in the first half, have strengthened. As a result, farm income is likely to continue to rise at a record-breaking pace throughout 1972.

SALUTE TO FLAGTOWN

HON. JOHN T. MYERS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

MR. MYERS. Mr. Speaker, in June of 1971, I shared the story of Mellott, Ind.—now designated as Flagtown, U.S.A.—with my colleagues. As they will undoubtedly remember, Mellott is a small town, consisting of 325 residents, in my home county. Through the efforts of the local American Legion Post, Newton Quiggle-Palin Post No. 394, nearly every home and business in the town, as well as most of the surrounding areas, now display their flags at all times. The legion post has been selling flags all over the country, the proceeds of which go to help various worthy causes. This town has gained nationwide fame as Flagtown, U.S.A.

To pay tribute to this patriotic town which serves as a model of patriotism to communities, large and small, all over the Nation, Robert Sample Taylor and his wife, Dorothy, both natives of Crawfordsville, Ind., have written a song, "Flagtown, U.S.A.". The words to this song are particularly stirring and I would like to share them with you:

FLAGTOWN, U.S.A.

(By Robert Sample Taylor and Dorothy D. Taylor)

There's a town by the name of Mellott, Indiana,

That's known as Flagtown, U.S.A.;
The people believe in serving God and country,

And they emphasize honoring our Flag each day.

Along about Flag Day every year
They hold a celebration that brings a great throng—

People gather from far and near.
Just listen; we'll (I'll) tell you about it in our (my) song:

There's a place in the heart of Indiana
Called Flagtown, U.S.A.,

Where all the people sing out for Old Glory,
And this is what they say:

"We've got a good country, a great country;
She's wonderful to see.

But our country's goodness and our country's greatness

Depend on you and me."

In that place in the heart of Indiana
Called Flagtown, U.S.A.,

Where folks get together to praise Old Glory

You can also hear them say:

"If we love our Creator, and love our neighbor,

And work for what is right,

Our land will be saved, and our Flag ever
wave
With colors pure and bright!"
There's a place in the heart of Indiana
Called Flaggtown, U.S.A.
Where all the people sing out for Old Glory,
And this is what they say:
"We've got a good country, a great country;
She's wonderful to see.
But our country's goodness and our country's
greatness
Depend on you and me.
Yes, our country's goodness and our country's
greatness
Depend on you and me!"

A HALO FOR MILT WIDDER

HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, no one ever deserved it more, yet he never received it, and probably would deride any suggestion that he should. He was quick to bestow it weekly on fellow citizens who had made some admirable contribution to the Greater Cleveland area, who had performed a kindness or generosity to their fellow men, or whose lives were inspirations to others.

The honor? Milt Widder's "Halo of the Week" Award, one of the highlights of his inimitable column in the Cleveland Press. The irony is that Milt himself fit all the qualifications necessary to receive the prized "Halo" himself and all his many friends knew it.

Now that he is retiring, to the sorrow of thousands of readers who often turned first to Milt's column even before they read the front page headlines, I would like just once to usurp his prerogative and bestow on him a long overdue "Halo."

He is a good and loyal friend, a tremendously talented writer, a newspaperman of integrity and honor, and a courageous, public-spirited citizen. It is going to be hard to kick the habit of looking for Milt's daily column, but I know that retirement from the press is not going to call a halt to his many activities, his zest for living, and his keen interest in his fellow man. He is one of the finest people I know:

MILT WIDDER CALLS IT QUIT

Shorty: Milt Widder, conductor of this column for 26 years and a Presstaffer for 46, is retiring.

Final column: This piece is written reluctantly. On the advice of physicians, the insistence of my family, and my own cognizance of physical shortcomings, I've decided to quit. The decision was not easy.

How does one jam four decades of reminiscences and great times into little more than five hundred words? It can only be done with generalities and a few "flashbacks."

First come the hundreds and hundreds of good friends, great contacts and wonderful colleagues I worked and romped with. If this six day a week stint had any success at all it was due to the circles I moved around in and milked information from. No writer of this type of column is any better than his sources.

There are some things I am proud of: This corner was a vehicle to provide thousands of Indians' baseball tickets to the ambulatory patients in the area's veterans hospitals; it was instrumental in helping to shed

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

pounds of many readers through its distribution of "Widder's Diet;" it helped to make the Christmas holidays more palatable to the "forgotten people" in Greater Cleveland's mental institutions; it offered free many needed objects to the various charitable institutions through its "give away" paragraphs, and it made it possible for many groups to get free use of "Santa Claus" suits in the past 15 years.

The Saturday "Halo of the Week" for the past 20 years has also given me particular pleasure. It showed that under the "hard nose" reporter there was glimmer of a sentimental.

I'm proud, too, of the few local journalistic scoops I came up with in the last quarter century. They are the kind of stories that make this job fun and exciting. A few were even good enough to make "Page One," on subsequent days. I'm not so proud of the "goofs" made here from time to time. Those are better forgotten.

There is a temptation to start naming names—names of the many who became my friends—but I shall desist. It's impossible to enumerate them all in this space without forgetting some. That's one "faux pas" that must be avoided.

I'm grateful to all my bosses and fellow workers who suffered with me through all these years with understanding. I'm especially touched by their actions in the past five years when they allowed and helped me to continue this work even though I was legally blind.

I want to thank all the regular and occasional readers of this piece for letting me come into your home to try to keep you up on local happenings.

My last, most gracious homage is to my helpful wife of 40 years, who married me for better or for worse and, in retirement, for lunch.

(By Dick McLaughlin)

Milt Widder is calling it quits.

Cleveland's most widely read columnist and perhaps most widely known newspaperman is retiring after a 46-year career as a rollicking, roving news gatherer for The Press.

The Sights and Sounds columnist is not keen on retiring. His health has betrayed him. Now he must stay home and take care of himself.

Widder—"Uncle Miltie" his fellow staffers affectionately call him—joined The Press in August 1926 and has gregariously managed to keep the City Room in boisterous tumult ever since. He's not a quiet man.

He skippered the Sights and Sounds column since Aug. 2, 1946, developing it into an eagerly read, intimate daily record of newsgoings-on in every facet of local life.

He has been more than a gossip mart. That he was able time and again to score news scoops and predictions of things to come was a reflection of his thorough training as a newsman.

Milt started as a copy boy. He worked on page makeup, on the copy-editing desk. He toiled at the police beat, the courthouses. He covered real estate news, the museums, music and art.

He has always had that uncanny ability to sniff out a story, that extra amount of reportorial brass, a touch of chutzpah, if you please, that made him the remarkable newspaperman he is.

Nothing has ever delighted him more than to score beats on news events that his fellow reporters had been sitting on for days. Often the city editor would have to kill a news scoop from Sights and Sounds because that story was planned for Page One display. Milt would roar his outrage while laughing to himself.

A big, burly, kinky-haired fellow with an ear-shattering laugh, Widder has been a familiar figure over the years at every important event—every opening, every stage show,

October 11, 1972

every opera season, every fine restaurant, every major film showing.

He knows everyone. Everyone knows him, from industrial tycoons to busboys. "How about an item?" Milt would greet one and all. They responded. Milt's the only one in this office with two phones on his desk to handle all the calls.

A bon vivant, in other words. A worshipper of gourmet foods and pleasing potables, until the past couple of years.

As a result, Widder would find he had to go on crash diets from time to time to coax his weight back down under 200. He passed along his diet through his column to Press readers.

It became so popular that over 20 years The Press distributed more than 1 million copies of the Milt Widder diet.

Uncle Miltie affects a gruff, pugnacious manner to hide his butter-soft heart. He'd pitch in for any good cause. Countless times he dressed as Santa Claus to distribute gifts to youngsters at places like the Society for Crippled Children.

He used his column to recruit (cadge) sports event tickets from Clevelanders for patients at Veterans Administration hospitals. He was always working out deals to provide TV sets, musical instruments and other items for charitable institutions.

He was an able emcee at many gatherings. Easter Sundays would find him presiding in University Circle during the Easter parades, awarding prizes for best dressed ladies and gentlemen.

One of the scoops he got the biggest kick out of was beating the national news media on the marriage breakup of millionaire Howard Hughes and Jean Peters. More than a year before her divorce action was filed he reported she was back living with her mother in Canton.

Widder was born in Berlin, Germany, on Nov. 20, 1907. He lived as a child in Nyiregyhaza, Hungary, a fact that led to his being Hungarian Man of the Year here in 1965.

He graduated from Cleveland Heights High School and Adelbert College, then studied at Cleveland Law School.

From boyhood his greatest love was music. As a lad he used to slip into Masonic Hall and hide in the organ box to hear symphonic concerts conducted by Nikolai Sokoloff.

No one was surprised when in 1946 he won \$64 on the Phil Baker "Take It or Leave It" radio show for correctly answering all musical questions.

Widder has been an active force in the City Club for some 45 years, often appearing in its Anvil Revues. He was president of the club in 1969. He also is a past president of the Cleveland Guidance Center.

Milt chose his 25th birthdate, in 1932, to marry Dorothy Louise Stone. They have four children, James, John, Robert and Mrs. Barbara Beazle. The Widder live at 3440 Avalon Rd., Shaker Heights.

A regular feature in Sights and Sounds has been his bestowal of a "Halo of the Week" upon individuals, humble and prominent, for outstanding service and deeds performed.

He bestowed a halo upon wife Dorothy in 1969, saying: "She's a great gal and I am no bed of roses to live with. It takes a sense of humor and the patience of a saint—and she has both."

It has saddened Uncle Miltie's contemporaries to see his health visibly failing this year. His eyesight has dimmed so that copy boys and girls have had to read the paper to him. His mobility has become impaired despite a cane and back brace (which he despises).

But Milt Widder has been an inspiration to the entire Press staff because of his dogged determination and courage in arriving at his desk daily to skipper his beloved Sights and Sounds.

Best of everything, Milt. We'll keep in touch.

AGRIBUSINESS AND THE SMALL FARMER

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, in yesterday's remarks I noted how Government policy is making it increasingly difficult for independent farmers to survive in rural America.

Agribusiness corporations, fat with subsidies, and some of whom are bent on controlling the market from "seeding to supermarket," are pushing farmers off the land with unfair competition.

Contrary to popular notion, and according to numerous USDA and university studies, the independent farmer is every bit as efficient in producing food and fiber as is the large corporate grower. But the Government is providing the corporation with the edge.

Over 7,000 corporations have entered farming in the past decade, while the rural outmigration has continued unabated at 800,000 persons a year over the same period of time. One million farms have shut down in the past decade—that is 2,000 families displaced—2,000 busted dreams—every week, year after year. And the trend continues unabated.

The question now is whether or not we are going to compound the errors and injustices of the past, or try to remedy them.

What are we going to do for the one-half of the remaining farmers who derive cash income from agriculture which is at or below the poverty level?

What are we going to do to save a way of life which was at the foundation of this country, and which should continue to play a vital role in our society?

It is obvious by now that urbanization has not been the answer to a better way of life for all our people. And yet we greatly exacerbate our urban ills and tensions with policies resulting in forcing people off the land.

Some people see the decline of our rural society as the inevitable price of "progress."

Well, I do not believe it—I do not think we have to pay the price that agribusiness tells us we must pay; and I do not think that the type of mechanized society that agribusiness public relations men envision is "progress," or good for America.

Rural America can be saved and revitalized if only we have the will. As a beginning I would insist that existing laws like the residency requirement and 160-acre limitation concerning delivery of Federal water be enforced.

I would insist that special interest programs like the California State water project be totally paid for by their intended beneficiaries.

I would push to abolish discriminatory tax policies which allow farming corporations special advantages. I would encourage legislation to give the independent farmer access to needed levels of

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

credit. I would stop the Government from acting as the hiring agent for large, corporate growers.

I would seek greater technical assistance from the Government for the family farmer—current agricultural research is too oriented toward agribusiness, and is carried on with little regard for its social consequences.

If after all these steps had been taken, and the family farmer still found himself at a disadvantage—which I firmly believe would not be the case—I would then support subsidizing the family farmer at the expense of agribusiness. When the choice is between people and machines, I do not think there is any doubt as to where the Government should stand.

Finally, it should be noted that while Government policy does play a critical role in rural America, it should not be the sole or overriding force in determining its future. That is a proper role for various groups of affected people—farmers, farmworkers, rural businessmen, nonfarm laborers, small-town officials, urban mayors, consumers, environmentalists and, yes, even agribusinessmen. Together we can develop programs designed to benefit all the people of rural America, not just a chosen few.

But we do not have much time to waste. The average age of a farmer today is 58 years—compared to 38 for all Americans in the work force.

It would indeed be a national tragedy, if one day in urban America we awoke to discover that a rural America of owner-occupied farms and independent families had been replaced by machines controlled from board rooms in San Francisco, Houston, and New York.

We must take action now to see that this does not occur.

CUMBERLAND ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE

HON. JACK BRINKLEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, Georgia's Cumberland Island is the last large island along the Atlantic coast which today remains almost entirely in its natural state. It is without question one of the most beautiful natural areas in Georgia and, indeed, in the entire Southeastern United States.

I would like to take this opportunity to commend and congratulate my close friend and colleague, BILL STUCKEY, for his active efforts in working for the successful passage of legislation to establish Cumberland Island as a national seashore in our State.

It is my firm belief, Mr. Speaker, that future generations will look back on this legislation as one of the major steps we have taken in preserving for all time the natural beauty of Cumberland—one of a string of islands just off the Georgia coast which have been known for more than 200 years as the Golden Isles.

WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER FROM CONGRESSMAN JIM HARVEY

HON. JAMES HARVEY

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Speaker, every fall during the past 12 years that I have been in Congress, I have conducted a tour of the 45 to 50 cities and villages that make up the Eighth District of Michigan. For that purpose, I have used a mobile office, towed by my station wagon, and have parked my office at a time and place specified by the mayor or president of the village counsel at each stop. No appointments have been necessary, and it has been a very enlightening experience for me, for the stops have always been well attended.

Inasmuch as I am now about to commence my mobile office tour once again, I wish to hereby insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a copy of my last Newsletter dated September 22, 1972, setting forth my mobile office schedule, as well as other news of interest to my constituents.

The Newsletter follows:

WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER FROM CONGRESSMAN JIM HARVEY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1972

For the 12th consecutive year, I am planning to bring Washington, D.C., our nation's capital, and the Federal Government closer to the people. On the opposite side of this Newsletter is the complete 1972 Congressional Mobile Trailer Office tour, with 57 stops in both the old and new Eighth Congressional District. Again, no appointments are necessary; it is a first-come, first-served basis. My only concern is whether Congress will have adjourned by the start of the trailer tour—October 11th. If Congress still is in session and my presence is required in Washington, the tour will go on as scheduled with all constituent matters relayed to me.

Advanced planning and scheduling must be done now, and I am hopeful that Congress will adjourn by October 10th. The tour will include stops in eight counties from October 11th through October 21st. I do hope that you will come by when the trailer is in your area.

As final action nears on the historic Revenue Sharing measure, much credit can be attributed to Vice President Spiro T. Agnew, who has served as an effective liaison between the White House and state governments. I fully supported this legislation with Michigan's state and local units of government deriving \$221.8 million annually over the next five years.

At the invitation of the Veterans Administration Hospital in Saginaw, I intend to participate in its V.I.P. Day. V.I.P. stands for Very Important Patient. The photo was taken during my last visit with the patients at the VA Hospital with Senator Robert P. Griffin. I salute these veterans and the many fine organizations who daily are involved in "brightening" their stay.

RULES CHAIRMANSHIP

In accepting an appointment to be the Chairman of the House Republican Task Force to study the rules of the House of Representatives and those governing the Republican Party in Congress, I am most hopeful that the work of this group will lead to meaningful, modernization of the legislative process in our 435-Member United States House of Representatives. I am fortunate that the 15-man Task Force includes out-

standing Members of the House. Our Task Force will report its findings and recommendations to the Republican Conference prior to the organization of the 93rd Congress next January.

YOUR RESPONSIBILITY

September is National Voter Registration Month. If you are not registered and you wish to vote in the general election on November 7th, you have to register by 8:00 p.m. on October 6th. Be sure you exercise your right to vote.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LEGISLATION

Unemployment compensation is dispensed on the basis of state-wide statistics. Michigan recently lost such assistance because it fell below established standards, even though pockets of high unemployment, such as in our Eighth District, existed. I have introduced legislation to permit unemployment compensation to be dispersed on a county-by-county basis. In this day and age, I think it is reasonable to expect a more refined system so that high unemployment in one area of the state is not simply overlooked because the state average is low. The legislation is aimed at providing additional unemployment assistance to those pockets of persistent unemployment.

THE 1972 CONGRESSIONAL MOBILE TRAILER OFFICE TOUR

Wednesday, October 11th

8:45-9:15 a.m.—Algonac.
9:30-10:00 a.m.—Marine City.
10:15-10:45 a.m.—St. Clair.
11:00-11:30 a.m.—Marysville.
12:30-1:30 p.m.—Port Huron.
2:15-2:45 p.m.—Capac.
3:00-3:30 p.m.—Emmett.
4:00-4:30 p.m.—Yale.

Thursday, October 12th

9:00-9:30 a.m.—Lexington.
9:45-10:15 a.m.—Croswell.
10:45-11:15 a.m.—Carsonville.
11:30-12:00 p.m.—Deckerville.
1:00-1:30 p.m.—Sandusky.
2:00-2:30 p.m.—Brown City.
2:45-3:15 p.m.—Marlette.

Friday, October 13th

8:30-9:00 a.m.—Birch Run.
9:45-10:15 a.m.—Chesaning.
10:30-11:00 a.m.—St. Charles.
11:30-12:00 p.m.—Merrill.
12:15-12:45 p.m.—Hemlock.

Monday, October 16th

9:00-9:30 a.m.—Frankenmuth.
9:45-10:15 a.m.—Bridgeport.
10:30-11:00 a.m.—Buena Vista Township (Fort Saginaw Mall).
11:15-12:00 p.m.—Saginaw Multi-Purpose Center, 1407 Janes.
1:15-1:45 p.m.—Freeland.
2:00-2:30 p.m.—Saginaw Township (Green Acres Plaza).

Tuesday, October 17th

9:00-9:30 a.m.—Zilwaukee.
10:15-10:45 a.m.—Auburn.
11:30-12:00 p.m.—Standish.
1:00-1:30 p.m.—Pinconning.
2:00-3:00 p.m.—Bay City (Downtown).
3:15-3:45 p.m.—Essexville.

Wednesday, October 18th

9:00-9:30 a.m.—Sebewaing.
9:45-10:15 a.m.—Pigeon.
10:30-11:00 a.m.—Elkton.
11:30-12:00 p.m.—Port Austin.
1:00-1:30 p.m.—Kinde.
2:00-2:30 p.m.—Port Hope.
2:45-3:15 p.m.—Harbor Beach.
3:45-4:15 p.m.—Bad Axe.

Thursday, October 19th

9:00-9:30 a.m.—Uly.
10:00-10:30 a.m.—Cass City.
10:45-11:15 a.m.—Gagetown.
11:30-12:00 p.m.—Unionville.
1:00-1:45 p.m.—Caro.
2:15-2:45 p.m.—Reese.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Friday, October 20th

9:00-9:30 a.m.—Kingston.
10:00-10:30 a.m.—Mayville.
11:00-11:30 a.m.—Vassar.
11:45-12:15 p.m.—Millington.
1:15-1:45 p.m.—Columbiaville.
2:15-3:00 p.m.—Lapeer.

Saturday, October 21st

9:00-9:30 a.m.—Metamora.
9:45-10:15 a.m.—Dryden.
10:30-11:00 a.m.—Almont.
11:15-11:45 a.m.—Imlay City.
12:45-1:15 p.m.—North Branch.

The annual trailer tour throughout the old and new Eighth Congressional District provides me with a rare opportunity to extend Congressional services and interest right to the "curbside" in some 57 communities. It is the 12th annual trailer tour.

If I can be of service to you in any manner, please let me know.

RANSOMING TOLL AGAINST SOVIET JEWS

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, the medieval tactics of the Soviet Union in their oppression of their Jewish citizenry continue to expand and apply a greater vice of suppression and strangulation of the religious and cultural heritage of the people of Hebrew faith in the U.S.S.R. They are now reaching into the educational, learning and knowledge processes of mankind and enslaving the intellect of the Soviet Jewry. It is incredible to all freedom-loving people to learn that the Soviet Union is now demanding a ransom of from \$5,000 to \$37,000 for each Jewish person with a higher education who wants to go to Israel, in addition to their fee of \$1,000 for immigration permits and renouncement of citizenship, the loss of job, forced enlistment in the Army, imprisonment and other forms of harassment.

On October 4, 1972, I joined with my distinguished colleague, Congressman VANIK and others in introducing the following resolution (H.R. 17000) to prohibit most-favored-nation treatment and commercial and guarantee agreements with respect to any nonmarket economy country which denies to its citizens the right to emigrate or which imposes more than nominal fees upon its citizens as a condition to emigration:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Act for Freedom of Emigration in East-West Trade".

SEC. 2. To assure the continued dedication of the United States to fundamental human rights, and notwithstanding any other provision of law, after October 15, 1972, products from any nonmarket economy country shall not be eligible to receive most-favored-nation treatment, such country shall not participate in any program of the Government of the United States which extends credits or credit guarantees or investment guarantees, directly or indirectly, and the President of the United States shall not conclude any commercial agreement with any such country during the period beginning with the date on which the President determines that such country—

October 11, 1972

(1) denies its citizens the right or opportunity to emigrate;

(2) imposes more than a nominal tax on emigration or on the visas or other documents required for emigration, for any purpose or cause whatsoever; or

(3) imposes more than a nominal tax, levy, fine, fee, or other charge on any citizen as a consequence of the desire of such citizen to emigrate to the country of his choice, and ending on the date on which the President determines that such country is no longer in violation of paragraph (1), (2), or (3).

"SEC. 3. After October 15, 1972, pursuant to any separate Act of Congress, (A) products of a nonmarket economy country may be eligible to receive most-favored-nation treatment, (B) such country may participate in any program of the Government of the United States which extends credits or credit guarantees, or (C) the President may conclude a commercial agreement with such country only after the President has submitted to the Congress a report indicating that such country is not in violation of paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of section 2. Such report with respect to such country shall include information as to the nature and implementation of emigration laws and policies and restrictions or discrimination applied to or against persons wishing to emigrate. The report required by this subsection shall be submitted initially as provided herein and, with current information, semi-annually thereafter so long as such treatment received, such credits or guarantees extended, or such agreement concluded pursuant to any separate Act of Congress is in effect.

On September 28, 1972, I joined with my distinguished colleague, Congressman ROSENTHAL, and others in introducing the following House Joint Resolution (H.J. Res. 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:

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.

When we first learned of this Soviet price list on the education of their Jewish citizenry, I joined with my distinguished colleague, Congressman EILBERG, and others in sponsoring the following resolution dated September 11, 1972 (H. Con. Res. 697) condemning the Government and leaders of the Soviet Union for their new policy of demanding a ransom from educated Jews who want to emigrate to Israel:

Whereas the Soviet Union has been confiscating almost all of the possessions of those Jews who are permitted to go to Israel; and

Whereas the Soviet Union has begun demanding a ransom of up to \$25,000 for Jews who have an advanced education;

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives

(*The Senate concurring*). That the Government and leaders of the Soviet Union should be condemned for creating a class of slaves in the twentieth century by forcing thousands of people to live and work in a country which they want to leave, because they do not have the money to ransom themselves into freedom."

Mr. Speaker. According to the last report I have received, the Soviet Jews have no schools of their own, their synagogues are closed; they are allowed no Hebrew cultural life; and they now have no opportunity to emigrate and be reunited with their families in Israel. The high fees are instituted supposedly to prevent the brain drain, but educated Jews who apply for visas are demoted or dismissed—their energies denied to Soviet society by the Soviet Government. I know I speak for the residents of my Eighth Congressional District who believe in freedom throughout the world in fervent prayer for the lifting of this burdensome yoke that weights so heavily on the human and moral integrity, dignity and rights of the Soviet Jews as people. We sincerely trust that this latest congressional action to look to changes in America's present policy and extensively scrutinize new trade relations with the Soviet Union will reverse the Soviet Government's vicious circle of persecution of their citizenry of Jewish heritage.

Just prior to the Jewish holidays and before the imposition of this new head tax by the Soviet Union, I was privileged to join the late Congressman William F. Ryan of New York in the following telegram to Mr. Frank Shakespeare, Director of the U.S. Information Agency:

On September 9 and 10 Jews throughout the world will be celebrating the Jewish New Year, and September 18 marks the Day of Atonement—the Holiest day of the year for the Jewish people. In light of the continuing systematic oppression of Soviet Jewry, we believe it to be imperative that the Voice of America broadcast special holiday programs in Hebrew and Yiddish into the Soviet Union during this period.

Such special broadcasts are all the more necessary now that Kol Yisrael, the radio system of Israel which normally broadcasts programs of Jewish cultural and religious interest into the Soviet Union, has been jammed for over a month.

The Jews of the Soviet Union are engaged in a desperate struggle to maintain their identity as a people. Such broadcasts during this special holiday season would serve as an immeasurable boost to the cause of Soviet Jewry and would demonstrate our deep concern about their survival as a cultural and religious entity.

We received the following response:

I am replying to your telegram of September 7 in the absence of Director Shakespeare.

As is now the case with Kol Yisrael, VOAS Vernacular broadcasts to the Soviet Union have been jammed since the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. Despite this fact, the Voice of America will, of course, mark the Jewish Holy Days with special programs in the languages of the Soviet Union in which it broadcasts. These programs will include inserts in the Hebrew and Yiddish languages. Further, the regular religious and cultural program for Soviet Jews will be almost entirely devoted to the Holy Day and related subjects. In addition, VOAS regular news reporting will continue to contain the most important holiday statements by American Jewish leaders, most if not all of which make explicit reference to Soviet Jewry. VOA is also providing full coverage of the controversy over the recently established exit fees

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

for Soviet Jews and of the Munich tragedy, including statements by American leaders and others deplored the attack, and coverage of the Lincoln Memorial Observance.

Thank you for your expression of interest in VOA broadcasts to the Soviet Union and rest assured that your concern over the plight of Soviet Jewry is one we fully share.

EUGENE P. KOPP,
Acting Federal Counsel and Congressional Liaison, United States Information Agency.

Mr. Speaker, I know we are unanimous in our deep concern for the plight of the Soviet Jews and trust that our congressional efforts on their behalf will be helpful in assuring them that there is unity and sincerity of purpose in our resolutions to assist them here in the U.S. House of Representatives.

AMIN, SMITH, AND THE POLITICS OF HYPOCRISY

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, the world is, unfortunately, very selective in its moral outrage.

The United Nations, for example, repeatedly condemns Israel while refusing to say a word about Arab terrorism. It refrained from expressing any shock or opposition to the massacre of Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics.

That same body condemns South Africa and Rhodesia for racism while remaining strangely silent at the racism being practiced by nonwhites, or by totalitarian states. The Soviet Union persecutes Jews and Christians and is in the process of committing cultural genocide against a host of captive nationalities, such as the Ukrainians, the Latvians, and the Lithuanians. World opinion, however, seems unconcerned.

Now we witness the spectacle of Gen. Idi Amin of Uganda expelling thousands of Asians from his country, for no reason other than their race. No more blatant example of racism can be found.

In Uganda, two Americans have been tortured to death last year, and this year a Peace Corpsman has been shot and killed. General Amin, to underline his racist posture, has hailed Hitler for his murder of the Jews. Our own country, however, has reacted in a far different manner to the situation in Uganda than to that in Rhodesia.

Writing in the Washington Evening Star-Daily News, Smith Hempstone notes that:

The United States maintains diplomatic relations with Amin's government, trades with it, loans it money.

Rhodesia, which emulated the American colonies by unilaterally declaring its independence in 1965 after 42 years of internal self-government, has sought nothing more than to live in peace with its neighbors and the world. It has not expelled its 9,200 Asians, staged communal massacres or slaughtered Americans. While effective political control remains in the hands of Rhodesia's 229,000 whites, Africans sit in both the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Last year Prime Minister Ian Smith agreed to a set of proposals, later approved by a 297-269 vote of Britain's House of Commons, which would at some indefinite date in the future have provided for political control by Rhodesia's 5.1 million Africans; governments such as Amin's attacked the proposals, which were later rejected by Rhodesia's blacks.

The United States does not recognize Rhodesia's independence, supports the United Nations boycott of Rhodesia's produce (with the recent exception of chrome) and wouldn't lend Smith a plugged nickel.

No objective observer would argue that Rhodesia is an ideal democracy. Indeed, there has been a drift in recent years, encouraged by the isolation, imposed upon it and the vilification heaped upon it in the world, for Rhodesia to drift toward the South African system of apartheid.

But diplomatic recognition is not a constitutional beauty contest. It does not imply approval. It is extended to governments which are in control of their territories and appear likely to remain in control of them. Rhodesia, after nearly seven years of independence, meets these criteria.

Nations boycott of Rhodesia's produce (with the recent exception of chrome) and wouldn't lend Smith a plugged nickel.

Decrying the hypocrisy implicit in our Government's current policy, Mr. Hempstone writes that:

Anyone—black, white or brown—who would prefer the rule of an Amin or a Micomber to that of an Ian Smith deserves to savor the experience. The time has come for the United States to cut the hypocrisy and recognize Rhodesia. Our diplomats are breaking bread every day with far worse than the likes of Ian Smith.

I wish to share Mr. Hempstone's article, which appeared in the Washington Evening Star-Daily News of September 27, 1972, with my colleagues, and insert it into the RECORD at this time:

AMIN, SMITH AND THE POLITICS OF HYPOCRISY
(By Smith Hempstone)

The latest series of high jinks by Gen. Idi Amin Dada, Big Daddy and self-appointed president of Uganda's Second Republic, serves to underline the hypocrisy and idiocy of American policy toward Rhodesia.

Amin, who came to power last year by bouncing President Milton Obote (who was not much better), will remain in power until his military government has had a chance to put "the country in order," which at the present rate means that Big Daddy is going to be around a long time.

Amin's eccentricities include expelling 50,000 Asian holders of British passports (and threatening to expel Asians of Ugandan citizenship), allowing his army to massacre tribesmen thought loyal to Obote, heaping praise on Hitler for his genocide of the Jews and accusing the United States, Britain and Israel of conniving in the recent abortive invasion of his country by Tanzanian-based Obote loyalists. Last year, Amin's soldiers tortured to death two Americans; so far this year they have shot and killed one Peace Corpsman, wounded another and jailed other Americans without cause.

The United States maintains diplomatic relations with Amin's government, trades with it, loans it money.

Rhodesia, which emulated the American colonies by unilaterally declaring its independence in 1965 after 42 years of internal self-government, has sought nothing more than to live in peace with its neighbors and the world. It has not expelled its 9,200 Asians, staged communal massacres or slaughtered Americans. While effective political control remains in the hands of Rhodesia's 229,000 whites, Africans sit in both the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Last year Prime Minister Ian Smith agreed to a set of proposals, later approved by a 297-269 vote of Britain's House of Commons, which would at some indefinite date in the future have provided for political control by Rhodesia's 5.1 million Africans; governments such as Amin's attacked the proposals, which were later rejected by Rhodesia's blacks.

The United States does not recognize Rhodesia's independence, supports the United Nations boycott of Rhodesia's produce (with the recent exception of chrome) and wouldn't lend Smith a plugged nickel.

No objective observer would argue that Rhodesia is an ideal democracy. Indeed, there has been a drift in recent years, encouraged by the isolation, imposed upon it and the vilification heaped upon it in the world, for Rhodesia to drift toward the South African system of apartheid.

But diplomatic recognition is not a constitutional beauty contest. It does not imply approval. It is extended to governments which are in control of their territories and appear likely to remain in control of them. Rhodesia, after nearly seven years of independence, meets these criteria.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Indeed, in the real world of African governance as opposed to the Cloud Cuckooland of liberal fantasy, Rhodesia stacks up rather well. For Amin is not the only African leader doing the Emperor Jones bit. That great democrat, Sekou Toure of Guinea, is busily exterminating his country's educated class, most of whom (including two former ambassadors to the United States) according to him are in the employ of the CIA.

His Excellency, Col. Michel Micombrero, president of Burundi, is methodically solving his country's overpopulation problem by extinguishing as many members of the Hutu tribe as he can lay his hands on, perhaps 80,000 by last count. Gen. Jean-Bedel Bokassa, president of the Central African Republic, a strong law-and-order man, is stamping out thievery by cutting off hands and beating to death prisoners ("It's tough, but that's life," philosophizes Bokassa). The screams of political prisoners being tortured in Equatorial Guinea's jail across the street from his office literally drove one American diplomat mad. And then there were the Congolese massacres of the 1960s and, more recently, the Biafran genocide.

All but four of black Africa's 40-odd (and some of them are extremely odd) nations are one-party states, and 14 are military dictatorships. Nor need the comparisons be confined to Africa: Is the hardfisted Communist dictatorship of Bulgaria, which we recognize and with which we trade, really less offensive than Smith's regime, from which we recoil in horror? Horsefeathers!

The choice in Rhodesia is not between an authoritarian white minority regime and a black democracy. The choice, if the track record elsewhere in Africa means anything, is between an imperfect regime dominated by whites—but willing to share power with blacks—and a chaotic situation from which, with luck, a not-too-repressive black dictatorship might emerge.

Anyone—black, white or brown—who would prefer the rule of an Amin or a Micombrero to that of an Ian Smith deserves to savor the experience. The time has come for the United States to cut the hypocrisy and recognize Rhodesia. Our diplomats are breaking bread every day with far worse than the likes of Ian Smith.

H.R. 256, THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1972

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am especially interested in H.R. 256, which would establish the Thaddeus Kosciuszko Home National Historic Site in the State of Pennsylvania since I am a cosponsor of an identical measure, H.R. 7813, introduced on April 27, 1971.

There is no question of the great contribution of Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko to the American Revolution. All agree they were great; some qualified experts believe they were decisive in the winning of the war. All agree that he ought to be honored; practically all are agreed that he has been officially ignored for nearly two centuries.

Millions of Americans of Polish descent have asked that the omission be rectified by preserving his last place of residence—the last evidence of any kind remaining on this continent—as a national historic site.

This seems modest indeed as compared with the honors the Republic has be-

stowed upon the memory of other heroes—for example, General Lafayette. No one could detract from the laurels of General Lafayette—but their lustre does contrast the manner in which General Kosciuszko's name has been permitted to remain in the shadows. House bill 256—other identical measures are H.R. 6759 and H.R. 7813—does much to remedy this historic wrong; and since the opportunity to save this historic house is virtually the last chance to preserve the only remaining object actually associated with General Kosciuszko's physical presence, I, along with millions of other Americans of Polish descent, respectfully urge the Members of the House to preserve this irreplaceable bit of Americana for all Americans of the generations yet to come by supporting H.R. 256.

NADER TOO TOUGH ON CONGRESS

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

[From the San Diego Union, Oct. 9, 1972]

ACCOMPLISHMENTS IGNORED—NADER Too TOUGH ON CONGRESS

On many occasions this newspaper has taken Congress to task for its failings, which are many.

Congress certainly is not as responsive to the public as it should be. Its bureaucracy is a thicket of people and paper. Its organization leaves much to be desired. The budget-forming process is a miracle of confusion, and Congress tackles far too many things that it could profitably leave alone. Admittedly some of its members, like many of us, exhibit the all-too-common failings of laziness, greed and ego.

When all of that is said, however, a student of Congress also must admit that its accomplishments often are impressive—and that despite all of its failings, somebody has yet to come up with a better system if progress of the United States of America is the yardstick by which its legislative body is judged.

The failure to recognize the virtues of Congress as well as its warts is what is conspicuously lacking in a massive review of its efforts by Ralph Nader, currently the most visible critic.

If we are to believe Mr. Nader's most recent jeremiad, Congress is kept at heel by the executive branch and special interests—businessmen, labor leaders, lawyers, farmers and others. He leaves us with the picture of an average congressman who is dominated by greed, an instinct for survival and human appetites. He also leaves the impression of self serving legislative procedures designed principally to perpetuate the above.

While there is an element of truth to all of this, it also is fact that the political process by nature is one of personal interplay, compromise of viewpoints and checks and balances. The seniority system, the obstacles before bills are passed and even the filibuster have virtue as well as vice. American people are doctors, lawyers, labor leaders, businessmen, farmers—"special interests."

One has but to look at the sweeping social changes of the last decade to realize that when Congress makes up its mind to do something, the task is accomplished.

Few would disagree with Mr. Nader's yearning for greater individual attention to our government or his desire to remove its warts. Hopefully, the shrillness and hyper-

bole of his attack, as well as its promised duration, will not turn people off.

We would disagree, however, with one of his emerging themes—one that is heard often in today's political campaigning—that the federal government's responsibilities extend to all problems and failings in the nation, including personal ones.

CONGRESSMAN RODINO'S ROLE IN COMBATING NARCOTICS

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the House Judiciary Subcommittee with jurisdiction over the rehabilitation of narcotics addicts, I feel a responsibility to scrutinize each new development in the efforts of our Government to abate the heroin epidemic which now plagues us. One of the most recent developments in this area is the statement by President Nixon on September 18, 1972, of his intention to suspend all economic and military assistance to any foreign government which fails to cooperate with us in controlling the illegal drug traffic.

Too often in this political year the administration has been criticizing the Congress while at the same time claiming credit for new programs which have, in fact, been initiated in the Congress. This is especially true, Mr. Speaker, with respect to the administration's present narcotics program. Under the circumstances, I feel a special obligation to make the record clear and to point out that the man who is primarily responsible for formulating much of the present narcotics program is my esteemed colleague from New Jersey, Representative PETER W. RODINO, Jr., who is the ranking member of the Committee on the Judiciary on which I serve.

The gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. RODINO) was the very first Member of Congress to introduce legislation imposing sanctions on countries which do not help to eliminate the illegal flow of drugs. Mr. RODINO first introduced his bill on June 2, 1970. At that time the measure was actually opposed by the administration. Mr. RODINO diligently continued to press for enactment despite administration opposition. Eventually the administration reversed itself and supported the legislation.

On October 22, 1970, Mr. RODINO wrote a letter to the President seeking the President's support for his comprehensive plan for an all out war against narcotics. Mr. RODINO's plan included medical treatment for all addicts by public health officials. Law enforcement officials, therefore, would be available to vigorously enforce regulations against the narcotics pushers and the organized drug rings. Moreover, the plan sought to utilize economic sanctions against those countries which do not cooperate in halting illegal drug traffic. Eight months later, the President responded with a plan substantially similar to that of Mr. RODINO.

Also in 1970, Representative RODINO

participated in a North Atlantic Treaty Organization conference in the Netherlands. He urged all NATO nations to join together in combating illegal drug traffic. He recommended and organized an international working committee to evaluate the international narcotics problem. His proposal was accepted unanimously, and the committee is presently seeking methods of ending the illegal production, sale, and distribution of narcotics.

In 1971, Mr. RODINO continued his NATO conference work by presenting a detailed analysis of the critical drug problem in the United States to the NATO committee. He strongly advocated the need to stop opium production in all NATO countries. One week later, Turkey promised to ban all opium production.

The horrifying reports from Southeast Asia depicting the magnitude of narcotics use by U.S. servicemen is now familiar to the entire Nation. Representative RODINO was one of the first Members of Congress to recognize the urgency of the problem. He envisioned medical treatment for veterans under his comprehensive plan. He also joined in sponsoring a bill that provided for drug addicted servicemen to be discharged from military service for physical disability, and to receive medical treatment.

Representative RODINO strongly urged the President to use the economic sanctions provided by Congress unless Paraguay agreed to extradite the notorious Auguste Ricard from Paraguay. Ricard is allegedly one of the world's largest heroin dealers. Recently, because of the possibility of losing foreign aid, the Government of Paraguay did extradite Ricard. It seems unlikely, Mr. Speaker, that this would have been done without the legislation originally proposed by Mr. RODINO.

Currently, Representative RODINO is cosponsoring my bill, the Narcotics Addict Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1972, which is designed to enable the Federal and local criminal justice systems to deal more effectively with the problems of narcotics addiction.

The record of Congressman Peter W. RODINO, Jr. is one of a man deeply committed to solving one of the most critical problems in our history. Mr. RODINO does not merely lament about the drug abuse crisis. He actively works to remedy it, and through his leadership inspires others to work with him.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN—HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

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

Communist North Vietnam is sadistically practicing spiritual and mental

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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

How long?

SMALL COLLEGE FINDS FINANCIAL SUCCESS

HON. WILBUR D. MILLS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. MILLS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, Eliot Janeway, consulting economist, New York City, interviews Dr. Roy Shilling, president, Hendrix College, Conway, Ark. The interview is as follows:

SMALL COLLEGE FINDS FINANCIAL SUCCESS

(By Eliot Janeway)

NEW YORK CITY.—Now that America's big universities are going broke along with big government, the native American institution known as the small private college, which only yesterday was making news merely by surviving, is now learning how to make it. Dr. Roy Shilling, the 41-year-old president of Hendrix College in Conway, Ark., has developed an educational mousetrap which works. His exercise in Emersonian wisdom seems to be fulfilling Emerson's prophecy that the world will beat a path to the door of anyone who makes a better mouse-trap.

JANEWAY. Tell us a bit about your college.

SHILLING. Hendrix has about 1,025 students, of which 80 percent are from Arkansas and the other 20 percent represent 27 other states. We have about 20 different majors within 17 different departments, although we offer only the bachelor of arts degree. About 51 percent of the students receive some financial aid from the college. More than 55 percent of our graduates go to professional schools—medical schools, law schools, or graduate studies.

JANEWAY. What is distinctive in what you have to offer, and what do you think you can demonstrate?

SHILLING. What we really have going for us is a traditional academic program within the framework in which we operate, and we appeal to students who want it. The student takes only three courses per term, and the design of the curriculum assumes that no student takes the same set of courses as another student. There is freedom in which to structure the courses based on the student's interest and abilities.

We use the college level examination program to determine what the individual student is able to do and how much credit is to be granted from previous learning. Thus, we think that our approach incorporates the best possible psychological and learning principles. Another strong point is the management team which has identified our resources, and utilized and allocated them against our most urgent priorities.

JANEWAY. Hendrix seems atypical because it is on a sound fiscal footing.

SHILLING. That fact really astounds most business and professional people with whom I talk. They just can't believe that in a time when private colleges are running average deficits of \$131,000 a year, we are actually setting aside reserves and without penalizing our programs. Our internal pace-setter foundation is matching the \$50,000-a-year grant from the Ford Foundation for three years to generate new ideas in undergraduate education, and we were given the venture fund grant from Ford last year.

JANEWAY. How much of your fiscal achieve-

ment comes from endowment income, from grants and gifts, and from tuition and fees?

SHILLING. There is a sound balance from all three major sources of income with 56 percent coming from student tuition and fees, 20 percent from endowment earnings, and 18 percent from gifts and grants. This past fiscal year we exceeded our best projections in every source of revenue that we had made a year and a half ago. For instance, in gifts and grants we projected \$389,000 of unrestricted funds and we made about \$425,000, and the same is true with endowment earnings and tuition and fees.

We realized early that a strong person was needed to manage finances, so we brought in a senior professor of economics to be vice president and treasurer. We get an operating statement the first of every month. Many college presidents don't really know how they have done until 15 months after the year has closed.

JANEWAY. You are not spending your endowment principal or capital gains?

SHILLING. We are using only the earnings.

JANEWAY. What is your faculty-student ratio?

SHILLING. Twenty to one. One of our greatest resources is our faculty; two-thirds enjoy tenure.

JANEWAY. One reason for student cynicism has been the lack of respect for access to the nonteaching teacher. You have a teaching faculty who really works at it?

SHILLING. Very much so. The normal faculty-teaching load is the equivalent of eight courses a year. Our professors try to establish close rapport with students in small-class situations.

JANEWAY. Do you teach yourself?

SHILLING. I sure do. All the chief administrators taught this past year and plan to continue to teach.

JANEWAY. Generalizing about the American economy as a whole, the health sector seems to be getting money and resources at the expense of a contraction in the educational sector.

SHILLING. We see this as creating more of a hardship and discriminating against the so-called private liberal arts college more than against any other institution or educational community. The community college and the traditionally black institution have received increased fundings, but the so-called four-year college, the private institution, has fewer opportunities now than it has ever had to get funding from the federal government.

REVENUE-SHARING DOLLARS ALLOCATED TO 19th DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

HON. TOM RAILSBACK

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. RAILSBACK. Mr. Speaker, the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation has recently made available the dollar allocations which local and State governments will receive under the revenue-sharing legislation approved by the House-Senate conference committee.

I include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the data regarding the amounts allocated to the governments in the 19th District of Illinois—which I am proud to represent.

They are as follows:

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Carroll County area total	\$416,976
County government	133,069
Total to all cities over 2,500	70,417
Total to all cities under 2,500	97,432
Total to all townships	116,058
Savanna City	70,417
Fulton County area total	868,145
County Government	299,750
Total to all cities over 2,500	214,477
Total to all cities under 2,500	107,088
Total to all townships	246,829
Canton City	155,092
Farmington	32,331
Lewistown	27,055
Hancock County area total	565,695
County Government	199,246
Total to all cities over 2,500	64,829
Total to all cities under 2,500	90,871
Total to all townships	210,749
Carthage	33,799
Hamilton	31,030
Henderson County area total	202,024
County government	84,150
Total to all cities under 2,500	24,268
Total to all townships	93,605
Henry County area total	819,346
County government	212,132
Total to all cities over 2,500	259,846
Total to all cities under 2,500	92,942
Total to all townships	254,427
Galva	32,120
Geneseo	36,085
Green Rock	12,209
Kewanee	179,432
McDonough County area total	811,814
County government	266,370
Total to all cities over 2,500	258,006
Total to all cities under 2,500	54,649
Total to all townships	232,790
Bushnell	45,339
Macomb	212,667
Mercer County area total	413,418
County government	179,183
Total to all cities over 2,500	35,030
Total to all cities under 2,500	60,347
Total to all townships	138,858
Aledo	35,030
Rock Island County area total	2,611,367
County government	634,489
Total to all cities over 2,500	1,644,626
Total to all cities under 2,500	101,792
Total to all townships	230,401
Coal Valley Village	10,182
East Moline City	265,056
Milan	55,492
Moline	\$578,880
Rock Island City	695,694
Silvis	39,321
Warren County area total	516,235
County government	175,200
Total to all cities over 2,500	123,633
Total to all cities under 2,500	35,569
Total to all townships	181,833
Monmouth	123,633
Whiteside County area total	1,173,231
County government	583,614
Total to all cities over 2,500	512,776
Total to all cities under 2,500	76,840
Fulton	86,776
Morrison	23,246
Rock Falls	101,449
Sterling	295,305

In addition, the allocations for the following counties, parts of which have been added to the 19th District, are as follows:

Adams County area total	\$1,579,322
Bureau County area total	876,887
Lee County area total	907,135

IS WHAT'S GOOD FOR NADER GOOD FOR THE PEOPLE?

HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL
OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, under leave to revise and extend my remarks, I wish to insert in the RECORD the following column by James J. Kilpatrick:

IS WHAT'S GOOD FOR NADER GOOD FOR THE PEOPLE?

(By James J. Kilpatrick)

Once upon a time, as Plutarch tells the tale, Aristides The Just was running for re-election. He stopped a stranger on the streets of Athens to solicit his vote. No, said the citizen, who did not recognize the candidate, he could not support Aristides—and it was not as if he had anything against the statesman.

What, then was the trouble? "I'm sick and tired," said the citizen, "of hearing him called The Just."

Ralph Nader, the Great Crusader, might be well advised to meditate upon the story. Beyond question, this dedicated and zealous man has made significant contributions to the safety of American consumers and to the quality of our environment. But he is displaying in his current assault upon Congress swell-headed arrogance that may cool the ardor of even his most devoted fans. The gentleman is insufferable. The gentleman, indeed, is a bore.

One is reminded not only of Aristides but also of Engine Charles Wilson. The canard will not die that the great industrialist once avowed that what is good for General Motors is good for the U.S.A. Ralph Nader exhibits the same confusion. His newly-sponsored book, "Who Runs Congress?" grandly equates Ralph Nader with the "people" or with "the public interest." He alone, goes the implication, is qualified to proclaim what is good and wise and progressive. The possibility that he might be wrong—the possibility that decent men might take an opposite view out of pure motives and sound reasons—that possibility never crosses Nader's Olympian brow.

This vainglorious image emerges from Nader's book. The paperback is attributed to Mark J. Green, James M. Fallows, and David R. Zwick, but it bears the imprimatur of the man himself. Viewed simply as a book, the book is mostly non-book. It rehashes every criticism of Congress made in recent years, but it adds little that is new or different.

What raises one's hackles is the lordly assumption of Nader's factotum that everyone else is vile, and only he is pure. The assumption recurs in a dozen forms. Unions no less than corporations find troublesome regulations standing "between them and the politicians they want to buy." The bad guys are trotted forth in semantic black hats. Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill (Jr., D-Mass.), a bad guy, is the "august" chairman of a sub-committee. A vice president of Texaco doesn't merely say, he "intones." It is angels on one side, demons on the other—the "people" arrayed against the "special interests."

The truth is vastly more complex. Are milkmen "people"? Are tobacco farmers "people"? Are the owners of service stations "people"? No, indeed. They are co-conspirators in dastardly plots to "milk the housewife," or they are "small businessmen who are different from you and me." By contrast, "public lobbies" are filled with virtue: "They may save the taxpayer billions." But the bad guys, the business lobbies, are concerned only with making "the victims bear the cost of their anticonsumer political efforts."

October 11, 1972

What is the consumer's interest? The honest answer, in many difficult cases, is simply: It depends. The recent increase in milk prices may or may not have been in the consumer's interest. The oil depletion allowance may be as evil as Nader contends, or it may contribute to the explorations that are vital to a healthy petroleum industry. Safety requirements in general must be applauded, but a fanatical obsession with safety may inflate production costs to a point at which the public interest is adversely affected.

Ralph Nader, of course, has every right to lobby for his causes, and to urge his followers to organize their campaigns. Splendid! But the gentleman is not divinely ordained. The anathema he pronounces on the Congress may amount to Holy Writ; and perhaps members must obey him in peril of their seats. But then, again, perhaps not.

COUNT CASIMIR PULASKI

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, today, October 11, marks the 193d anniversary of the death of that outstanding Polish patriot who gave his life for our country during the war for independence, Count Casimir Pulaski.

Born in 1748 in Poland to an aristocratic and distinguished family, Count Pulaski spent a lifetime in fighting to free his native land from the yoke of slavery, and then traveled thousands of miles to a strange new land to assist a small band of young people engaged in a similar battle.

Here, he contributed his brilliant military knowledge to people unacquainted with the ways of war. Through his efforts he helped weld them into an effective force which was able to gain the final victory on the road to freedom where we who come after stand today.

Commissioned by Congress to form a brigade of cavalry, known as the Pulaski Brigade, the count developed his men into an effective striking force for our small but determined Army.

It was while leading this brigade that he was mortally wounded and carried aboard a naval ship in Savannah Harbor where he died. He was buried at sea so we have no grave at which to place a wreath of remembrance and thanks to this great man.

But this does not diminish the memory of this exemplary fighter for liberty, for his memory lives in the hearts of all those who would see all nations free in fulfillment of his dreams.

Traditionally the 12 million Americans of Polish descent mark Pulaski Day, not only as a tribute to Casimir Pulaski, but also as a day marking the contributions to our Nation and our national life by the people of Poland who followed him to the United States. Like Count Pulaski, these people have not only added to our love of freedom and independence, but with their lives and customs have enriched our lives.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to join

with all those of Polish descent who are observing this day in tribute to the remarkable man, Count Pulaski, and to commemorate the contributions of those remarkable people from Poland and their descendants who have contributed so much to our national heritage.

WHO RUNS CONGRESS

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL OF NEW YORK IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, the New Republic of October 14, 1972, offers two separate and distinguished reviews of Ralph Nader's "Who Runs Congress?" Like all good literary criticism, the reviews by TRB and Paul Leventhal have a life and a significance all their own. Not only do they illuminate the most valuable parts of the Nader commentary on Congress, but they actually provide the reader with valuable new insights and ideas.

Mr. Speaker, if, as a result of the Nader Congress project, only one congressional reform is implemented and if Congress is made only a little more efficient, then the time and effort expended by Members for this study will be more than justified. The complete texts of the New Republic reviews, follow:

NADER AND GOLIATH

There sat Mahatma Gandhi in a loin cloth under a banyan tree in India. Only it wasn't Gandhi, it was Ralph Nader, not in a loin cloth and not in India but in the Sheraton Carlton hotel for eggs and bacon with a group of doubting and ultimately awed Washington newsmen. For a little while until they got out again into the traffic stream of reality in Washington—capital of a nation suffering from moral fatigue—they Believed. They rubbed their eyes; those cynics had seen a dream.

Yes, Ralph Nader says Congress doesn't have to be the way it is; that it can be made what it is supposed to be, a dynamic, vigorous, lively voice in Washington, freed from the dominance of corporate lobbyists and the Executive to which it has been slowly abdicating power for 50 years. And if anybody can bring Congress back Nader can. See what he did to General Motors.

A more improbable figure in materialistic America rarely existed. Mahatma Gandhi?—maybe the comparison is far-fetched but there is the same simplicity of the saint and wordly wisdom of the serpent.

Nadar, 38, is tall, thin, stooped, six-feet-four, spidery, slightly swarthy, Lebanese with a large nose, sensitive mouth (with a comical twist in it) and a permanent 10:30 o'clock shadow. He has dark, intense, deep-set eyes under dark curly hair and when he talks he is immediately absorbed in his subject and delivers his thoughts, from a passionately convinced intelligence, with quick, eager movements of his long artistic fingers and mobile face. He lives in lodgings and is as un-American as can be: he has no house, no car and no wife. Women want to mother him because of a small-boy quality.

What do enemies fault in this man? Any-one with such pretensions to virtue creates skepticism automatically, he must have feet of clay! Avarice? He is financing this \$200,000

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

survey of Congress out of his own pocket from lecture fees and writings. He tells me he lives on \$5000 a year; he can't remember taking a holiday. Sex? It seems doubtful; he is a kind of secular priest of the sect of consumerism, enjoying it immensely, devoid of greed, beyond influence. Power? Here it may be, is his Achilles' heel, but that is just a surmise; one cannot guess where such a man will wind up because there have been so few such men in Washington; let alone Galahads who actually knocked off Capitol Hill dragons. *Fortune* writes, "He is chiefly responsible for the passage of at least six major laws." His ideas of devoted public service are as intoxicating to young men fresh out of law school as the scent of a girl's perfume. Nader is the father of a whole new school of public service law firms.

The new book from the Nader organization, *Who Runs Congress?* (306 pp., Bantam, \$1.95), has a lot of good stuff in it and will be followed in a fortnight by the real opus, 490 profiles of members of Congress, 24 to 32 pages each, which may be something of a bombshell. Some stuffed shirts find the impertinence of the Nader group in writing about congressmen as though they were human almost beyond endurance.

The fact is that Washington is overdue for the kind of muckraking that newspapers have almost forgotten how to turn out. Corruption today is of a different kind. It is not freebooters and robber barons any more, operating outside the system; it is the cozy relationship of corporate lobbyists and politicians operating in the system, taking it for granted that government should be run in the interest of the affluent. Generally the payoff is the campaign contribution; for example, in 1968 oil company executives put up \$800,000 and 93 percent of it went to the Republicans. Today we know the administration amassed \$10 million from anonymous well-wishers, presumably corporate, just before the April deadline requiring full disclosure. We know that the Department of Agriculture as a matter of routine notified the big international grain dealers in the Russian wheat deal of a policy change that would skyrocket prices before it ever told the farmers or consumers. We know that the oil import quota costs consumers \$5 billion a year, although Mr. Nixon's own cabinet task force recommended abolishing it, not merely because it fed inflation but because it is a danger to US defense in war by depleting strategic domestic oil reserves. Profits come first.

The power is oozing out of Congress because it will not put its own house in order. That is Nader's theme. It is not a partisan matter. Democrats are often indistinguishable from Republicans. Mr. Nixon has just let us know, through Spiro Agnew, for example, that he will not oppose reelection of Senator Eastland of Mississippi, chairman of the powerful Judiciary Committee and a beneficiary of farm subsidies for not growing cotton; Eastland, it turns out, has "stood four-square with many important administration programs." So his GOP opponent can't expect White House support.

The nation is fed up on Watergates and ITT rakes, on Vietnam bombings, on the problems of the poor and the cities. It wants to be let alone. It is the dullest, dreariest, strangest presidential election in history. Thumbing through an old copy of the *Saturday Evening Post* (June 27, 1964) I found an eloquent demand that President Johnson should debate challenger Goldwater on TV: "I believe the strongest argument for debates is that they make candidates put on a better campaign, with the result that the man who wins becomes a better president. . . . I am convinced that TV debates are essential." Who wrote that? Why, our Richard Nixon, to be sure, between jobs; the same who won't debate today because he is so busy with af-

fairs of state. At first we found the switch amusing, then it just seemed one more sour joke; after all, what position hasn't he switched?

So that's where Nader comes in. He isn't sour; he isn't cynical; he thinks he can take Congress and make something of it. He reports that a Maryland congressman was being considered for the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and was asked, "What's your position on tobacco?" He replied, "I don't smoke," and lost the appointment. He notes that, what with seniority, the average congressman newly elected this November will have to wait 41 years to chair the House Appropriations Committee. Nader's Raiders are probing Congress for items like that and we can see nothing but good coming from it.

WHO RUNS CONGRESS?

THE GREAT SURRENDER—RALPH NADER
CONGRESS PROJECT BY MARK J. GREEN, JAMES
M. FALLOWS AND DAVID R. ZWICK

Who Runs Congress? was put together in less than eight weeks by three of Ralph Nader's most trusted Raiders and facile writers—Mark J. Green, James M. Fallows and David R. Zwick. It is a highly readable and often entertaining cataloguing of congressional sin, arrogance, ineffectiveness and unresponsiveness, but it is unpedantic and, in Mark Green's own words, "makes no attempt at depth." Many young political science professors and lawyers who are team leaders of Nader studies on congressional committees and procedures feared that this book would unfairly and incorrectly anticipate their own substantive findings and proposals. It doesn't. Most of the materials are already familiar to serious Washington-watchers. The book is aimed rather at stirring casual citizens to an awareness, as Nader says in his introduction, of "what they've lost to Congress so that they can take more of it back for the good of themselves, their fellow citizens, and their children. For the people have indeed abdicated their power, their money and their democratic birthright to Congress. As a result, without the participation of the people, Congress has surrendered its enormous authority and resources to special interest groups, waste, insensitivity, ignorance and bureaucracy." Not that the project itself is a casual one. It may indeed be Nader's most ambitious project so far, and has mobilized through the summer and into the fall 1250 volunteers and staff to produce in all 21,000 pages of studies on every aspect of Congress. This 300-page paperback is a small part of the whole but, Nader feels, a crucial one. He hopes that it will do for congressional reform what *Unsafe at Any Speed* has done for auto safety, though he is willing to concede that it is more difficult to get people worked up about a distant institution than bugs in the family car.

Nader makes a persuasive case that the nation is in the midst of a "grave constitutional crisis" stemming from a breakdown of separation and balance of powers. He views Congress as having been constitutionally ordained the preeminent branch of government by virtue of its closeness and accountability to the people and its role as shaper of the other two branches through the creation of agencies and the appointment of judges.

The book details how Congress has abdicated this power to its "three rulers"—committee chairmen, special interest groups and the President. Chairmen, perpetuated by seniority and by generous campaign contributions from vested interests, are seen as unassailable because of their tight control of subcommittees and staff, their manipulation of the rules and their ability to bestow favors on lesser members. The lobbies "derive their strategic advantage by controlling

the flow of information in and out of Congress." And the President's role as a ruler of Congress is made possible by congressional abdication of its war-making power, its role as an initiator of bills and of a legislative program, its control of the budget and appropriated funds, and its responsibility to oversee the actions of the executive branch.

These findings are hard to quarrel with, as are the described causes of congressional abdication, the greatest of which is Congress' inability to gather independent information. In fact, each of the three "rulers" of Congress have achieved most of their power by means of accumulating and manipulating information. Committee chairmen can and often do keep members in the dark about the status of major bills and the direction of committee initiatives. Lobbies, with their ability to specialize, overwhelm members who must somehow cover an enormous range of issues. And the executive branch, which outguns the Congress by 4000 computers to one, is often the sole source of information on the programs which it asks the Congress to approve and finance.

Nader wants Congress to become its own independent source of information by hiring more staff; computerizing its operations; making greater use of its own investigative arm, the Government Accounting Office, and resurrecting its watchdog role by once again making oversight hearings a regular congressional function.

A basic reason the Congress does not assert its prerogatives, Nader contends, is that its members put the business of getting re-elected ahead of the business of Congress. The spiraling costs of campaigning make members all the more beholden to special interests. And just as insidious is what Nader terms the "trivilization" of the congressional office into a clearinghouse for constituent complaints for the simple reason that careful attention to these complaints has become a proven method of getting reelected. Nader does not belittle the importance of providing this service, but he wants it done by some—a congressional ombudsman—so that the members can devote full time to legislation and oversight.

Although Nader assures his reader that the reclaiming and reforming of Congress "should not have to be the equivalent of reaching for the stars," the reader by book's end may well conclude that the task is every bit that astronomical. For that reason, perhaps, the book closes with a chapter on "Taking on Congress: A Primer on Citizen Action." It is actually a condensed version of a "Handbook for Citizens" written by Douglas W. Cassell, Jr., another Nader Raider, and to be published next year as part of the Congress Project.

Nader's call for citizen action suggests such involvement as writing letters that will be read, drafting bills that will be introduced and pursued, organizing community groups that will be heard and challenging congressmen at election time. Not surprisingly, the greatest stress is placed on citizen organization along with the successful lines of Nader-inspired Public Interest Research Groups (PIRGs).

But it is at this point that *Who Runs Congress?* suddenly runs out of steam. Nader's reliance on citizen organization seems inadequate to the task of reforming Congress. So does his proposal—made at a press conference last week announcing the book—that the Congress call itself into special session at the end of next year "for the sole purpose of studying and legislating congressional reform." Both approaches assume that the Congress, as it is presently constituted, is capable of meaningful and basic reform. With all due respect to Mr. Nader, it just doesn't wash, and there are indications that he realizes it.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

There is but one way to accomplish the sort of sweeping reforms Nader is seeking in leadership, committee jurisdiction, seniority, rules, campaign finance, interest-group disclosure, office procedures and information gathering. To change the Congress, you must change the members—or at least enough of the members so that the others get the message.

Nader appreciates the power of the citizen's ultimate weapon—his vote—but he seems unwilling to marshal it to the full extent. True, he has caused a furor on Capitol Hill—especially among his liberal congressional friends—by planning to release the Congress project profiles on individual members just three weeks before election day. But he insists that he is not engaging in partisan election politics, but rather simply giving the people a chance to evaluate their legislators during the preelection period of peak interest in the Congress. The nuance escapes most of the members; many see the timing of the profiles as a challenge to their survival.

Nader has designed the profiles to be objective, not evaluative, because he wants the voter to make up his own mind on whether individual members are deserving of reelection. Influencing voters to vote a certain way, he insists, "does not mix" with organizing them and informing them. But if Environmental Action can name a "Dirty Dozen" congressmen most worthy of defeat on the single issue of conservation (and succeed in knocking off seven of them in 1970 and two already in primaries this year, including House Interior Committee Chairman Aspinwall), why can't Ralph Nader name a "Horrible Hundred" on an issue as basic and sweeping as congressional reform?

Nader is a much-feared man on Capitol Hill for the very reason that his credibility is so high among the voters. He should put that credibility to maximum use by exhibiting less profile and more courage on congressional reform.

October 11, 1972

before UNESCO a proposal permitting nations to censor satellite television broadcasts. The draft declaration was approved by a body which includes a representative of the United States who apparently expressed no objection or formal reservations. If this is true, I think it is absolutely incredible.

How our country—founded on the principle of the free flow of ideas and information—could ever put its stamp of approval even on a draft declaration of this sort is totally beyond my comprehension.

It has been reported that American strategy in this matter will be to seek a postponement of consideration of the draft declaration at the UNESCO General Conference, and to vote against it only as a last resort.

I respectfully suggest that this Government announce to the world immediately in the strongest possible terms our unalterable opposition to the censorship of knowledge and ideas. This should hearten all of those human beings everywhere who believe in freedom, truth and the dignity of man—that, indeed, he has "the right to know."

Sincerely,

JOHN E. MOSS,
Ranking Majority Member.

WREC 50TH ANNIVERSARY CEREMONIES
(Remarks by Frank Stanton, Vice Chairman,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.)

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

October 4, 1972.

Throughout a half century of distinguished service as one of the landmark institutions of United States broadcasting WREC has remained clearly and unequivocally dedicated to the idea that our nation's cornerstone is an informed public.

I wish I could say as much for the guardians of freedom of information throughout the world. But even as we meet here tonight, the United Nations General Assembly has before it a proposal challenging that principle which has been a tenet of our democracy, a basic article of faith, since its very beginning—freedom of speech.

This challenge comes as the result of far-reaching new technology that has opened a new era of human progress, the miracle of satellite broadcasting. The satellite television broadcasts we receive today come into our homes through networks and individual stations. Through such worldwide linkage, over 600 million people on six continents saw the moonwalk on television—a significant reminder of the enormous potential of satellite transmission.

The capabilities of satellite communication are such that individual receivers may one day be able to supplement reception of locally originated signals with broadcasts direct from satellites 22,300 miles in the sky. Such broadcasts could make it possible for people in every corner of the earth to share in the free flow of ideas, the free communication of knowledge and information.

And yet, ironically, the prospect of this very type of satellite-to-home television broadcasting has been made the occasion for an effort to negate the principle of international freedom of communication.

On August 8, the Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union, Andrei Gromyko, submitted for the consideration of the United Nations General Assembly the text of a proposed international convention governing satellite television broadcasts directly into homes. What this proposed convention asserts is that governments have the right to control television broadcasts from abroad via satellite to their people by controlling international broadcasts at their source. It is an unfortunate fact that the leaders of too many nations have a deadly fear of information which could lead their people to topple the regimes in power. Understandably, these leaders are

SATELLITE TELEVISION CENSORSHIP

HON. JOHN E. MOSS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, next week the UNESCO General Conference will consider a draft declaration giving governments the right to censor satellite television broadcasts. According to reports I have received, our Government has taken a "low profile" stand on this vitally important issue. I am urging Secretary of State Rogers in a letter to take the high road instead—by making it perfectly clear the United States is solidly opposed to any such censorship moves. I hope every Member of Congress will join me in this effort.

Following is the text of my letter to Secretary Rogers and also the text of a speech by CBS President Frank Stanton on the matter:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., October 10, 1972.
Hon. WILLIAM P. ROGERS,
Secretary of State, Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: It has come to my attention that there is currently pending

interested in stringent preventative measures. Hence the efforts of the Soviet Union have been encouraged by the acquiescence of other nations to a similar proposal from UNESCO. I want to return to this international proposal later.

The government of the Soviet Union can and does jam incoming foreign shortwave radio broadcasts, at a cost estimated as \$300 million annually. It can and does punish its people for listening to foreign broadcasts. I am not addressing myself to the power of the Soviet government to do what it wishes within its own borders. The Soviet proposal to the United Nations, however, raises two new points.

It envisages not merely jamming incoming broadcasts, but also taking action directly against satellites themselves outside a receiving nation's territorial jurisdiction. The Soviet Union asks UN member states, including our country, to agree that any nation, on its own initiative, may destroy satellites to keep broadcasts from going directly into the homes of their own people. This would make censorship a principle of international law.

Undoubtedly the nightmare haunting the Kremlin is the possibility of its people hearing something other than their official government line—the chance that some future move like the invasion of Czechoslovakia might be reported in broadcasts directly into Russian homes, giving the lie to the idea that the invasion was joyfully received. What the Kremlin wants is assurance that it can seal off the Soviet people from everything but its own propaganda.

It is sometimes difficult for the Russians to make the distinction between their system of government communications media and ours of independent private communications entities. The Soviet Union sees no moral defect in giving governments, under international agreement, the right to orchestrate the flow of ideas. But such a right has no standing in this country, where communications media are private and the very first article of our Bill of Rights limits government authority over speech, press and thought.

What makes the USSR proposal more troublesome is that a climate of plausibility has been created for it, unbelievable as it may appear, by the United National Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization—UNESCO, the organization conceived in the noblest of international idealism for the advancement of free and unfettered cultural exchange. UNESCO experts from more than a dozen countries put together a document that can only be described as a compromise in principle and a frightening danger in practice.

This astonishing UNESCO contribution, entitled "Draft Declaration of Guiding Principles on the Use of Satellite Broadcasting for the Free Flow of Information, the Spread of Education and Greater Cultural Exchange," will be submitted to the organization's General Conference this month. In general terms, the Declaration proclaims the people's right to freedom of information. In specific terms, however, the Declaration would have the United States accede as a matter of international law to any government's cutting off of its people from direct satellite television broadcasts—and not only television broadcasts but also, going the Russians one better, radio broadcasts as well. The rights which form the framework of our Constitution, the principles asserted in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the basic principle of the free movement of ideas, are thus ignored. And in their place an alien concept is proposed—a concept which gives the UNESCO Draft Declaration its clear meaning, the compromising of freedom.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The UNESCO Draft Declaration twists and turns. It commences with an altruistic allusion to "such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image." It cites the message of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that "everyone has the right to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers." It even states that "The objective of satellite broadcasting for the free flow of information is to ensure the widest possible dissemination, among the peoples of the world, of news of all countries, developed and developing alike."

This, however, turns out to be window dressing. Getting down to its real business, the UNESCO Draft Declaration declares "Each country has the right to decide on the content of the educational programmes broadcast by satellite to its people." And the Declaration does not stop there. "It is necessary," the document continues, "that States, taking into account the principle of freedom of information, reach or promote prior agreements concerning direct satellite broadcasting to the population of countries other than the country of origin of the transmission." Thus, in a single sentence, the Draft Declaration manages to combine lip service to freedom of information and a demand for prior censorship of broadcasts through government agreement and control.

In practical terms, the UNESCO Draft Declaration gives international sanction to government control of what people can see and hear in direct satellite transmissions from outside their national borders. This means that nobody may legitimately broadcast to the USSR without the agreement of the USSR. That is what UNESCO proposes, not just for the USSR but for every nation. And despite the inclusion of all the disclaimers, what this amounts to is clear and frightening acceptance of the very same principle which lies behind the Soviet Union's proposal to the United Nations.

Cooperation, understanding and trade between Russia and the United States certainly are in the interests of peace. In serving the interests of peace, however, it surely is not necessary to sacrifice basic human rights. In the final analysis, there can be no truly enlightened progress and hence no real peace without these basic human rights.

Regardless of what body exercises the power of the censor, the effect of both the Soviet Union draft and the UNESCO draft is to make it possible for every signatory government to assert control over the content of international broadcasts. Quite seriously, I do not see how our government, given our Constitution, can possibly enter into any agreement in which the rights of Americans to speak to whomever they please when they please are bartered away. And that is what both draft documents would do.

We recognize that although the United States by tradition believes in the free exchange of ideas, most other nations do not. That fact probably explains why the UNESCO Draft Declaration was adopted by a multi-nation committee. What is astonishing is that the draft was accepted by a body which included a delegate from the United States of America. Apparently he expressed no reservations, for none was recorded. The document hence went forward as a unanimous and unopposed recommendation.

Incredibly, in the ensuing months, wiser counsel has not prevailed, despite the reasoned protests of the White House Office of Telecommunications Policy and the United States Information Agency, both of which are strongly opposed to the Draft Declaration. Rather than face the issue forthrightly and squarely, the State Department's plan of action as of today presumably is merely to

plead for postponement, and to vote against the Draft Declaration as a last resort—only if postponement fails.

The State Department's attitude is perhaps best described as "embarrassment" over the prospect of opposing the desires of developing countries, which support the Draft Declaration. What the Department obviously has in mind is an attempt to avoid a head-on confrontation and give everybody a tidy diplomatic out. But I submit that the central issue here transcends that kind of diplomacy. Delaying tactics, please that haste is unnecessary or further study is required are entirely out of place when the fundamental principle of free speech is at stake. There can be no temporizing. You don't negotiate free speech. The United States must do all within its power to block the path to international censorship.

We must indicate in unmistakable terms that we reject censorship today, that we will reject it tomorrow, that we will reject it whenever its head is raised.

To this end it is imperative that the Secretary of State instruct our delegation to the UNESCO General Conference two weeks hence to oppose the Draft Declaration and to oppose it head on. Any other course would be unworthy of our national heritage. When liberty is threatened, when freedom of thought is challenged, the policy of the United States must be resolute and uncompromising. Never can we concede a basic freedom in one circumstance and expect it to survive unchallenged in another.

MILWAUKEE TAX LAWYER PRAISES MCGOVERN'S TAX PROPOSALS

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, a brief but excellent explanation of the highlights of Senator McGovern's tax reform proposals recently appeared in the Milwaukee Journal. Its author is Robert A. Schnur, a Milwaukee attorney specializing in taxation.

Mr. Schnur points out that press coverage of these proposals has tended to concentrate on estimates of revenue gains involved. Instead, he suggests, the public needs greater discussion of the reforms themselves and what they will do to improve the fairness of the tax system.

The article follows:

McGOVERN'S PROPOSALS FOR TAX REFORM
DESERVE STUDY BY PRESS, PUBLIC

(By Robert A. Schnur)

On Aug. 29, Sen. George McGovern announced the details of an income and estate tax reform program intended, in his words, to phase out federal tax preferences for the wealthy and to move toward "tax justice" for working people.

The response by leading Republicans was of course predictable, with administration spokesmen echoing the earlier plaint of John Connally that any such tax reform would "drive the Dow-Jones average down to 500."

Much more surprising, however, was the reaction of the press, which almost universally ignored the substance of the McGovern proposals and instead focused on the ac-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ARTHUR R. ELDRED: NATION'S FIRST EAGLE SCOUT

HON. JOHN E. HUNT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

curacy or inaccuracy of his predictions as to the increased tax revenue which would be generated by the enactment of his plan.

This latter point is, of course, important, but to focus on it exclusively ignores the fact that the individual proposals themselves deserve discussion on their merits, regardless of their effects on revenue. For, as McGovern stated, the present system is heavily biased toward the wealthy, and justice and equity demand that substantial reforms be enacted.

The most important element in McGovern's plan is the elimination of the system of special rates on capital gains. Presently, a taxpayer who holds a capital asset (such as stocks and bonds) for more than six months will generally pay taxes on only one-half of the profits made by him on the sale.

Certain minor "reforms" were added by the 1969 Tax Reform Act, but this type of income still receives an extraordinary benefit under existing law.

The effect of this, obviously, aids those who earn large amounts of capital gains, primarily the wealthy, at the expense of those whose earnings come primarily or entirely from wages or salaries, primarily the poor or middle class. Thus a recent study shows that taxpayers in the \$10,000 to \$15,000 income group reported only \$16.31 in benefits from the capital gains preference, while taxpayers in the \$100,000 or over bracket received an average annual benefit of \$38,000 each.

As McGovern stated, such discrimination between money earned by services and money earned by money is unjustified.

Another major aspect of McGovern's plan relates to the loophole by which capital gains earned prior to death escape taxation entirely.

Presently, if an individual dies owning securities which initially cost him \$10,000 but which are worth \$100,000 at the time he dies, the \$90,000 profit will forever go untaxed, and if his heirs then sell the securities for \$100,000, no income tax will be due. McGovern proposes to tax this gain, as it should be, exempting estates of moderate size and bequests left to spouses.

A third McGovern proposal is to effectively eliminate the present system of tax free municipal bonds. Presently, a city or state that seeks to raise money for public purposes can issue bonds to investors and pay interest on the bonds which is tax exempt to the recipient. This tax free aspect enables the bonds to be sold at lower interest rates, and this saving to the cities and states is cited as the reason for granting the tax exemptions.

Many studies have shown, however, that such savings are substantially exceeded by the cost to the federal government in lost taxes. The difference, of course, is pocketed by the investors, who tend to be wealthy individuals to whom the tax saving inherent in municipal bonds outweighs the lower interest rates payable thereon.

Since the present system already results in an indirect subsidy from the federal government to the states, McGovern is merely proposing that a direct federal subsidy be used instead, eliminating the wealthy investor middleman.

There is no space here to discuss the other aspects of the McGovern proposal, but, in general they all follow the pattern of eliminating or reducing benefits to wealthy taxpayers. These proposals deserve serious attention by the public, and the press could assist by devoting more space to the important, if complex, issues involved. With such attention, it is hoped, will come the recognition that, while John Connally may indeed suffer if the McGovern plan is implemented, the average working man in this country will reap substantial economic benefits.

October 11, 1972

nized a troop with the ideals of this organization. The Scoutmaster, at the time the troop was organized, was a Captain in the U.S. Army. The American Boy Scouts was disbanded several years later. Troop #1 proved to be an outstanding troop in every way. They trained diligently in the barn on Arthur's mother's farm.

Each boy worked and earned his own uniform, so that they were one of the first Scout Troops in the U.S.A. to be completely uniformed and well drilled. They had the honor to be called into New York City to serve as Guard of Honor when Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the founder of the Boy Scout movement, visited the United States. This was a reward for being so well trained and completely uniformed. It is said that Sir Robert Baden-Powell remarked that the finest memory of his entire trip around the world, was sailing up beautiful New York Harbor, and seeing the long line of erect uniformed Boy Scouts, with the American Flag on the right of line and the British cross of St. Andrews on the left of line and the Boy Scout Flag in the center.

On April 1, 1918 Arthur enlisted in the United States Navy and immediately applied for foreign service. After a short training period he left Bush Terminal in Brooklyn on the naval transport, the W.S.S. Henderson. Three days after sailing, a fire was discovered on the Henderson, and, after fighting the fire for six and one-half hours, orders were given to abandon ship. Destroyers came along side and all the men were transferred to the Von Steuben (which was the old Kronprinz Wilhelm) which had been interned at Newport News.

Overseas Arthur was sent to Base No. 25, at Corfu, Greece, and later was transferred to U.S. Submarine Chaser, No. 244, engaged in patrolling the Otranto Strait between the Adriatic and the Mediterranean Seas. The only Naval engagement in World War I, took place in this area.

When the war was concluded Arthur was honorably discharged on March 4, 1919. In order to be discharged earlier, Arthur requested to be discharged overseas and take his chances on making his own way back to the United States. He made contact with some soldiers who were returning to the U.S. on an Army Troop Ship. They took him on board as a stowaway and the fellows loaned him an Army uniform so that he could pass as one of the crowd. He slept in a life boat.

On his return from naval service he made his first appearance in South Jersey. For over two years he was employed by the Seabrook Farms at Bridgeton, N.J. and in April 1921 he was offered the position of Agricultural Agent for Atlantic County. He put a great deal of effort in helping the farmers of Atlantic County while he held this position. One of his achievements was the founding of the Atlantic City municipal market. He also started the co-operative purchasing in the county in order to aid the farmers and the poultry growers. During this period he maintained his interest in scouting and served as an Examiner on the Board of Review. In 1928 he resigned his position of agricultural agent for Atlantic County to take charge of the agricultural section of the public relations department of the Reading railroad.

In the early 1930's Motor Carriers became an important part of transportation. Arthur Eldred became increasingly active in this aspect of the transportation business, which ultimately lead to his appointment as Manager of the Motor Carrier Committee of the Trunk Line Association, later called the Eastern Railroad Association. He continued in this position until his death in 1951.

Throughout the years his interest in scouting never wavered. He was a member of the Camden County Council and chairman of

ARTHUR R. ELDRED

Arthur R. Eldred, the first Eagle Scout in the United States, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y. on Aug. 16, 1895. After the death of his father, his mother bought a small farm in Oceanside, L.I., New York.

He began his education in the Oceanside Public Schools. While in Oceanside High School, he participated in sports, track and field events. He was on the Oceanside High School Basketball team the year they had an undefeated season. He graduated from Oceanside High School in 1911 and afterward spent one year at the Cascadilla Preparatory School in Ithaca, N.Y. He entered Cornell University the following year and was graduated from Cornell in 1916. While at Cornell he entered wholeheartedly into the life of the college. He was on the track team and ran cross country two seasons. He was president of the Agricultural Association at Cornell and a member of the Honor Committee. He was elected to Helios, the senior honorary society of the University.

The first award of the Eagle Scout badge was announced at Scout headquarters in April, 1912. The following August 21, Arthur Eldred received a letter from James E. West, chief Scout executive, congratulating him on being the first to receive the honor.

The emblem was received by Arthur Eldred on Labor Day, 1912, due to the delay in making the die for the Eagle Scout pins. The requirements for the award were approximately the same as at the present time. Arthur, having earned the necessary badges, was reviewed by both a local committee and by a triumvirate of the movement's distinguished leaders—Chief Scout Executive James E. West, Chief Scout Ernest Thompson Seton, and National Scout Commissioner Daniel Carter Beard. The value of his scout training was further proven when a few weeks after earning his eagle, while on an outing at Orange Lake, New York, Arthur rescued a young Scout from drowning. Chief Scout Seton presented the bronze Honor Medal to him for this.

Arthur was a member of Troop #1, Oceanside, Rockville Centre, Long Island, N.Y. At the time of its organization, the scoutmaster wished to found a troop of American Boy Scouts, a boy's military organization sponsored by William Randolph Hearst, the publisher. Mistaking the Boy Scouts of America for the other group, the scoutmaster orga-

Troop 77 in Clementon. In 1944 he had the pleasure of seeing his eldest son, Willard presented with the Eagle Award. Aside from his interest in Scouting, Arthur Eldred was always active in civic affairs. He served as a member of the local Board of Education in Clementon and later was elected to the Overbrook Regional Board of Education. He was President of that Board at the time of his death.

THE BAYH GUN CONTROL BILL

HON. WILMER MIZELL

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. MIZELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise at this time to offer a few brief comments about the so-called gun control legislation passed by the Senate.

This legislation, S. 2507, is more popularly known as the Bayh bill, after its chief Senate sponsor, the junior Senator from Indiana.

The Bayh bill, Mr. Speaker, should not be enacted. It represents a flagrant infringement on the right of private citizens to bear arms—a right guaranteed under the second amendment to the Constitution—and a dangerous step toward more stringent measures, including mandatory universal registration of all firearms and, ultimately, total confiscation. This is a familiar pattern that has been demonstrated in too many countries already, Nazi Germany among them.

There is a mistaken impression among some people, Mr. Speaker, that this legislation deals only with the so-called Saturday night special, a firearm which has never been specifically defined but which is generally meant to suggest a cheaply made, easily concealed handgun used in many street crimes.

Beyond the dangerous precedent this legislation would set, and the chain reaction it would almost certainly generate toward total confiscation, this legislation is unacceptable on its own limited scale for several reasons.

First, it fails to adequately define its subject matter. The loosely applied term "Saturday Night Special" remains too loosely applied in this legislation, to the point that it can be easily interpreted to include some excellent sporting arms that even this bill's sponsors did not intend to have included.

Further, the bill gives responsibility for such interpretation to the Secretary of the Treasury, without providing for any testing or evaluation procedures.

And there are other technical flaws in this legislation that must be taken into account as well, adding weight to this bill on broader grounds.

If the Bayh bill comes to the floor for a vote in this session of Congress, I will vote against it and urge my colleagues to do the same.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RCA CONTRACTS: ERRONEOUS INFORMATION CORRECTED

HON. JOHN E. HUNT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, election years have the tendency of bringing forth a strange array of charges, and it is usually by those who are least likely to have possession of the facts or, if they do have the facts, carelessly disregard them for whatever advantage might be gained.

It recently came to my attention that erroneous and misleading information was being spread throughout my district concerning certain RCA contracts, with the assertion that a substantial number of jobs would be lost. As it must be noted that RCA, with its main office in Camden, N.J., is an important and vital industry to the economy of the entire first district, this kind of ill-considered "scare" information does a disservice to the company's employees.

Because I believe that such rumors should never be allowed to spread under any circumstances, I have taken the time to obtain information concerning the status of each of the three contracts—Small Terminal Project, Sanguine, and Aegis—and I insert that information in the record for public scrutiny.

Small Terminal Project—a contract to design, develop, fabricate, test and deliver a series of satellite communication terminals. The contract was protested by ITT-DCD prior to an award. While RCA may be considered the leading contender for the contract award, the General Accounting Office has not concluded its review of the protest and the additional comments of the parties. This matter has top priority, however, and a final decision is anticipated in the very near future.

Sanguine—a Navy contract—providing a communications system with submerged submarines—still in the study phase, for which RCA has been the prime contractor. RCA has been involved with this program for approximately 12 years and it is expected that RCA will get one of three contracts that will be awarded in view of its tenure in the program. It is well known that the system's proposed location in Wisconsin, due to ecological problems involving the laying of cables, is being vigorously protested and that a Defense Systems Applications Review is now in progress. There is a strong possibility of a shift in the location of the system, but there is no doubt about the plans to proceed with the program following a settlement on the issue of the installation site.

Aegis—a contract for the development of a ship-based air defense missile system. With more than 675 employees and an annual payroll of \$11.4 million, Aegis is the largest single contract now held by RCA. Contrary to rumors about the phasing out of this project, the program

is not in jeopardy and it is going ahead on schedule according to the contract. The Navy has absolutely no intention of abandoning this program and it is presently in the process of selecting a ship to be used as a platform for testing this missile system.

Mr. Speaker, I state again that I am making this information available in the public record to alleviate any fears that may have been raised in the minds of RCA employees as a result of rumors fueled by erroneous information.

PLIGHT OF THE SHOE INDUSTRY IN AMERICA

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, may I take this opportunity to bring to the attention of the Members of the U.S. Congress an open letter to President Richard M. Nixon that appeared in the form of a full page ad in the Washington Post today, October 11, 1972, and signed by Seymour Fabrick, president of the Vogue Shoe, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.

This open letter spells out very graphically the plight of the shoe industry in America. While factories close down in America and thousands of workers are placed on the unemployment rolls the administration engages in endless rhetoric. Welfare costs are spiralling to new heights and nothing is being done. Let us hope that President Nixon reads this full page ad:

OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT NIXON

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Do you realize that you, personally, are responsible for the consumer paying from \$2 to \$4 more for a pair of shoes at retail in the past 3 months. And your failure to put price controls on hides and continuing to let them flow out of our country will cause the consumer to pay an additional \$2 to \$4 increase on shoes because hide prices are advancing every day?

Do you realize that you, personally, caused the closing down of 200 shoe factories in America during the past 18 months, with the loss of 50,000 jobs, because imported shoes are deluging our stores from 71 countries, all of which pay sub-standard wages?

Do you realize your inaction to help the domestic shoe industry from cheap, low labor countries will force another 200 factories to close, with another loss of 50,000 jobs?

Do you realize that nearly 4 years ago you ordered the Tariff Commission to make a report on the shoe industry and that this report has been sitting on your desk since December of 1970; and, during the past 4 years you have not allowed a shoe man to visit you and discuss the problems of the shoe industry?

Do you realize that we have visited all of your departments, including the Commerce Department, the Tariff Commission, the State Department and innumerable members of your White House staff, all of whom told us that you are the only one who can help us. Your failure to see us or act on our behalf is the cancer that is killing us.

There are 300,000 shoe and tannery workers around the nation, in small towns, who need your help, and they deserve a better break from you than continued silence.

You are our President and we look forward to you to help us. The consumers do not want higher-priced shoes. Our workers want work, not welfare. You have advocated that you want people to work, yet you do nothing about our problem and refuse to see a shoe man. We are your friends and neighbors and fellow Americans. Help us and look kindly upon our needs.

Thank you.

VOGUE SHOE, INC.,
SEYMOUR FABRICK,
President.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS

HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, many of my constituents have shown a great interest in the Department of Agriculture publications list, which are of great help to them. To accommodate my constituents, I have sent out the following letter advising them of the list of publications available:

DEAR FRIEND: The following list outlines some Department of Agriculture publications available to Congressmen for distribution to their constituents without charge. Numerous requests are made throughout the year for this very useful service.

These pamphlets have been carefully prepared to cover many subjects. No doubt you will find several of special interest. If you would like to receive any of them, please check those you select, print your name and address in the place designated, and return the list to me in a stamped envelope. Since the supply available to each Congressman is limited, please limit your request to a maximum of five. The publications will be ordered promptly, but it normally takes from 3 to 5 weeks for delivery—so please make allowances for the delay. In the event you are still not in receipt of them after 5 weeks, please advise my District Office at 939-9090.

You may be assured of my continued interest in being of service to you.

The publications list available for distribution as of August 1972 follows:

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION BY MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TO HOMEMAKERS AND RESIDENTS OF CITIES AND TOWNS

(Items in stock as of August 1972 are listed. Unforeseen demands or subject-matter changes may exhaust supplies; hence an occasional item may be out of stock when your order is received.)

FARMERS' BULLETINS

F 1889 Fireplaces and chimneys.
F 1972 Poison ivy, poison oak, and poison sumac . . . identification, precautions, eradication.

F 2202 Simple plumbing repairs for the home and farmstead.

F 2213 Plumbing for the home and farmstead.

LEAFLETS

L 268 Eat a good breakfast to start a good day.

L 307 How much fertilizer shall I use?

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

- L 367 The tomato fruitworm . . . how to control it.
- L 408 Facts about pasteurization of milk.
- L 424 Food for fitness—a daily food guide.
- L 430 Cockroaches . . . how to control them.
- L 445 Electric heating of hotbeds.
- L 453 How to control bedbugs.
- L 491 Background on U.S. Agriculture.
- L 500 Milky disease . . . for control of Japanese beetle grubs.
- L 501 The old house borer.

HOME AND GARDEN BULLETINS

- G 1 Family fare—a guide to good nutrition.
- G 5 Food for the family with young children.
- G 8 Home canning of fruits and vegetables.
- G 9 Suburban and farm vegetable gardens.
- G 20 How to tailor a woman's suit.
- G 25 Roses for the home.
- G 28 Ants in the home and garden.
- G 43 Money saving main dishes.
- G 44 Cabbage insects . . . how to control them in the home garden.
- G 46 Insects and diseases of vegetables in the home garden.
- G 51 Better Lawns.
- G 56 How to make jellies, jams, and preserves at home.
- G 59 Simplified clothing construction.
- G 61 Lawn diseases . . . how to control them.
- G 64 Subterranean termites . . . their prevention and control in buildings.
- G 66 Growing iris in the home garden.
- G 67 Insects and related pests of house plants.
- G 68 How to prevent and remove mildew . . . home methods.
- G 69 Home care of purchased frozen foods.
- G 71 Growing azaleas and rhododendrons.
- G 72 Nutritive value of foods.
- G 73 Wood decay in houses . . . how to prevent and control it.
- G 78 Storing perishable foods in the home.
- G 80 Home propagation of ornamental trees and shrubs.
- G 81 Maple diseases and their control . . . a guide for homeowners.
- G 83 Pruning shade trees and repairing their injuries.
- G 84 Controlling mosquitoes in your home and on your premises.
- G 85 Food for the young couple.
- G 86 Growing camellias.
- G 88 Growing the flowering dogwood.
- G 89 Selecting fertilizers for lawns and gardens.
- G 90 Conserving the nutritive values in foods.
- G 91 Growing flowering annuals.
- G 92 Making pickles and relishes at home.
- G 93 Freezing meat and fish in the home.
- G 94 Family food budgeting . . . for good meals and good nutrition.
- G 96 Controlling household pests.
- G 97 Sanitation in home laundering.
- G 98 A guide to budgeting for the young couple.
- G 99 Planning bathrooms for today's homes.
- G 100 Equipment for cooling your home.
- G 104 Protecting shade trees during home construction.
- G 106 Home canning of meat and poultry.
- G 107 Clothing repairs.
- G 108 A guide to budgeting for the family.
- G 110 Poultry in family meals . . . a guide for consumers.
- G 113 Protecting woolens against clothes moths and carpet beetles.
- G 114 Growing flowering perennials.
- G 115 Making basements dry.
- G 117 Trees for shade and beauty . . . their selection and care.
- G 118 Beef and veal in family meals . . . a guide for consumers.
- G 120 Growing boxwoods.
- G 121 Controlling fleas.

October 11, 1972

- G 122 Controlling wasps.
- G 123 Lawn weed control with herbicides.
- G 124 Lamb in family meals . . . a guide for consumers.
- G 125 Fruits in family meals . . . a guide for consumers.
- G 126 Growing peonies.
- G 127 Milk in family meals . . . a guide for consumers.
- G 130 Growing hollies.
- G 131 Growing dahlias.
- G 132 Growing magnolias.
- G 134 Controlling clover mites around the home.
- G 135 Growing flowering crabapples.
- G 136 Spring flowering bulbs.
- G 137 Controlling chiggers.
- G 138 Planning your home lighting.
- G 140 How to buy instant nonfat dry milk.
- G 141 How to buy fresh fruits.
- G 142 Selecting shrubs for shady areas.
- G 144 How to buy eggs.
- G 145 How to buy beef steaks.
- G 146 How to buy beef roasts.
- G 147 Baking for people with food allergies.
- G 148 How to buy butter.
- G 149 Growing pansies.
- G 150 Cereals and pasta in family meals . . . a glide for consumers.
- G 151 Summer flowering bulbs.
- G 152 Growing gardenias.
- G 153 Calories and weight . . . the USDA pocket guide.
- G 154 Growing the Bradford ornamental pear.
- G 155 Exterior painting.
- G 157 How to buy poultry.
- G 159 Controlling the Japanese beetle.
- G 161 Apples in appealing ways.
- G 162 Keeping food safe to eat . . . a guide for homemakers.
- G 164 Home planting by design.
- G 165 Pruning ornamental shrubs and vines.
- G 166 How to buy meat for your freezer.
- G 167 How to buy canned and frozen vegetables.
- G 169 How to buy lawn seed.
- G 170 Meat and poultry . . . wholesome for you.
- G 171 Meat and poultry . . . standards for you.
- G 172 Meat and poultry . . . labeled for you.
- G 173 Meat and poultry . . . clean for you.
- G 174 Meat and poultry . . . care tips for you.
- G 175 Growing ground covers.
- G 176 Nuts in family meals . . . a guide for consumers.
- G 177 How to buy dry beans, peas, and lentils.
- G 179 Gardening on the contour.
- G 182 Selecting and financing a home.
- G 183 Your money's worth in foods.
- G 184 Interior painting in homes and around the farm.
- G 185 Mulches for your garden.
- G 186 Breads, cakes, and pies in family meals . . . a guide for consumers.
- G 187 Indoor gardens with controlled lighting.
- G 188 Growing ornamentals in urban gardens.
- G 189 How to buy a Christmas tree.
- G 190 Insects on deciduous fruits and tree nuts in the home orchard.
- G 191 How to buy canned and frozen fruits.
- G 192 Transplanting ornamental trees and shrubs.
- G 194 A guide to budgeting for the retired couple.
- G 196 How to use USDA grades in buying foods.
- G 197 Cooking for small groups.

G 198 How to buy potatoes.
 GS 1 Nutrition . . . food at work for you.
 OTHER PUBLICATIONS
 PA 791 Color it green with trees.
 M 930 Rural recreation . . . new opportunities on private land.
 AB 244 Soil conservation at home . . . tips for city and suburban dwellers.
 AH 38 First aid for flooded homes and farms.

BY THEIR VETOES YOU SHALL
 KNOW THEM

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I made some remarks last week concerning the nature of several vetoes made by the present administration. Since then I have discovered some more interesting facts about how the President has used the ultimate legislative power of his office.

The veto is a powerful weapon. It takes two-thirds of both the House and Senate to override. Most Presidents have used the power comparatively rarely and the Congress has been even more reluctant to countermand the President's wishes. In our history, there have been 2,250 regular and pocket vetoes which have been overridden only 75 times.

During the 8 years of the Eisenhower administration, 73 bills were vetoed outright, 108 were pocketed for a total of 181. Of these, Congress voted only twice to override the President. I should point out that the overwhelming percentage of the Eisenhower vetoes were private bills aimed at benefiting individuals or specific groups.

President Kennedy, during his 3 years in office vetoed 12 bills and pocketed nine others for a total of 21. None were overridden and at least 13 of his vetoes were directed against private interests.

Under President Johnson, the record was similar. In five years, President Johnson vetoed 16 bills, pocketed 14 for a total of 30. Congress did not override any and at least 18 were against private bills.

Now we come to the Nixon administration and suddenly there is a significant difference in the nature of the presidential veto.

The President has vetoed a total of 18 bills since he has been in office. Only three have been against private interests. Three have been overridden.

A listing of the kind of bills he has killed is extremely enlightening in discovering the real priorities of the President.

First. The \$19.7 million Labor-HEW Appropriations bill for fiscal year 1970.

Second. The \$18 million appropriation for HUD, the Veterans' Administration, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and other agencies for fiscal year 1971.

Third. A Federal "blue collar" pay raise which would have adjusted pay rates of Federal employees to comparable rates found in private industry.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Fourth. The political broadcasting expenditure bill which would have limited expenditures for broadcast advertising for federal and gubernatorial candidates.

Fifth. The \$9.5 billion Employment and Manpower Act of 1970 for manpower training and public service employment programs.

Sixth. The Appalachian Regional Development Act amendments which would have provided \$5.7 billion for a regional development program.

Seventh. The economic opportunity amendments authorizing extensive child development programs.

Eighth. The \$165 million appropriation over 2 years for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

Ninth. The \$30.5 million appropriation for Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare for fiscal year 1973.

Tenth. The temporary 20 percent increase in railroad retirement benefits which Congress overrode last week.

His pocket vetoes are also noteworthy:

First. A bill to include firefighters within the categories of hazardous occupations.

Second. An authorization of \$225 million to promote the field of family practice medicine and to assist medical schools in relieving a shortage of doctors in general practice for fiscal years 1971-73. Senator KENNEDY has since filed a suit in U.S. district court challenging the constitutionality of this veto.

Third. A bill to equalize retirement benefits for totally disabled District of Columbia policemen and firemen.

The Congress, of course, had overridden two other bills before the action last week on the railroad retirement benefits.

The first was the Hill-Burton hospital construction act authorizing \$350 million for fiscal year 1973. The second was the \$4.4 billion appropriation for fiscal year 1971 for the Office of Education.

It was the first time in the history of this country that a President had vetoed a major education bill.

I have taken the trouble to list each of these bills because I think a clear pattern emerges. The President has consistently opposed programs which would have benefited the working man, the poor and the elderly. He has vetoed money for education and child development and to increase pensions for the old and disabled. He has killed appropriations for hospitals, veterans, the hard-pressed space industry and the exploited coal miners of Appalachia.

Yet he has refused to limit television and radio advertising for political campaigns. If one gives credence to even a small part of what has been exposed by the Watergate affair, the reasons should be obvious. The President's party has so much money they can afford to keep it piled up in office safes—and even lose track of checks worth tens of thousands of dollars.

He has set out on an apparent deliberate drive to emasculate the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and one can only speculate as to the true motives of this policy—especially in view of the Vice President's attacks on the press in recent years.

There has been a qualitative difference in the kind of bills singled out for the Presidential veto. It amounts to a direct disregard by this administration compared with those of earlier Presidents, of the will of the people as expressed by the Congress. Many of the programs were desperately needed to face serious and growing problems of our Nation.

The administration appears to be going all out to help the rich get richer and the poor get poorer. Bills to increase the number of general practitioners are stuffed into the President's pockets in the same way reckless way that contributions from big corporations are stuffed into the pockets of his campaign committee.

The difference is that millions of people could benefit from better medical care, increased pensions, better child care facilities and all the other labor, health and education programs that did not become law because the President had other priorities and said "No." To paraphrase the Bible: "By their vetoes you shall know them."

The record has been set forth and it speaks for itself.

CARNEGIE HERO FUND COMMISSION AWARDS MEDAL TO EDWARD D. HARPER OF CANFIELD, OHIO

HON. CHARLES J. CARNEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Speaker, recently, I was advised by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission that Mr. Edward D. Harper of Canfield, Ohio, was awarded a Bronze Medal for saving a boy from drowning.

On Sunday, March 26, 1972, George McLaughlin, a 16-year-old high school student, fell into a creek and floundered in the cold water. Edward Harper, a 35-year-old employment agency manager, removed his boots and coat and jumped into the creek. He swam to George, who was 17 feet from the nearest bank and very fatigued. Since the creek banks in that area afforded no way to get out. Mr. Harper towed George 35 feet against the current to where part of a rock ledge rose above the water at midstream. Harper, tired from his efforts, lifted George onto the ledge and then obtained a dead sapling which had become wedged in the rocks of the creek. He extended the sapling from the exposed part of the ledge toward a man standing in thigh-deep water at the bank. While Edward Harper held the sapling on the ledge, George crawled along it to its end, stepped into the swift water, and then was grasped by the man and moved onto the bank. Harper was aided to the bank in a similar manner.

Mr. Speaker, all too often the good deeds of American citizens go unrecognized and unreported. Therefore, I want to take this opportunity to commend Mr. Edward D. Harper for this courageous and unselfish effort to save the life of another human being. His ex-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

emplary behavior deserves the praise of the entire Nation.

THE MARINE MAMMAL PROTECTION ACT

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report on H.R. 10420, the Marine Mammal Protection Act, a bill I authored to ban the unregulated killing of marine mammals such as seals, sea otters, whales, porpoises, and polar bears.

This measure would provide protection for marine mammals by applying the scientific principles which brought the California sea otter back from the brink of extinction.

In addition, the bill establishes a Marine Mammal Commission which, for the first time, would shed some light on the abundance, habits, and nature of these creatures.

How does the bill, H.R. 10420, conserve and protect marine mammals?

First, without a permit issued by the Secretary of the Interior, or the Secretary of Commerce, no person under the jurisdiction of the United States may import, sell, harass, hunt, capture or kill a marine mammal. In addition, this bill would specifically prohibit the importation of any marine mammal which is pregnant, nursing, endangered, or taken in an inhumane manner.

With regard to porpoises, on the basis of scientific evidence, the Secretary of Commerce may prohibit the importation of any fish which were caught in a manner which would be injurious to marine mammals.

Second, in order to meet the desires of those conservationists who feel that the professional wildlife scientists should be permitted to manage and obtain the maximum number of a particular species, a permit system is authorized.

How would the permit system operate? In order to obtain a permit to import, kill, capture, sell, or hunt a marine mammal; a person must apply to the Secretary of Commerce or Interior for a permit.

Upon his receipt of the application, the Secretary is required to publish a notice in the Federal Register, and to invite interested parties to submit their views or arguments with respect to such application.

Those who seek the permit must show that taking a selective number of marine mammals will not work to the disadvantage of the stock of the mammal involved. In fact, if overpopulation of a species is the reason for the application, rather than allow the taking, the Secretary is required to consider whether or not it would be more desirable to transfer a number of such mammals to another location.

After considering the application and its effect on existing levels of the stock

and the divergent views, and after considering the recommendations of the independent Marine Mammal Commission; the Secretary must determine that such a permit will not endanger the health and stability of the marine ecosystem.

A person who knowingly violates this act may be fined up to \$20,000 and may be imprisoned for up to 1 year.

Mr. Speaker, while this bill has been amended in several respects since I introduced it in August 1971, I feel that it represents a workable measure which will halt the exploitation of marine mammals and, for the first time, bring protection and scientific evidence to bear in our relationships with the ocean mammals.

I urge my colleagues to vote for the adoption of the conference report to accompany H.R. 10420.

THE MENTALLY ILL CHILD

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, for the past several weeks I have made it a regular practice to include an article on childhood mental illness and infantile autism in the Extensions of Remarks. Autism is an extremely complex disease. Research has not yet solved very many of the questions regarding the causes and treatment of autism. The first logical step in developing successful treatment programs is to educate the public. We must try and understand the needs of autistic children, what are the true symptoms, what is currently being done to help these children, and what programs are needed for the future.

The following article appeared in "The Mentally Ill Child," a National Association for Mental Health publication, and describes several childhood mental illnesses, including autism, distinguishing between the different diagnostic terms. The article follows:

HELP FOR THE CHILD: DIAGNOSIS AND EVALUATION

In the last twenty-five years, scientific interest in the mental illness of childhood has greatly increased, stimulated in part by the demands of parents who want help for their children. Professional knowledge has accumulated, been sifted and refined. As a result, diagnosis can now be made earlier in a child's life.

Pediatricians, who are trained to be sensitive to differences in the development of children, often identify the problems presented by mentally ill children and help by referring the family for a full evaluation of the child. Child psychiatrists, whose skill and training is in the area of children's mental and emotional problems, are often sought for specific diagnosis of the child's illness.

Both the pediatrician and the psychiatrist frequently call upon the diagnostic and evaluation services offered at some mental health clinics, social agencies and hospitals. Services are provided by a clinical team of professional people who view the child from their own special areas of knowledge and skill and then pool their findings.

The psychiatrist examines the child and

October 11, 1972

evaluates the severity of his problem. The psychologist uses tests to attempt to estimate the child's intellectual endowment and the degree to which his illness limits and obstructs his functioning. The social worker gathers information about the child's background and growth, and is often the liaison between the clinic or agency and the family during the time the child is being studied.

Other professional people often involved in diagnosis are: neurologists who can examine and test the child for suspended brain injury or other organic factors; teachers who observe the child as he plays and learns with other children; occupational therapists who help evaluate the child's ability to perform a real task (such as buttoning or tying his shoe lace) and observe his coordination and ability to care for himself doing ordinary everyday routines; speech therapists who estimate whether the child with little or no speech has a physical difficulty, has trouble understanding what is said to him, has a problem putting his needs or thoughts into words, or refuses to communicate with others because of fear, confusion or other emotional problems; dance and music therapists and physical therapists who evaluate the child's ability to manipulate and use his body.

At some clinics, physical and psychiatric examination of the younger child often includes observation in an out-patient or in-patient nursery school program. At the clinic nursery school, the child's behavior can be studied and evaluated in a new setting—in a small group of children with a teacher, and separated from his family.

This knowledge of the child, added to the background which the family has given, helps the evaluation clinic arrive at a careful, fully documented determination of the child's illness.

Evaluation services also include psychological tests to examine and evaluate the child's intellectual potential. The tests may give hints about the way in which a child will go about solving a problem, what intellectual strengths he has to help him and what intellectual weaknesses impede him. Some of the tests reveal his ability or inability to coordinate the use of his eyes and his hands. There are tests that have been developed for use with children who do not talk.

Complete diagnostic and evaluation services, as described above, are not available in all areas of the country. Families must frequently travel distances to reach an evaluation clinic where a full study of the child can be made. If there is no such service in their community, families can get help in locating the nearest service by contacting their local mental health association, the local department of health or the city or state medical society. Childhood mental illness, organic injury to the brain or nervous system and mental retardation in early childhood may result in seemingly similar behavior. Therefore, it is important for the family to obtain an accurate diagnosis of the child's problem so that the most appropriate treatment may be provided for him.

TERMS USED IN DIAGNOSIS

Parents are quite naturally confused by the diagnostic terms used by professionals. The terms most commonly used are "childhood schizophrenia" and "infantile autism."

Childhood Schizophrenia is an illness in children in which the child is unable to separate reality (what is actually there) from fantasy (what he imagines). Consequently, the child is as likely to be responsive to his own imaginings as to what is really happening. Because his fantasy is highly individual and his own, another person, no matter how close to him, cannot understand what is causing his behavior. This child may be very active. He seems unable to control himself. He may be obsessed with street numbers,

bridges, license plates, calendars or other details of living that have little importance in the course of ordinary events.

Many people are confused because the term "schizophrenia" is also used to describe a form of adult mental illness. But these are two separate unrelated illnesses.

Adult schizophrenia is a mental illness in which a person loses contact with reality. The effort in treatment is to return him to his normal life, to bring him back to the world he has known as a functioning human being. The mentally ill child has never functioned normally, has never known reality. The effort in treatment is to help him grow to the point where he can understand and participate in the world—to learn what reality is.

Infantile Autism is a withdrawal by the child from the real world. He retreats from real things and real people. Or he uses people and things in response to the cues from inside himself. This child may be a quiet child, able to occupy himself for long periods of time with the motions of his fingers, or with watching the wheels of a toy truck spin; or he may spin or rock himself endlessly. Often this child does not speak and appears not to hear.

It has been theorized that in both childhood schizophrenia and infantile autism, the child is subjected to massive confusion and has been unable to sort out all the experiences and knowledge relayed to him by his senses. His various obsessions or his withdrawal to concentrated attention on, for example, his fingers, or physical motion, are thought to be his attempts to bring some order and control to this confusion.

Immaturity is the basic characteristic of childhood schizophrenia and infantile autism. The children seem much younger than their years.

This is due to the fact that the illness has insulated them from the emotional growth that comes from new experiences. A new person or place or a trip—anything out of the routine of his familiar day—is a threat to the mentally ill child. He is fearful and runs for safety into the cotton-battening of his fantasies, his collections, his record player, his numbers or license plates, and thus escapes the danger of the unknown or unexpected. In this way, the wonder and pleasure of a trip to the zoo, a ride on the ferry, a stroll through the woods, a picnic—all the ways of expanding and broadening his life—are lost.

As the years pass, he remains inexperienced, unreach and very young. The gap between him and the other children in his age group widens because his illness stunts his emotional growth. Though he can see, he is blind; though he can hear, he is deaf; though he can talk, he is mute. This is childhood schizophrenia and infantile autism.

Parents are also often bewildered and troubled by the descriptive terminology used in diagnosis. A psychiatrist will say that a child has childhood schizophrenia with "an impulse disorder" or "a behavior disorder." This refers to a child who is involved in fantasy and who has no control over his impulses and the bizarre inappropriate behavior they trigger. Or the psychiatrist may say the child's illness is due to "brain damage" or "brain injury," which changes the way the child perceives and understands the world.

If the child seems to have lost a significant amount of intellectual or social growth, the diagnosis often will refer to "retarded mental development." Nevertheless, mentally ill children seem to have intact intelligence. They have the capacity to learn, as contrasted with the mentally retarded child whose learning capacity is limited. For example, the mentally ill child may be reading at an early age, or be able to do feats of figuring with numbers, or hum or sing

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

themes and variations from symphonies. In spite of this, his illness—his estrangement from the world and his inability to use his experience for growth—slows his development and prevents him from using his intellectual potential.

"Child with emotional disturbance," "atypical development," "organic child," or "symbiotic child" are other terms the psychiatrist may use to describe the most significant aspects of the child's behavior and emotional development. The terms themselves are not too important for parents. They are far from precise and even professionals cannot agree as to their exact meaning. What is important is that the diagnosis and evaluation of the child lead to the kind of treatment and educational program that is best suited to his particular needs.

HAWKINS REPORTS TO THE PEOPLE

HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues my views on pertinent issues, especially as they affect my own congressional district in California. I hope that my colleagues will join with me in developing programs to meet the vital and pressing problems in areas with high and persistent unemployment:

HAWKINS REPORTS TO THE PEOPLE

JOBS—OUR NO. 1 NEED

Congressional hearings on my bill (H.R. 14938) to create 1.1 million jobs began this week in Washington. Backed by 67 co-authors, the legislation would put Americans to work in vital public services in education, health, sanitation, environmental control, and crime prevention.

Currently over 6 million persons are unemployed and 13.7 million Americans are working for substandard wages. These individuals, at an average of 3.6 persons per family represent well over 70 million Americans who are directly affected by the present economic crisis.

Although Congress recently passed an Emergency Employment Act, this program—reduced to obtain President Nixon's approval—has provided less than 150,000 jobs and is highly temporary in nature.

In contrast, H.R. 14938 is not transitional but a continuing program that will provide decent full time jobs with built in education and training for advancement.

When fully operating the program will be funded at \$10 billion annually and will generate several million more jobs in the private sector thereby more than paying its own way in taxes collected and welfare costs saved.

Special provisions of the bill deal directly with veterans' employment and areas of continuing high unemployment. Concentrated attacks on these special needs are spelled out and funds authorized. In addition, Federal standards will ensure that all jobs provided are meaningful and desirable, not dead-end, low-paying, and make-work employment.

We are working to get the bill passed and into operation in early 1973. A companion bill has been introduced in the U.S. Senate by Senator Cranston and 15 co-authors.

HAWKINS FIGHTS TRAINING AND JOB CUTBACKS

Unemployment and poverty continue to rise and yet the Nixon administration has

reduced the funding of Los Angeles Skill Centers and the so-called war against poverty.

Complete extinction threatens the Employment and Youth Opportunities Agency (EYOA), our local antipoverty agency, as early as December. We may be left with nothing more than the old line "welfare office" type of program and no voice to speak for the poor.

I am militantly opposed to this retreat that places an additional obstacle in our efforts to provide training and better jobs for the people in our communities, and might take away from them their right to participate in the control of their own programs and destinies.

Congress has seen fit to provide money for training and job development programs. But the administration is making cutbacks in order to redirect money into less successful programs such as the widely discredited Work Incentive Program (WIN). One has to ask why?

One reason for this sell-out in funding and other recent attacks on our community programs is to shift emphasis from programs that require community control. Programs that are dominated by elected officials are being promoted. It seems to be a clear and simple case of "power grab."

I call on those sympathetic elected officials who represent our area and who are not willing to stand idly by while our programs are being ripped off, to join with me in mobilizing the people to put a stop to this dangerous trend. Only with a display of unity can we prevent the disorders that have occurred in our cities when people have lost all hope in their government and have resorted to destructive street action.

SOCIAL SECURITY PAYMENTS RISE BY 20 PERCENT

Here is what the recently enacted 20 percent Social Security increase means to older Americans:

For an average single retired worker, payments jump from \$133 a month to \$161 . . . for the average couple, from \$224 a month to \$270.

For widows, average benefits rise from \$114 to \$137.

Maximum benefits also increase—for an individual from \$216 a month to \$259 . . . for a couple from \$324 to \$389.

However, many California citizens are denied the increase by a vicious state law whereby welfare payments are reduced to those also receiving social security by an amount equal to the new benefit increase.

To prevent this robbery, I have introduced legislation, H.R. 16820, to guarantee a pass on of all increased benefits voted by Congress. Also, the U.S. Senate has already acted to protect the aged, blind, and disabled.

IMPAC, the South Central Improvement Action Council, Inc., is a non-profit organization founded for the specific purpose of engaging in activities designed to strengthen the social, physical and economic fabric of Central Los Angeles to get to the heart of the community's problems. IMPAC has embarked upon a comprehensive economic development program designed to strengthen the ghettos capital base. To help carry out this program, IMPAC has received a grant from the U.S. Department of Commerce that provides 75 percent of its business development requirements. The balance of the organizations requirements are not through donations of cash and in-kind contributions.

Exemplary of the kind of project that embodies the full scope of IMPAC's objectives is the UJIMA Village Development illustrated at right. This development will transform a blighted barren area located in the heart of South Central Los Angeles into a unique and beautiful housing, commercial, and industrial complex.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

October 11, 1972

LOAN PACKAGING

IMPAC's Loan Packaging Department helped secure bank loans totaling \$878,150.00 from January 1 to March 31, 1972.

Two of the largest loans were secured for a minority-owned, North Hollywood firm and the Everage Brothers Market.

Continental Plastic Company received a Small Business Administration (SBA) backed loan for \$93,000 from the Universal City branch of the Bank of America.

The company, a supplier and converter of plastic sheet stock, is owned by Arthur L. Trumbo and Fred W. Van Exel. Many of the machines that are used in the company's production line have been designed by Trumbo. Van Exel, a graduate of California State College, was former Assistant Director of the Center of Urban Affairs at the college.

The Everage Brothers Market at 10424 South Central Avenue, represents a major breakthrough in minority-owned retailing.

Dan Everage has gone from small "mom and pop" grocery to a 12,000 sq. ft. modern facility. Everage built his new store from the ground up. That makes him the first Black businessman to do this in Southern California.

IMPAC's Dick Imig developed the \$100,000 loan package and got it funded with a Small Business Administration (SBA) backed loan from the Watts branch of the Bank of America. The building and equipment were financed through an SBA 502, Local Development Corporation (LDC).

BUSINESS SUPPORT

Nearly 100 businessmen representing the minority business community, federal and city agencies, financial institutions and local universities recently attended an open house hosted by the South Central Improvement Action Council Inc. (IMPAC) and the Office of Minority Business Enterprise (OMBE).

Featured keynote speaker was Chauncey Medberry, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of America.

Addressing the businessmen, Medberry stressed the fact that any company must include some recognition of the state of health of the community it serves.

"The corporation," he declared, "by virtue of its own enlightened self-interests, its corporate consciences and the expectations of the public has a role to play in the process of solving contemporary ills."

I am pleased to cite IMPAC's work on behalf of minority entrepreneurs as an asset to the business community and to commend the Bank of America for its splendid cooperation.

ACTION GOT HELP FOR HOMEOWNERS

Recently my District Office was contacted by Mrs. Van Meter, a resident of our District, on behalf of homeowners of the Council of Community Clubs whose applications for earthquake disaster loans had been rejected. My deputy, Charles Knox, listened to the frustrating problems they were encountering in obtaining Small Business Administration disaster loans.

Homeowners sought our assistance to insure equitable treatment by the S.B.A. They were convinced they did have earthquake damage and thought it strange that homeowners in San Fernando Valley got loans, but homeowners of the Greater Central, West Los Angeles, and Compton areas were systematically denied disaster loans, often without even an on-the-site inspection.

My staff, with the support of a few concerned homeowners, organized a mass meeting at the Praises of Zion Baptist Church to establish broader contact with the affected homeowners and to identify those interested in confronting S.B.A. From this came hundreds of volunteers, money and the initial

structure for the Concerned Citizens Disaster Committee.

This Committee conducted mass meetings throughout the Congressional District and rallied the support of hundreds of homeowners. Members picketed the local Small Business Administration for three weeks, and the Committee established letter-writing and telephone committees and circulated petitions that secured over six thousand signatures of homeowners.

Meanwhile Congressman Glen Anderson and I conducted an Ad Hoc Congressional Committee Hearing at Will Rogers Park to further explore the problem. Meetings were also held with local and national S.B.A. staff.

The result of this impressive and collective community effort was that the S.B.A., to their credit, reconsidered each loan application, made the home inspections and as of September 26, 11,000 of the 30,000 loans denied have been approved.

This is the type of constructive community effort of which I believe we can all be proud. It ought to strengthen our confidence in ourselves, in America and the value of constructive protest.

HAWKINS PROGRAM FOR YOUTH

Unemployment for the nation as a whole was around 6 percent during the past year. For minority youth the figure is astounding. Estimates vary from 20 to 30 percent. The problems of drug addiction and juvenile delinquency have not been resolved. What can be done?

As a member of the Education and Labor Committee of the House of Representatives, I have participated in the formation and expansion of several important programs for youth that get at the heart of the problem.

The Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC) has been expanded to include young people who live in public and private institutions. This means that these boys and girls will be able to get remedial education and skill training coupled with work experience and employment where possible. Another new provision of the Economic Opportunity Amendments, of which NYC is a part, is the Youth Recreation and Sports Program. This comprehensive program will help our young people prepare for the world of work, in addition to providing recreational and physical fitness programs for their free time.

Another recreation bill, one that I am cosponsoring, is the National Recreation Support Program. This legislation will provide funds to coordinate existing recreation programs and give them a three-year life guarantee, so that the uncertainty of one-year funding will not be a spectre limiting program planning and development. This program will contract with universities and other organizations for use of their recreation areas. Transportation money will be ensured so that our children can get to where the programs are.

The Youth Conservation Corps has been a very successful program for teenagers enabling them to work at protecting our natural resources and improving our environment. More money has been authorized for this program next year. I expect Congress to pass this legislation quickly.

The school lunch program used to operate only during the school year. Next year, growing children with growing appetites who are needy, will be provided free lunches in the summertime as well. And, the school breakfast program is being expanded.

These programs will not provide all the solutions, nor will they fill all the empty stomachs. But at least we are moving. The young people who are helped in preparation for a job, who are guaranteed a regular meal year-round, or who have a chance for athletic development will be less likely to turn to drugs or crime or ultimately the welfare rolls.

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM A MUST FOR 1973

Last year the Congress of the United States passed legislation to establish a Federal program of support for the creation of facilities to provide quality day care and early childhood education for the millions of American children, principally preschool children, in middle- and lower-income families where the mothers work.

As you know, Congress enacted this legislation only to see the President veto it. With this veto the President ignored more the three years of painstaking work by Congress and rebuffed the broadest coalition ever formed behind social legislation. He rejected the counsel of experts in every related discipline, including members of his own administration.

We should not allow partisan considerations to block enactment of this indispensable program or to deny American women and children of this program which they urgently need and which is their right.

I am now cosponsoring legislation which reaffirms this commitment to meet the urgent needs of more than 4.5 million American children and their families. I am pleased to be able to announce that we are already well-advanced in the effort to rebuild the day care coalition that proved so successful in the past. The measure we are sponsoring has already won the support of the AFL-CIO, the United Auto Workers, the Child Welfare League of America, and the Washington Research Project, the cornerstone of the original coalition.

IMPAC BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dr. J. Alfred Cannon, Chairman; Charles E. Knox, President; Robert Roberson, Treasurer; and John Williams, Secretary.

Elected officials

Mr. Thomas Bradley, Councilman; Mr. Lionel Cade, Councilman; Dr. Thomas Gibson, Compton Board of Education; Mr. Bill Greene, Assembyman; Mr. Kenneth Hahn, Supervisor, Hall of Administration; Augustus F. Hawkins, Congressman; Mr. Gilbert Lindsey, Councilman; and Mr. Leon Ralph, Assemblyman.

Business representatives

Broadway Federal Savings and Loan, Golden State Mutual Life Insurance, Los Angeles Sentinel, University College of Beauty, Adam McFaddin Auto Dealer, Bank of Finance, Metropolitan Gazette, Xerox Computer Services, and Robert Roberson, Accounting Agency.

Community representatives

Central City Community, Mental Health Center; Council of Community Clubs; South Central Welfare Planning Council; Big Friends; Los Angeles, Brotherhood Crusade; ANC Mothers Anonymous; Neighborhood Adult Participation Project; and UJIMA.

WHAT'S RIGHT ABOUT AMERICA

HON. JOHN E. HUNT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that I take a moment to recognize one of my young constituents from Deptford N.J., Miss Mary Boyle, who was this year's first runner-up in the Miss National Teenage of New Jersey Pageant.

The 28 contestants from throughout the State, ranging in age from 13 to 17 years, were judged on the basis of poise,

personality, beauty and scholastic achievement. As first runner-up, Miss Boyle received a trophy and a \$500 scholarship to the Modeling Institute of America in Atlanta, Ga.

To its everlasting credit in these troubled times, the Pageant's theme was "What's Right About America." Each girl was required to write an essay on this topic and deliver it on the night of the Pageant. The text of Miss Boyle's essay follows:

WHAT'S RIGHT ABOUT AMERICA

America is a nation constantly striving to improve. She stands not only with open arms accepting the peoples of the world, but also with an open mind listening to the voices of the underprivileged and the youth.

She hears the problems of the aged and extends her hand to help them. She offers strength to the weak nations of the world.

America willingly shares her knowledge and technical abilities to improve the standard of the peoples of this earth.

The United States is worthy of the pride we feel each time we sing the Star Spangled Banner and salute the Stars and Stripes!

CONGRESSIONAL ROUNDUP

HON. J. HERBERT BURKE

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. BURKE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, this year as I have done each year since I was elected to the Congress, I have prepared and sent to the constituents in my congressional district, a report of the things which I feel are important which we as Congressmen face, and advising them with respect to their disposition. The following is the text of my 1972 Congressional Roundup:

WASHINGTON REPORT FROM CONGRESSMAN J. HERBERT BURKE

DEAR FRIEND: As you know the rapid increase in population in Florida required that Congressional District boundaries be changed to comply with the "one man—one vote" doctrine of the Supreme Court which compels state legislatures to draw Congressional District boundaries so that all Districts have populations as nearly equal as practicable.

My Congressional District was the fourth largest in the country according to the 1970 Census with an estimated 750,000 residents. Consequently, it has been reduced so that it contains only 453,053 residents and renamed the 12th Congressional District. I am happy to welcome the residents of Imperial Point, Sea Ranch Lakes, and the surrounding areas to the District. I look forward to working with the new citizens of these communities in the weeks and months ahead.

I regret that the residents of Hallandale, Pembroke Park and Hollywood Ridge Farms, as well as those from parts of Dade County have been taken from the 12th Congressional District.

Sincerely yours,

J. HERBERT BURKE.

AREAS IN THE NEW 12TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

The unincorporated areas of most of Central and South Broward, Cooper City, Dania, Davie, Fort Lauderdale, Hacienda Village, Hollywood, Imperial Point, Lauderdale-by-the-Sea, Lauderdale Lakes, Lauderhill, Lazy Lakes, Miramar, Pembroke Pines, Plantation,

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Oakland Park, Sea Ranch Lakes, Sunrise, and Wilton Manors.

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW

The 92nd Congress can hardly be classed as a friend of the taxpayer since it continued to pour more and more taxpayers' dollars into many programs which in the past have proved ineffective. It is regrettable that the 92nd Congress did not act to review many of the overlapping governmental programs in an effort to halt government waste. Nevertheless, the 92nd Congress did pass a good deal of legislation which is both productive and beneficial. The following are some of the new laws enacted in this Congress.

P.L. 92-157—Health Manpower Act—Authorizing \$2.9 billion over the next 3 years for student loans and scholarships, and for replacement rehabilitation, and construction of medical teaching facilities.

P.L. 92-158—Nurses Training Program—Providing funds for construction grants to nursing schools plus loan guarantees and interest.

P.L. 92-197—Dependency and Indemnity Compensation—10% increase in benefits payable to survivors of veterans who die as a result of service-incurred disabilities.

P.L. 92-198—Non-Service Connected Pension Rates and Income—6.5% cost-of-living increase for veterans and widows.

P.L. 92-223—Lump Sum Death Payment—Providing for the payment of lump sum death benefits to any person to the extent that they paid expenses of memorial or burial services or both, of social security benefits.

P.L. 92-225—Federal Election Campaign Act—Providing for public disclosure of campaign contributions and expenditures of all Federal elections.

P.L. 92-255—Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention Act—Creating a special action office in the White House to coordinate the drug abuse prevention and treatment activities of Federal agencies.

P.L. 92-279—Tax Exclusion for Prisoners of War—Excluding members of the Armed Forces of the U.S. and of civilian employees who are prisoners of war, missing in action, or in a detained status as a result of the Vietnam War, from income taxes.

P.L. 92-294—National Sickle Cell Anemia Control Act—Establishing a \$10 million program for screening and treating victims of sickle cell anemia.

P.L. 92-305—National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism and Digestive Diseases—Creating the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases in the National Institute of Health.

P.L. 92-328—Compensation for Disabled Veterans—10% increase in the rates of compensation for service connected disabled veterans.

P.L. 92-340—Ports and Waterways Safety Act of 1971—Authorizing the Coast Guard to promulgate and enforce boating safety regulations.

P.L. 92-414—Cooley's Anemia Control Act—Establishing a Cooley's Anemia screening, treatment and counseling program in NIH.

OTHER MAJOR LEGISLATION

There are several pieces of major legislation which were still pending in the 92nd Congress which could possibly be enacted into law. There is the possibility that Congress will recess for elections without adjourning, in which event there could be a lame-duck session. Such a session, in my opinion, would not be productive because more than 100 Congressmen have announced their retirement, have been redistricted, or have left the Congress for other reasons. The following are some major issues that are pending as of this date:

Pending major legislation

Revenue Sharing.

Water Pollution Control Act Amendments.

Equal Education Opportunities.

1972 Housing Act.

Ocean Mammals Protection Act.

Consumer Product Safety Agency.

GI Bill of Rights for Education.

Minimum Wage.

Federal Employee Health Benefits Improvement.

Congressman Burke's report card on voting on continuing issues

Raise Public Debt Ceiling, Against.

Equal Rights for Men and Women, For.

Anti-busing measures, For.

Foreign Aid, Against.

Prayer In School, For.

Foreign Sale of U.S. Vessels, Against.

Guaranteed Annual Income, Against.

Decrease Agricultural Subsidies, For.

CONGRESSMAN BURKE'S BILLS THAT HAVE BECOME LAW

In addition, to the aforementioned new laws, the following are bills which I sponsored or cosponsored since being a Member of Congress and which were passed in the 92nd Congress.

P.L. 92-178—Low Income Allowance and Standard Deduction—The present inflation we are experiencing hits hardest at the wage earner in the lower & middle income brackets and I introduced legislation to alleviate some of the strain in making ends meet. Two of my proposals were incorporated in the Revenue Act of 1971. The low-income allowance under the Internal Revenue Code was raised to \$1,000, and the standard percentage deduction was raised to 15% of gross income or \$2,000 whichever is less.

P.L. 92-158—Importation of Rhodesian Chrome—Although Rhodesia sold chrome to the U.S. at lower prices than did the Soviet Union, we were forced by our participation in the United Nations sanction to purchase chrome at higher prices from the Soviet Union and other nations. This policy to me was ridiculous and I sponsored a resolution to authorize the repurchase of chrome from Rhodesia despite the United Nations sanction. I argued in favor of the legislation when the bill came to the House Floor and I am happy that this law was passed by both Houses. Chrome is now being purchased from Rhodesia at a savings to the taxpayer.

P.L. 92-269—Lowering the Age for Jurors in Federal Cases to 18—The Constitution has been amended to give 18-year-olds the right to vote, but there are areas where they are still not permitted to participate fully in government. I was a cosponsor of legislation which will now enable young people to become more involved in the judicial process.

P.L. 92-178—Investment Tax Credit—Employment can increase only when we have a flourishing business economy. Competition requires modern equipment which can result only from investment. I therefore cosponsored legislation to restore the investment credit tax in the sincere belief that investment resulting thereby will assist our economy. The language in my bill was incorporated in the Revenue Act of 1971.

P.L. 92-316—Restore Pass Privileges to Railroad Retirees—The Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970 which set up AMTRAK omitted provision for pass privileges to railroad retirees. I introduced legislation to provide free or reduced-rate railroad transportation to retired railroad employees and their dependents. Regrettably, the act that passed was not all that I had hoped would pass, nonetheless, it does direct AMTRAK to liberalize its pass privileges.

P.L. 92-218—Conquest of Cancer—In the

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

next 10 years 3½ million Americans will die from cancer unless we find a cure. I was pleased to cosponsor and support this legislation which will establish a National Cancer Institute in the National Institutes of Health and provides for \$1.59 billion for fiscal years 1972 through 1974.

P.L. 92-336—20% Social Security Increase—I originally sponsored a bill authorizing an increase in social security payments and other social security amendments, but, regrettably, social security increases were held up by the inaction of the Senate. Subsequently, because of the Senate inaction, I sponsored another bill authorizing a 20% increase in social security payments. This bill did not pass, but a 20% increase in social security benefits was attached as an amendment to the Debt Ceiling Limitation in June 1972. Although I supported the increase in social security payments, I was unable to vote on the same as I was in the hospital for a knee operation necessitated by a World War II injury.

BURKE CITED FOR HIGH ATTENDANCE

Congressman J. Herbert Burke has one of the highest attendance records in the Congress according to official Clerk of the House Records. Rep. Burke has maintained an 86 percent attendance record in the 92nd Congress despite the fact he was hospitalized for three weeks for a knee operation necessitated by a World War II injury.

Of more than 2100 quorum and roll calls taken during the 90th, 91st, and 92nd Congresses, Congressman Burke has maintained a 90 percent attendance record, one of the highest in Congress.

AWARDS

Congressman Burke receives awards for six consecutive years from Americans for Constitutional Action 1967-1972:

Distinguished Service Award—"For support of those legislative measures which would serve to sustain, strengthen and defend the spirit and principles of the Constitution of the United States as defined by the founding fathers of our Republic."

The National Associated Small Businessmen, 1967-72:

Watchdog of the Treasury Award—"For your outstanding economy voting record which indicates to your constituents and to our membership that you have a keen realization of the problems of fiscal responsibility."

FEDERAL GRANTS RECEIVED IN THE 12TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Federal Court: When I was first elected to the Congress, I sponsored legislation which would increase the number of judges in the Southern District of Florida. In addition, I introduced a bill authorizing a federal judge to sit in Fort Lauderdale. Both of my bills were incorporated into the Omnibus bill passed by the 91st Congress and this has resulted in a Federal Judge, Norman Roettger, a Fort Lauderdale lawyer, being appointed to preside in the new federal court in Fort Lauderdale. There will be a dedication of the Federal Court Chambers which will be located in the old Fort Lauderdale City Hall on September 29th. As your Congressman, I was happy to have introduced this legislation, and to have it passed.

Federal Building: Since becoming a member of Congress, I have requested that a survey be made which will enable us to get a Federal building located in my congressional district. Recently such a survey was made by a team from the General Services Administration who were sent to Broward County to make a report of the need for such a facility. Since Broward County is one of the fastest growing counties in the nation, and its popu-

lation continues to increase, I feel there is a great need for a federal building which would consolidate the numerous federal facilities now located throughout the county. In addition, the growth of the population, as well as the continual increase in federal programs should justify such a federal facility. I shall continue to work to obtain this.

Broward County: Davie, Fort Lauderdale, Hollywood, Lauderdale-by-the-Sea, Miramar, Oakland Park, and Plantation:

\$4.6 million to expand sewage treatment program.

\$34,980 to establish air pollution control board.

\$225,000 for county-wide drug intelligence unit.

\$39,612 for Senior Citizen volunteer program.

\$118,200 for county-wide planning.

\$6.5 million for housing.

\$2.5 million to develop county-wide bus system.

\$1.4 million to expand International Airport.

\$117,400 for drug rehabilitation program.

\$100,000 for expansion of Markham Park.

\$210,000 for Pediatric Care Center.

\$1 million to develop Seminole Tribe Industrial Park.

\$176,390 for study of regional mass transit system.

\$102,500 for open space park.

\$2.2 million to construct housing for elderly.

\$10,309 to promote tourism.

\$2.1 million to build houses for low income groups.

\$71,400 to help city planning.

\$43,500 to help train police.

\$35,000 to provide recreational opportunities for youngsters.

\$138,500 to develop Snyder Park.

\$518,895 to redevelop city area.

\$77,200 to expand Executive Airport.

\$323,000 to expand sewage treatment program.

\$188,500 to develop open space park in West Hollywood.

\$365,000 to further develop Topeekeegee Yugnee Park.

\$322,732 to develop waterfront park.

\$346,000 to expand water-sewer program.

\$52,000 for city planning.

\$285,000 to expand water-sewer program.

\$17,875 to develop open space park.

\$1 million public facility loan to expand water-sewer system.

\$85,625 to develop city park.

\$300,000 to expand water-sewer program.

\$50,000 to develop city parks.

\$110,340 to expand sewage treatment plant.

CONGRESSMAN J. HERBERT BURKE SPEAKS OUT ON

Crime

"For far too long, now, law abiding citizens have been the victims of thugs, both professional and amateur. The crime is that these hoodlums make a mockery of our law officials, prosecutors, judges, and the courts themselves. They know that with the kid glove treatment that our officials have been forced to take, they can get away with almost any crime without paying a stiff penalty. . . . Basically, our system of law is sound, but it cannot function if we as a Congress undermine it and fail to give proper judicial representation in areas where it is needed." Congressional Record 4/22/71 and 2/2/71.

Environment

"Much of South Florida's fresh water supply stems from the Big Cypress watershed, and with the continued population increase in South Florida, fresh water could well be at a premium in the future. There is more than a human need for water as we learned

October 11, 1972

from the rash of fires that plagued and endangered the wildlife of Everglades National Park in recent years." Testimony before Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, 9/26/72.

Prayer

"My fear is that atheism is a greater danger to the American way of life than is any prayer said in a school. It is my honest opinion that the Supreme Court misapplied a great Constitutional provision and I cannot see how saying a prayer would be embarrassing to any child, nor, can I see how an official religion would be established under this resolution which would allow those who wish to say a prayer to say one. To deny school children this voluntary act, I feel, denies them the opportunity of sharing in the splendid heritage of this nation." Remarks after the failure of H.J. Res. 191, to achieve the 2/3 majority necessary for a Constitutional amendment on 11/8/71.

Busing

"I favor the right of freedom of choice and the concept of the neighborhood school, but I favor also an honest concept of an equal educational opportunity for all. In the 91st Congress, I like many others, introduced (which I reintroduced in the 92nd Congress) a joint resolution which would amend the Constitution of the United States to prevent the busing of school children from their neighborhood schools, except with the consent of their parents. I have also introduced, H.R. 9865, which would, if enacted, preserve the right of students to attend their neighborhood schools." Congressional Record 8/17/72.

Drugs: "The trafficking in drugs is one of the most reprehensible of all crimes. It affects all Americans. I have introduced legislation and supported other legislation in an effort to halt this heinous crime which is menacing the welfare of all people. The following are some of the bills that I have introduced:

H.R. 9827—Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts—Providing additional federal assistance for state programs of treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts.

H.R. 9930—Increase Penalties for Unlawful Transportation—Amending the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the penalties for the unlawful transportation of narcotic drugs, and makes it unlawful to solicit the assistance of, or use of, any person under the age of 18 in the unlawful trafficking of any such drugs.

H.R. 8590—Suspend Foreign Aid to Countries Shipping Drugs to U.S.—Suspending economic and military assistance and certain sales to any country which fails to take appropriate steps to prevent narcotic drugs, produced or processed in such country from entering the U.S. unlawfully.

H.R. 9427—Drug Paraphernalia Ban—Making it unlawful to intentionally promote or facilitate illegal drug trafficking by possession, sale, or distribution, of certain paraphernalia, and for a person to possess an instrument or device for the purpose of unlawfully using a controlled substance himself.

H. Con. Res. 452—Boycott French Goods—Boycott French-made products until the Government of France has taken successful steps to stop the processing of heroin within its borders, and to stop illicit transport to the U.S."

As your Congressman, I am grateful for the many letters I received, wherein you have given me the opportunity to assist you, and given me your views on pending legislation and matters affecting our country. Your cooperation in this regard has enabled me to better serve you and our Nation.

Sincerely,

J. HERBERT BURKE

PUBLIC'S RIGHT TO KNOW: A NEW VISTA

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, one champion of the public's right to information which should be in the public domain is Mr. Julius Epstein, recently retired research associate at the Hoover Institution at Stanford University. Mr. Epstein is first remembered for his efforts in encouraging a House select committee look into the massacre of thousands of Polish citizens in the Katyn Forest over 30 years ago. The result of the investigation proved that the Soviets, and not the Nazis as claimed by some, had executed in cold blood the defenseless victims.

In the 1950's Mr. Epstein first came across reference to Operation Keelhaul, the code name for the forced repatriation of over a million Russians who had been turned over to the Soviets near the end of World War II. Since that time he has spent countless hours of effort in trying to release to the public the true story of Operation Keelhaul. When the Department of the Army refused to declassify the information on the repatriation, Mr. Epstein pursued his case through the courts with the U.S. Supreme Court finally ruling against him. However, additional action in court is planned by Mr. Epstein and the case is by no means closed.

With his experience in this area, the comments of Mr. Epstein on the public's right to know are of special significance. The following is his letter to the San Francisco Examiner of July 1, 1972 on this timely issue:

[From the San Francisco Examiner, July 1, 1972]

PUBLIC'S RIGHT TO KNOW: A NEW VISTA
(By Julius Epstein)

On March 8 President Nixon issued the new Executive Order 11652, superceding President Eisenhower's Executive Order 10501, regulating the applications of Top Secret, Secret and Confidential classifications of military documents.

This order, which became effective on June 1, contains a new and interesting provision, not found in Eisenhower's order. Section 4 reads:

"Classification. Each person possessing classifying authority shall be accountable for the propriety of the classification attributed to him. Both unnecessary classification and overclassification shall be avoided. Classification shall be solely on the basis of national security considerations. In no case shall information be classified in order to conceal inefficiency or administrative error, to prevent embarrassment to a person or department, to restrain competition or independent initiative or to prevent for any other reason the release of information which does not require protection in the interest of national security."

This innovation is, of course, of importance because it creates a new brake against overclassification. At present, it has been surmised that 95 percent of the 20 million pages of classified material in the Government's possession is overclassified and could

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

be declassified and released to the American people without the slightest danger to national security or foreign policy.

From now on, any bureaucrat who unnecessarily classifies a document is at least—theoretically—accountable for his violation of the new presidential directive.

Unfortunately, Executive Order 11652 does not go far enough. Section 13 stipulates that only "repeated abuse" of the classification process shall be grounds for an "administrative reprimand." It also provides that in "any case where the department committee finds that unnecessary classification or overclassification occurred, it shall make a report to the head of the department concerned in order that corrective steps may be taken." It does not spell out what corrective steps may be taken. It should provide for at least specific penalties ranging from reprimand to suspension, if not dismissal, depending on the case.

The President appointed John S. D. Eisenhower as Chairman of the Interagency Classification Review Committee for Implementation of the New Classification System.

In his statement the President stressed "the public's right to know" when he said: "Overseeing our new approach to government documents will not be an easy task, for a delicate balance must be struck between the public's right to know and the government's obligation to protect the national security."

The order and the creation of the review committee opens a new vista on the unwarranted classification of the purely American documents on the forced repatriation of millions of anti-Communists to Stalin's gallows and Siberian slave labor camps as contained in the "Operation Keelhaul" files.

The administration's argument that, since the "Operation Keelhaul" file is a combined British-American dossier and can therefore not be released to the American people without British consent, does not hold water. If the administration feels that in the year 1972 not even 100 percent American documents, describing events of 25 years ago, can be released without British consent, it would be tantamount to approving a British veto over American domestic affairs. This would be incredible indeed.

CONGRESSMAN HOLIFIELD REVIEWS THE 92D CONGRESS

HON. CHET HOLIFIELD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

CONGRESSMAN HOLIFIELD REVIEWS THE 92ND CONGRESS

As the 92nd Congress draws to a close, when Mrs. Holifield and I can return home to meet and be with many of you again, I am taking this opportunity to make my report.

I find that many of the problems which I reported on in the autumn of 1970 remain with us now, in the autumn of 1972. For example, we still have the war, unemployment, inflation, too-high interest rates, crime, drug abuse and pollution. But there have been improvements. The campuses are no longer in disorder, inflation has decreased at least temporarily, interest rates have declined a little, action is being taken against pollution, hundreds of thousands of troops have returned from the war, and Federal taxes have been reduced, among other things.

A PROGRESSIVE HARD-WORKING CONGRESS

This 92nd Congress and the Congress which came before it have worked harder and passed as much progressive legislation as any Congress in which I have served. Here are some of the things we have accomplished.

Taxes and spending

We cut Federal income taxes by \$9.1 billion and reformed \$6.6 billion more. Twenty-one million poor families were removed from the Federal tax rolls through a low-income allowance. All tax brackets were reduced by five percent and the personal exemption increased to \$750. As a result, Californians paid nearly one billion dollars LESS in Federal taxes last year than in the year before. During the same period Californians paid \$128 million MORE in state taxes and \$766 million MORE in local taxes.

Increased Federal aid, which I supported, permitted your Los Angeles County Government to reduce property taxes by 41 cents per hundred dollars of assessed valuation.

The last two Congresses have cut \$14.5 billion from the President's appropriations requests since 1969. He requested \$458.4 billion, we approved only \$443.9 billion.

In spite of these cuts, the President's budgets have run more than \$100 billion in the red since 1969, due to the business recession and high unemployment.

I supported tax reform and I will continue to do so in the future.

Responsible Federal Revenue Sharing With Local Citizens

In 1971 the Federal government collected \$188,000,000,000 in taxes. Of this sum \$117,000,000,000 was returned to local citizens for their benefit. The principal beneficial programs are as follows:

Social Security—Old Age and Blind assistance.

Federal civilian pensions—Military pensions.

Medicare—Medicaid—Hospitalization.

Educational grants—manpower training grants.

Flood Control—Agricultural assistance.

Federal Unemployment assistance.

Federal Forestry and Recreation funds.

Your state government received from the Federal Government and disbursed \$2,756,150,871, an amount equal to 47 percent of all of our State's revenues for the Fiscal Year 1970-1971.

In Fiscal year 1971, California's public education systems received \$223,024,092 in Federal funds for special programs.

I have supported all of these programs because they enrich the lives of our people and strengthen the base of our national well-being.

OLDER AMERICANS

The present 92nd Congress will long be remembered as the Congress which acted to enrich the lives of the nation's older citizens. Congress, not the Administration, has taken the initiative for action on behalf of America's elderly. Here are some of the landmark provisions this Congress has passed.

Social Security Increases

Last year, 814,829 persons living in Los Angeles County depended upon Social Security benefits for all or part of their incomes. An estimated 55,000 of these persons, of all ages, reside in the 19th Congressional District.

Social Security payments were raised by 32 percent in just two years—50 percent in four years—the largest increases ever voted by a single Congress and by two successive Congresses. Congress also provided automatic cost of living increases.

Nutrition for the Elderly

This act authorizes the machinery and money to provide at least one hot, nutritious

October 11, 1972

meal daily, five days a week, to people aged 60 and over. Meals will also be delivered to elderly persons who are home-bound.

Comprehensive Services for Elderly Persons Enacted

Low-cost transportation.

Expanded employment and volunteer service opportunities.

Senior citizen community centers.

Pre-retirement training.

Health, education and other social services.

Improved systems of delivering services to older citizens.

Expanded Retired Senior Volunteer Program and Foster Grandparent Program. Federal grants for these programs were tripled by Congress.

Emergency Employment Act

This law, which authorizes the Department of Labor to help provide jobs in needed public services to unemployed and underemployed persons, specifically includes "older persons who desire to remain in, enter, or re-enter the labor workforce."

National Institute on Aging

A new National Institute of Aging has been established by Congress. It is to be part of the National Institutes of Health and will conduct research on the aging process and on the special health problems of older persons.

Housing projects

By working closely with local churches and the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), I was able to obtain approval of three low-rent housing projects for the elderly in the 19th Congressional District and the rehabilitation of 800 units for the same purpose in nearby East Los Angeles. This Congress appropriated a record-breaking \$487 million for 428,500 subsidized housing units.

Pending legislation

I have introduced legislation, now being considered by the Congress to assure that those receiving both Federal Social Security benefits and state aid will receive all of the increases which the Congress has passed. Too often, these increases are passed, only to have your State government reduce its assistance payments to blind, aged and disabled persons by the same amount of the increase.

I will continue to support legislation to assist the 26,000 persons in the 19th District who are beyond the age of 65.

I have sponsored and supported:

Comprehensive health care (H.R. 22).

Increasing allowable earnings under Social Security (H.R. 1).

Improved pension plans.

Tax relief for the elderly.

Expanded services to the aged.

The historian, Arnold Toynbee, concluded that the quality and durability of a society were best measured by "the respect and care given its elderly citizens."

That respect and care are the inspiration of legislation which the 92nd Congress has passed on behalf of older Americans.

VETERANS PROGRAMS

Census figures show that 70,359 veterans live in the 19th Congressional District. This number is equal to 52 percent of all men in our district over the age of eighteen.

America owes these persons a debt of gratitude. The priorities of the Congress in meeting this debt must be to insure the best hospital and medical care, to provide adequate pension benefits for the disabled, to strengthen the G.I. bill, and to offer better vocational assistance. I have worked for these goals throughout my Congressional service.

Here are some developments in the 92nd Congress which I have supported:

Increase of G.I. Bill benefits by a substantial percentage.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Increase of on-the-job and apprentice training allowances by 48 percent.

Use of insurance dividends to purchase more insurance.

Authorized job training of widows, wives and children of veterans entitled to educational assistance.

Made husbands and widowers of female veterans eligible for VA benefits.

Expanded medical care.

Increased compensation rates for all service-connected disabilities.

Increased clothing allowance for veterans required to wear a prosthetic device.

VA care for drug-dependent veterans.

Increased funding for VA hospitals and paraplegic care.

House passed a bill to create a national cemetery system and to increase burial allowances.

I authored and obtained passage of a bill to provide a Social Security burial allowance to relatives of persons where no remains are available for burial. This provides money for a memorial service and memorial plot.

I have also authored legislation which will guarantee that those veterans receiving both Federal pensions and state aid will receive the full benefit of pension and VA benefit increases, and not have those increases offset by reductions in state aid.

TOWARD A CLEANER ENVIRONMENT

For the first time in many years, I have received comments and letters from people who have noticed an improvement in the air pollution situation in our area.

I believe that the slight improvement we have already experienced, and the improvement we hope for in the future, are direct results of Congressional actions which had my support.

In 1969 Congress passed the National Environmental Policy Act which sets forth our long-range national goals toward cleaning up our air, water and land, and established the Council on Environmental Quality in the Office of the President.

In 1967 and 1970, we passed clean air acts which lead to the establishment of Federal air quality standards, and the control of emissions by automobiles and industrial plants.

In 1970 I introduced legislation which established the Environmental Protection Agency, which was approved by Congress. The EPA finances and coordinates environmental research, sets Federal standards for air and water quality, noise levels, pesticide use, and enforces Federal environmental laws and standards.

Laws and standards alone, however, can never solve pollution problems. For example, the first smoke abatement law was enacted in England in 1273. In the year 1307, coal burning in furnaces was prohibited, and in 1506 England passed a law forbidding the burning of air polluting fuels. These laws were overtaken by economic necessity, since coal, wood and peat were the only sources of fuel then available.

I believe that we have finally realized that pollution can be controlled only by the joint efforts of Federal, state and local governments working with private enterprise. Also, Federal, state and local taxes and private earnings must help finance the hundreds of billions of dollars that the job will require.

I previously reported that I had voted for some 225 environmental protection laws prior to 1972. I have now added the following to this list:

A \$24.6 billion clean water act to eliminate water pollution by 1985.

A law protecting ocean mammals and wild horses.

A program to convert salt water into drinking water.

A bird refuge on the San Francisco Bay.

Continuation of the Golden Eagle Program.

Bills creating nine national parks, recreation areas and wildernesses.

Sponsorship of legislation to establish a Golden Gate National Park.

Support of a national park in the Santa Monica mountains.

Extension of the Youth Conservation Corps.

The Congress since 1969 has authorized or appropriated \$1,098,000,000 for air pollution control, \$26,597,000,000 for water pollution control and solid waste disposal, and \$800,000,000 for research.

We have attacked the pollution problem at its roots by providing funds for research into cleaner fuels (converting coal to gas, removing sulphur from coal and oil, more efficient atomic reactors, etc.), and strict control of dumping pollutants into the air and water.

If I did not believe that these efforts would result in safe swimming in our streams and the removal of the pall of pollution over our cities within a reasonable number of years, I would not have voted for the vast sums which the Congress has appropriated.

PROVIDING MORE JOBS

The unemployment figures shown below are of great concern to me.

TOTAL OFFICIALLY MEASURED UNEMPLOYMENT, 1969-71

	[In thousands of persons]		
	1969	1970	1971
Unemployed	2,832	4,088	4,993
Discouraged	574	638	774
Part-time unemployed	852	1,010	1,143
Total	4,258	5,736	6,910
Unemployment rate* (percent)	5.2	6.9	8.1

* Those not in labor force because they think they could not find a job.

* Full-time equivalent of part-time unemployment of those who work part-time because of slack work, material shortages, or inability to find full-time job, defined as 40 hours per week.

* Unemployed plus discouraged plus full-time equivalent of part-time unemployed as percent of civilian labor force adjusted to include discouraged.

Source: Computed by Joint Economic Committee staff from Bureau of Labor Statistics data.

This high rate of unemployment robbed our economy of an estimated \$73 billion in 1971 alone. If half of these 6,910,000 persons had been fully employed, the President's budget would not have gone into the red by nearly a hundred billion dollars since 1968.

But the real tragedy in high unemployment is not in huge Federal deficits but in the human misery which it causes.

Who are the Unemployed?

About 326,000 are Vietnam veterans.

2,000,000 are adult males.

1,600,000 are adult females.

1,200,000 are under age 21.

I supported the following major Congressional actions to provide more jobs in our area and to aid the unemployed:

Emergency extension of unemployment benefits for an additional thirteen weeks.

The Emergency Employment Act provided one billion dollars for public service employment. \$100,500,000 of this came to California. More than 1,000 jobs were provided in Los Angeles County, including the city governments and school districts in the 19th Congressional District.

Economic Stabilization Act Extension.

Extended the Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish Speaking People.

Extended and expanded the Youth Conservation Corps, providing summer jobs for 120,000 young people.

Supported Federal funding for Rio Hondo Area Action Council, Rio Hondo College, Cerritos College, Biola College, East Los Angeles Skill Center, and many other programs.

Office of Economic Opportunity extension and appropriations.

Emergency loan guarantee to save 60,000 aerospace jobs.

Funds for the Space Shuttle and B-1 airplane.

Increased merchant shipbuilding.

Federal aid to vocational schools and training of the disabled.

Small Business loan ceiling increase of 41 percent.

Manpower Development and Training Act amendments.

Nurse Training Act, and many more.

CONSUMER PROTECTION

My Consumer Protection Bill

As this is being written, the Senate is considering legislation which I authored to create a Consumer Protection Agency in the Federal Government. I obtained passage of this measure by the House of Representatives almost a year ago by a vote of 344 to 44. This bill, H.R. 10835, will, for the first time, give the interest of the consumer a voice in Federal decision-making. It is a powerful bill for the interests of the ordinary citizen who, too often, is defrauded by sharp operators, who sell shoddy, defective, or dangerous merchandise.

Consumer product safety

On September 20, the House of Representatives passed the Consumer Product Safety Act. I supported this bill which would establish an independent regulatory commission to protect American homes from hazardous consumer products.

Flammable fabrics

A new amendment to the Flammable Fabrics Act, tightening up the laws on manufacturing and selling these fabrics to the public was passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Consumer facts and tips

"Shop Harder"—this suggestion has recently been given to the American Consumer by the United States Department of Agriculture due to the increasing cost of food. Plan your meals before you go shopping, around items whose prices usually are economical and do not fluctuate. Consider your freezer and shelf space as warehouses when higher-priced foods are "advertised specials."

"Organic food" is not likely to be more wholesome or to contain more vitamins than non-organic food. "Organic" usually means the food is free of preservatives, emulsifiers and artificial ingredients and produced without pesticides, or artificial fertilizers. Foods labeled "organic" cost the consumer almost twice as much as ordinary food on your grocer's shelves.

You can save on the average of 15 cents per pound if you buy a whole chicken and cut it up yourself instead of buying already cut-up chicken.

There is likely to be a moderate reduction in the price of beef during the fall and winter because beef supplies are larger.

The price of pork is not likely to go down until next year due to short supply.

The price of dairy product is expected to remain stable and these products still provide the most economical source of protein in your family's diet.

Effective October 1, a Department of Transportation regulation prohibits the manufacture and sale of car tires that do not meet Federal performance requirements. Check with your dealer.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development has scheduled hearings to investigate the practices of land developers and will give consumers priority over developers in the hearings.

The Food and Drug Administration has under consideration a proposal to require that all pesticides, fungicides and other household poisons be packaged in child-proof containers.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The following are among a number of Consumer Fact Sheets available free of charge from the Office of Consumer Affairs, Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

Drug Reaction (OCA D17).

Nutrition Nonsense and Sense (OCA F4).

Caffeine (OCA G12).

Safety of Cooking Utensils (OCA G11).

Cosmetics (OCA C1).

Aspirin (OCA D16).

Food Colors (Additives) (OCA F3).

Consumer facts and tips listed above are contained in "Consumer News", a semi-monthly publication of the Office of Consumer Affairs and is available on a \$2.00 yearly subscription basis. If you are interested, write to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

I was recently honored by the Japanese American Citizens League at its national convention in Washington. The commemorative plaque mentions my opposition to the internment of Americans of Japanese ancestry during World War II, and my work for the civil rights of persons in all minority groups. Pictured with me above are (left to right) Mr. Steve Sakata and Mrs. Rose Sakata of Whittier, Mrs. Hollifield and Miss Ritsuko Kawakami of Montebello. Mrs. Sakata is President of the SELANOCO Chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League.

Mr. Daniel Garcia, a Department of Health, Education and Welfare management intern, has been spending the past several months working with my staff on the Committee on Government Operations. Dan was one of the first three Spanish surnamed interns to be selected for this three-year program. He attended Montebello High School, East Los Angeles College and received his B.A. in political science from the University of Southern California. After completing his internship in December, Dan hopes to continue his career in government and is currently attending Graduate School at George Washington University. Dan is the son of Mr. Daniel Garcia, formerly of Montebello and currently residing in Monterey Park.

In August I had the pleasure of introducing Mrs. Virginia Macy of Whittier to the Members of the Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations of the House Committee on Government Operations, of which I am Chairman. Mrs. Macy, President of the Whittier Union High School District Board of Trustees, testified as a representative of the National School Boards Association on a bill to expand the membership of the Federal Advisory Commission on Governmental Relations.

LENDING IN THE INNER CITY

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, the problems of meeting the Nation's housing goals vary considerably from one locality to another. Over the course of the 10 years that I have served on the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, this reality has repeatedly surfaced in our deliberation of housing legislation. During the protracted markup of the ill-fated Housing and Urban Development Act of 1972, we again had to remind each other that the housing environments of New York, Chicago, Detroit, and Los Angeles are separately distinct in some

very fundamental aspects. I think that this point is quite well made in the following article from the September issue of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board Journal:

LENDING IN THE INNER CITY

(By Keith P. Rasey, Director of Research, Inner City Housing Corporation)

After 21 months of operation, Inner City Housing Corporation has produced and sold 12 new single-family homes and arranged the financing and equity sale of 58 units of Section 23 leased housing. In light of the magnitude of demand for decent housing for low-income families in Los Angeles, this production appears meager at best. For those of us involved in the day-to-day operations of the company, however, it's only a beginning.

In 1965, the year of the Watts riots, there was one savings and loan located in the black ghetto of South Central Los Angeles. Only four or five associations were actively lending in the area. The majority of first trust deeds were held by private individuals and commercial banks. In short, Watts and surrounding neighborhoods had been "red lined" by the savings and loan community. The Watts holocaust only served to widen the gap between the associations and the ghetto.

In the summer of 1970, Howard Edgerton, chairman of the board of California Federal Savings and Loan Association of Los Angeles, invited managing officers from several Los Angeles area associations to consider a proposal to organize a multiple-owned service corporation to develop housing in the inner city areas of Los Angeles. The idea was to pool capital and management talent from several associations and use the one savings and loan vehicle which permitted both collective ownership and real estate development.

Eleven associations agreed to the idea and approximately \$1.7 million—representing three one-hundredths of 1 percent of the assets of each participant—was raised for the venture. The ownership group, now expanded to 12, includes both large and small associations and State- and Federal-chartered institutions.

The list is as follows: Great Western Savings, California Federal, Coast and Southern Federal, Gibralter Savings, Mutual of Pasadena, United Savings, Western Federal, Los Angeles Federal, Imperial Savings, Liberty Savings, Quaker City Federal, and Trans-Coast Savings.

Gordon L. Pattison, formerly vice president of Equitable Savings, is president of Inner City Housing Corporation. The corporation began operations December 1, 1970.

HOME OWNERSHIP IN WATTS

The ghettos of Los Angeles are deceptive in appearance. To the eastern visitor, Watts and other Los Angeles ghetto neighborhoods look like older middle-income neighborhoods in eastern cities. The neighborhoods are low-density, single-family areas and many homes are well-maintained and landscaped. What the naked eye doesn't see are the social and economic conditions which make these neighborhoods ghettos. South Central Los Angeles, the city's largest black ghetto, comprises more than 40 square miles and 320,000 people.

There are no high-rise tenements in Los Angeles ghettos. In South Central, over 75 percent of the housing stock is single-family. However, half of these units are absentee-owned. Recent census information shows that 35 to 40 percent of all units are substandard, either because of deterioration or lack of adequate plumbing. The housing is old and overcrowded. Very little new construction has occurred in recent years. In 1970, fewer than 25 building permits were issued for single-family construction in all of the South Central area.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

October 11, 1972

Inner City's first housing program was a response to these housing conditions—first, to the need for replacement housing, and second, to the preference of most residents in the area for single-family homes. The American dream of homeownership is as much a part of the Watts subculture as it is of suburbia.

ICHIC is currently developing new homes under Section 235 of the 1968 Housing Act. To date, 12 have been built and sold out of a total HUD reservation of 40 units. As developer, Inner City purchases vacant lots and contracts with local builders for a four-bedroom, turnkey house which is sold for \$24,000, FHA's maximum mortgage amount. Four builders are under contract to ICHIC; two are black. Because of the standard 40-foot lot available in South Los Angeles, the homes developed by ICHIC are similar in dimension and construction. The basic house is 1,300-plus square feet, and includes four bedrooms, two baths, and an attached garage. A slab foundation, tiled floors, and stucco exteriors are other features.

One home under construction is unusual in that the house, designed by a local black architect, includes a central patio. Other innovations tried in ICHIC homes are a honeycombed interior wall panel which reduces the standard drywall thickness by half and a steel framed house which cuts both onsite erection time and labor costs. To date, Inner City Housing Corporation has not found a factory-built system which compares in quality and cost to the conventionally built frame and stucco homes it markets.

ICHIC packages and originates its Section 235 loans and assigns them to member associations or other lenders. Disbursement of construction funds is handled by participating associations.

HELPING THE HOME BUYER

Inner City's sales approach is unique. Instead of using local brokers and extensive media advertising, ICHIC locates most buyers through community contacts and word of mouth. From the beginning, ICHIC acts as the buyer's advocate, helping him to understand the local housing market, the nature and mechanics of home purchase, and the housing options available. To make this advocacy role work, the company initiated a series of 8-week educational classes to introduce prospective buyers to various aspects of homeownership, including credit and money management, maintenance and repair, interior decoration, diet and health care, and consumer education. While the classes are voluntary, most families attend. The first class of 24 families graduated last June.

The counseling service is funded by profits from the sale of individual homes. Federal funding for home counseling under Sections 235 and 237 has been promised for more than a year, but at present, Inner City has the only active program of this kind in the Los Angeles area. One of ICHIC's intentions is to monitor home buyers for a period of 2 years to determine the benefits of the program to both homeowners and lenders.

After including overhead and other expenses created by the absence of economies of scale, our Section 235 new construction program is a break-even effort. However, there are several indirect benefits to the company. First, a single-family program is a convenient way of becoming exposed to HUD processing and becoming involved in the black community. At the same time, we've made friends of the families purchasing our homes and created good relationships with the churches and agencies in the community.

Section 235 is probably the simplest and cheapest way to learn the structure of HUD and the intricacies of Government housing programs. We have established a track record and credibility at HUD which will, hopefully, be sustained as we proceed with other

projects. Finally, we are one of three 235 developers still active in South Central Los Angeles and, within the next year, will have produced more new homes in the area than any other builder.

Ideally, ICHIC would like to build 50 or more new subsidized homes a year in the area. However, without an increase in the FHA maximum mortgage amount, the 235 program will soon be a losing proposition as land and construction costs rise. Additionally, it is never certain that Federal subsidy dollars will be available or, when they are available, that the funds will be directed to the ghetto communities we serve.

Because of this situation, we are considering two other potential projects. First, we are contemplating a single-family rehab program in which ICHIC as developer, will purchase and rehabilitate existing homes and sell them under FHA Section 221(d)2 and 235, or alternatively, with conventional financing and private insurance. This market is virtually unlimited in Los Angeles ghettos and rehabbing 150 to 200 units a year is a realistic goal. Also, we're considering a conventional new construction program with a sales range of \$25,000 to \$28,000 in marginally better neighborhoods utilizing private insurance and possibly HOAP II subsidies. While the market is not large, the principal reasons for this approach are to get out from under the existing \$24,000 mortgage limit in Section 235 and increase our production of single-family homes in the area.

MULTIFAMILY PRODUCTION

Inner City Housing Corporation entered the multifamily field in the summer of 1971. Our initial production goal of 200 to 600 units of multifamily and elderly housing during the first year appeared modest and realistic. During the first year, ICHIC submitted projects totaling more than 900 units. These projects include new and rehab Section 236 and new and rehab Section 23 leased housing, both family and elderly. To date, only one project has received a Letter of Feasibility. ICHIC's only other accomplishment has been the sale of five Section 23 projects to local limited partners. These projects range in size from a three-family unit to a building with 24 elderly units.

The inability of Inner City to successfully process projects through HUD is attributable to several factors. All local 236 applications have been hamstrung by a backlog in the HUD area office. Subsidy funds for both Sections 236 and 23 have been scarce and there have been other factors.

Whatever the reasons, ICHIC has yet to meet its first-year goals. Nevertheless, we are forging ahead and are prepared to take on projects other developers won't enter into. Many of our recent submissions to HUD are multifamily projects of 3 to 10 units in size. While most developers shy away from these small projects because of the inordinate amounts of paper work involved and problems of management, ICHIC believes enough in the concept of small and scattered projects to attempt them.

ICHIC's largest project, if successfully negotiated, will be the rehabilitation of a hotel for senior citizens. We currently hold an option to purchase a 419-room hotel in downtown Los Angeles. Having obtained a Letter of Feasibility from HUD, ICHIC's proposal is to convert the building to 258 one-bedroom and efficiency units and lease the completed project to the Los Angeles City Housing Authority. The project is now being processed at HUD.

MINORITY CONTRACTORS

One of Inner City Housing Corporation's aims has been to make its capital and management skills available to minority contractors. In one instance, ICHIC is providing working capital and interim financing to a black contractor who is building 28 Section 235 homes under the Los Angeles Minority

Contractors Set Aside Program. In addition to loan funds, ICHIC is providing indepth consultation to the contractor in such areas as budgeting, production scheduling, and sales. With ICHIC's assistance, the contractor is contemplating a 1972-73 production of 100-plus units over a previous annual production of less than 20 units a year.

Inner City is in the final stage of structuring the total financing package for Parcel J in the Watts Redevelopment Project. Parcel J represents the first residential development in the project area and will include 64 single-family homes built under Section 235. The resident participant sponsors are the 103rd St. Development Corporation and the Welcome Baptist Church.

The financing package covers the total costs of the project including seed money, working capital, land acquisition, uninsured construction funds, and arranging the permanent financing through participating associations. ICHIC is also general consultant to the developers in the formulation of management controls, including budgeting and scheduling, sales, and counseling programs, and will monitor the project through to completion.

This kind of lending and management consulting is costly both in terms of the risks involved and the time spent with the developers. However, it does demonstrate our intention to get involved in projects where the going is toughest. From our experiences, we have learned firsthand the frustrations and day-to-day dilemmas confronted by minority builders and, also, that seed money is not enough to guarantee minority business success.

LOOKING AHEAD WITH CONFIDENCE

The purpose of this article has been to describe, as simply as possible, the operation of one service corporation which is active in the low-income housing field. There isn't enough space to relate and analyze the problems we've encountered, to suggest ways of improving the housing programs we work with, or to contemplate better approaches to housing low-income persons.

The primary concern of ICHIC for the past 21 months has been creation of a viable development company in the inner city. This challenge transcends all others. Without adequate knowledge of the community, practical know-how, and sufficient capital, development corporations characteristically are short-lived. Inner City intends to stay.

We feel that, despite all the problems, there is room for enthusiasm about the future of ICHIC and other inner city service corporations.

First, the service corporation idea is consistent with the history and mission of the savings and loan industry. The service corporation can be a direct conduit of funds, restricted and unrestricted, into low-income communities. Moreover, when community development activity is at a standstill, the service corporation can engage directly in development and construction or provide the combined consultative and financing roles usually unavailable to minority builders and entrepreneurs.

Second, the service corporation creates a direct link between savings and loan management and ghetto residents, community organizations, City Hall, and Government housing agencies. This contact and ongoing dialogue is of far greater importance than the actual commitment of loan funds. Presumably, experience gained from this kind of interaction will increase the volume and improve the quality of future lending in core areas and help bridge the gap between Establishment interests and ghetto needs.

Finally, the savings and loan business is largely dependent upon regulatory and legislative largess for its success in the marketplace. With all levels of government deeply involved in the problems of urban America,

it seems clear that our ability to get from government what we need to survive and prosper will be greatly enhanced if we are, in fact, making a real contribution to the resolution of the urban dilemma.

The service corporation vehicle, at the very least, represents a partial answer.

NADER TURNS SCATTER-GUNS ON CONGRESS

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

Ralph Nader, who made some bucks writing about auto safety and a lot more suing General Motors, is on the march again. He has released the first part of a study of the Congress. It is biased and inaccurate.

There's nothing new about this—that's the Nader method. What is most interesting is that Nader has reached the point in self-adulation at which he believes that he is untouchable.

In the past, Nader could appear before a congressional committee, spill his bile, and get a big hand from the assembled legislators. No one dared question his facts, his motives, or the sources of the vast sums of money he spends on his ever-widening activities.

When he screamed about "secrecy" in government and in the private sector, he was never asked to explain why he keeps his own operations so veiled—to the point that some of his enterprises don't even have their names on office doors.

When he announced his "study" of Congress, Nader said that he was personally picking up the \$300,000 tab—interesting for a young man who began with a penny, and nice work if you can get it. This, of course, is but a side-bar comment on the point at issue.

Nader sent his gumshoes out to do an "objective" study of the ways of Congress, as well as the public and private lives of its House and Senate members. But those congressmen I have talked to agree that Nader's interviewers were not out for facts but for blood. It also was obvious that he was out to prove a point, to make political headlines.

If there was any doubt about this, Nader gave it all away when he held a press conference to introduce the first part of his study, a paper back with the loaded title: "Who Runs Congress—The President, Big Business or You?"

His answer, based on the superficial findings of his staff, is that the federal government is corrupt from top to bottom.

This will no doubt gladden the hearts of many thousands of federal workers who, whatever their limitations may be, do an honest job. Nader tries to hang it on President Nixon whose Administration the "crusader" saw as "the most corrupt in history"—a line he lifted from Sen. George McGovern. But since the preponderance of federal employees got their jobs under Democratic administrations, where does this put Nader?

There were broad smiles when Nader made one point against the Congress. Its members, he accused, waste time providing services for their constituents—30 percent of their time to look into the problems of the people who vote them into office. The Congress should put aside all this nonsense, forget the taxpayer who is in trouble and spend all his time on overseeing and legislating.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Obviously Nader thinks the little man doesn't count; he just pays the congressman's salary.

The Nader study finds it somehow undemocratic that the congressional leaders are not "bosses," but popular among their colleagues. On the other hand, Chairman Wilbur Mills of the House Ways and Means Committee is no good because he exercises power.

Other congressional leaders are accused of "red-neckism" because they do not legislate the way Nader wants them to do. And the highly respected chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Rep. F. Edward Hebert, sins because "in the absence of scandal" he cooperates with the Pentagon.

Almost any reporter covering Capital Hill could tell Nader how the Congress works without any \$300,000 worth of research. The system has many faults, but it has proven itself to be the best ever devised by men.

The next installment of Nader's "study" will be an extended "Washington Confidential"—an exposé of the lives and habits of 485 members of Congress, to be issued on Oct. 18—at a time when, presumably, it will have an impact on the election yet not leave enough time for those assaulted to make their rebuttals.

THE MINISH AMENDMENT AND EDWARD J. PATTEN

HON. JOSEPH G. MINISH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Speaker, during the month of November 1971, when the Congress was considering wage-price legislation, I introduced what came to be known as the Minish amendment. This was a proposal which guaranteed the teachers and workers of this country their legal pay raises which had been nullified by the President's freeze.

The Minish amendment required the payment of retroactive and deferred wage increases which had been contracted for prior to the freeze. Despite a temporary setback in the House, we were finally able to include the provision in the conference committee and in the final law.

It was a difficult journey through the legislative process, and many Members gave me support to complete this important task. In particular, there was one Member and fellow Jerseyan who supported me steadfastly. That man was EDWARD J. PATTEN.

Mr. Speaker, Ed PATTEN, representing the 15th Congressional District of New Jersey, agreed with me on the need for legislation to guarantee the full pay raises negotiated prior to the wage-price freeze. He voiced great concern over the fact that educators, particularly in our home State, would not realize the entire pay increase due them if the retroactivity clause were not inserted in the legislation.

There was strong opposition to my amendment, but thanks to the support of Ed PATTEN and other Members, we were able to include the Minish amendment in the final bill.

THE PROPAGANDA WAR: WHO'S WINNING?

HON. JOHN E. HUNT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, propaganda is a true art and it is perfected to its highest degree when your country's enemy succeeds in instilling the belief in the minds of a vociferous minority of your own citizens that it is not their enemy. Such individuals not only amplify the propaganda line, but continue to generate issues in support of that line even without the enemy's prompting. Of course, the enemy takes great care in orchestrating the campaign to give it cohesion and the appearance of spontaneity.

For example, after the first few years of hard fighting in Vietnam without evidence of a foreseeable conclusive victory on either side, the proposition was advanced that if the United States committed itself to an unconditional withdrawal, our POW's would be released. That issue was developed and refined to the point that even today, our POW's continue to be the only trump card held by the North Vietnamese. Ironically, the North Vietnamese have never publicly and officially offered to release American POW's under any circumstances.

More recently, with the renewed and intensified bombing of North Vietnam, the anguished cry was raised—more by Americans than by the North Vietnamese themselves—that the Red River dikes were being deliberately bombed. Seizing upon this new-found issue, the North Vietnamese began to arrange carefully guided tours for antiwar activists to illustrate and publicize what was claimed to be the bomb damage caused by American planes.

In this context, it was refreshing to receive a letter from two of my constituents who saw through this self-serving performance. More than this, they spoke as parents who had lost a son in Vietnam. They asked:

"Since when is it right for a person to aid and abet an enemy, to bring back (information/propaganda?) and then use it against one's own country? This is strange action—or can it be called treason?"

I commend to your attention the full text of the letter which follows:

AUGUST 17, 1972.

Hon. JOHN E. HUNT,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HUNT: It has come to our attention on the television and in the newspapers that some "well-known" citizens have taken it upon themselves to be investigators of damage in North Vietnam. They make themselves available to an enemy for their own self-seeking of truth—so they say. What is their real motive or whether they truly are sincere, only time will tell. However, they have been duped, we believe, and will be used greatly by the Communists.

It occurs to us that it may cost more lives by their actions and it does not seem right

to let it persist without making a protest. This is a war and many people have been killed. Since when is it right for a person to aid and abet an enemy, to bring back (information/propaganda?) and then to use it against one's own country? This is strange action—or can it be called treason?

This has not been as easy for us to accept because our dear son was killed in Vietnam serving his country. He went voluntarily over there a second time and an enemy killed him. It is war.

This letter is written to you, Mr. Hunt, because we are Bible-believing Christians. The Bible tells us that God has ultimate charge of all governments. It seems that God is testing America and the only hope we have of "turning the tide" is to turn back to God as a nation. We pray for our President and our elected representatives that God will give you the wisdom and the courage to make decisions for our nation that will be just and God-honoring. He must have the glory through His Son Jesus Christ. There is just no other way.

It is a terrible dilemma, this war. How can we possibly have honor dealing with a dis-honorable and atheistic country? There can be no meeting of the minds. May God have mercy on all of us in America and may we turn to Him in prayer for His direction in this matter. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. and Mrs. LEWIS W. HECK.

CITIZEN PROTESTS ABDICATION OF CONGRESSIONAL POWERS

HON. GEORGE E. DANIELSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. DANIELSON. Mr. Speaker, I recently received a letter from one of my constituents which comes very close to expressing my own feelings in regard to the debt ceiling measure taken up in this chamber yesterday. It is an excellent letter and I want to take this opportunity to share it with my colleagues. The letter follows:

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.,
October 3, 1972.

Hon. GEORGE DANIELSON,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Newsman Roger Smith, last night on ABC-TV, commented on the sorry display of responsibility as carried out by Congress. The thrust of his remarks bore on the recent conduct of that body in matters financial. It seems our representatives are anxious to be relieved of the guardianship of the nation's purse-strings and that they feel, to some extent at least, that money matters could best be handled by the President.

Having lived in California for twenty-five years, I am well acquainted with the track record of Richard Nixon. I vividly remember what he did to Helen Gahagan Douglas. I do not want a man of that caliber (or any one man, for that matter) tampering with the vast sums of money yearly allocated by Congress. It's a very frightening thought, believe me.

I want to know a good deal more about this matter. What Mr. Smith told us was, because of the time factor, very brief and lacking in detail. And that's what I want—details.

It would have been impossible for the President to have garnered unto himself so much power if Congress had been doing the job the electorate trusted to Congress to do. I find it infuriating that he can rescind bills

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

for education, health and other beneficial social measures and conversely pour billions into that degrading, yet shameless, horror in Indochina. I think you should know that I am completely disillusioned about the greatness and honor of our country, feeling very deeply that we are far more accurately a nation of plunderers and dispoilers than of honorable, charitable people. If, as it is hoped we will believe, this is the best country in the world, then God help the human race. As Arthur Toynbee said,

"America has become everything she started out not to be."

Yours very truly,

Mrs. M. JANE HANSON.

FROM A MILITARY RETIREES POINT OF VIEW

HON. THOMAS N. DOWNING

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. DOWNING. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced again in this Congress a bill in behalf of our military retirees which would amend title 10 of the United States Code to equalize the retirement pay of members of the uniformed services of equal rank and years of service. I would like to insert in the RECORD today an article written by Comdr. Justus P. White, Coast Guard, retired, entitled "From a Military Retiree's Point of View."

The article follows:

FROM A MILITARY RETIREES POINT OF VIEW

Persons who entered the uniformed services prior to June 1, 1958 have suffered a serious loss of earned retired pay due to the action of Congress in precipitously suspending a favorable system existing prior to that time and later substituting a less satisfactory system.

At that time and for almost a hundred years before then the U.S. Code contained specific provisions entitling uniformed services personnel to retired pay based upon current active duty rates.

Although such persons had no signed contract with the U.S. Government promising them that this system would be continued after their service was completed, there was certainly a moral obligation on the part of the Government not to reduce the benefit after it was earned.

The more than 500,000 retired career personnel, both regular and reserve, who had served in two World Wars, Korea, and Vietnam, believed that the Government would continue to honor that obligation by preserving their entitlement to those rights and benefits earned under existing law during their active service. Faith in that belief was strengthened by repeated governmental statements concerning the matter.

In 1806, in the case of *United States vs. Heth*, (7 US 399, 2L, Ed. 479), the Supreme Court stated:

"While it is true that pay is subject to the will of Congress, the presumption is where a person performs service under the prospect of certain emoluments, it is in the interest of the Government to engender a confidence in the minds of its citizens which leaves no room for distrust..."

The Military Retirement System was initiated by Congress during the Civil War. It was at this time that the basic principle of keeping retired pay geared to current active duty pay schedules was established. This basic principle apparently was not seriously

October 11, 1972

challenged by successive Congresses until passage of the Joint Services Pay Act of 1922, which denied to those retired prior to the effective date of the Act the right to recompute their retired pay on the basis of the new schedules. The 69th Congress, in passing Public Law 204 in 1926, corrected this injustice and the Senate report, S. 364, 69th Congress, contained this statement:

"The 1922 legislation deprives all officers retired prior to the date of said benefits, thereby violating the basic law under which these officers gained their retirement rights. There is no justice in two pay schedules for equal merit and equal service."

In January 1931, a Joint Congressional Committee, after reviewing the overall Military Compensation System, stated in Senate Document 259, 71st Congress, 3d session:

"The pay of any person on the retired list should be based on the pay of persons of like grade on the active list."

On June 16, 1942, the 77th Congress, in passing Public Law 607, recognized the provisions of existing law relative to computing retired pay when it stated in Section 15 thereof:

"On and after the effective date of this Act, retired officers *** shall have their retired pay *** computed as now authorized by law on the basis of pay provided in this Act."

In 1946, in passing Public Law 474, the Congress again adhered to the existing law by permitting those already retired to participate in the new pay schedules.

Career members of the uniformed services, regular and reserve, active and retired, had their faith in the dependability of their earned retirement rights further strengthened in 1949 when the Advisory Commission on Service Pay (The Hook Commission) recommended that the Congress continue to uphold the basic principle of keeping retired pay geared to current active duty pay schedules. The recommendations of this Commission were accepted by the Congress when it enacted Public Law 851 in October 1949. Section 511 of this law reads in part:

"Retired pay shall be computed on the monthly basic pay *** which such member would be entitled to receive if serving on active duty in such grade."

In 1952 and again in 1955, Congress enacted legislation increasing the pay of the active services and, in each of these laws, continued the time-honored principle of equating retired pay to current active duty pay.

In 1957, the Cordiner Committee, which, like the Hook Commission, had been formed to study the military compensation system concluded:

"*** that the incentive value of the existing military retirement system depends to a major degree upon its integral relationship with active duty compensation and the confidence which has been built up in the military body that no breach of faith or breach of retirement contract has ever been permitted by Congress and the American people."

"The uniformity of compensation thus achieved is considered appropriate and the inclusion of retired personnel within the new compensation system is considered by the Committee to be a mandatory and essential feature, fully in consonance with the long-established principle that retired compensation must always remain closely related to current active duty pay."

Obviously, the recommendations of the Cordiner Committee fell on deaf ears when the Congress, in enacting Public Law 85-422 on May 20, 1958, chose to ignore these recommendations by denying to those already retired, the right to have their retired pay recomputed on the basis of the active duty pay scales authorized by that law. Such action was taken notwithstanding the fact that existing law (10 USC 1401) clearly provided that "retired pay would be computed

at rates applicable on date of retirement and adjusted to reflect later changes in applicable permanent rates."

The reaction was immediate and the national conscience was thoroughly aroused. Hopes ran high, and with good reason, that this injustice would be corrected forthwith. Fifteen States Legislative bodies passed memorializing Resolutions urging Congress to enact remedial legislation; over forty members of the House of Representatives and thirty-one Senators introduced bills designed to correct this tragic mistake; dozens of newspapers and magazines from coast to coast carried editorials calling upon the Congress to meet its moral obligations. On May 12, 1960, the House of Representatives without a dissenting vote, passed H.R. 11318, which would have restored the historic principles prescribed in Title 10, USC 1401. However, in spite of this overwhelming expression of public opinion, the Senate Armed Services Committee refused to hold hearings on the House passed bill and permitted it to die upon adjournment of the 86th Congress without giving the Senate an opportunity to debate the bill.

It is interesting to note that when the Pay Act of 1958 was enacted, no reference was made to Section 1401, although that is the Section which provided the statutory authority to compute retired pay on active duty rates. Further, in the hearing before the Senate Armed Services Committee on June 7, 1962, Senator Smith of Maine questioned Secretary McNamara relative to the provisions of existing law as it applied to computing retired pay and the Secretary replied:

"I don't recall that the law stated that retired pay would remain a constant, or would continue to have a constant relationship to active duty pay as active duty pay changed subsequent to retirement. I understand that

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

was a practice rather than an action required by law."

Senator Smith requested that this point be checked and the Committee be provided with an appropriate statement. The information subsequently submitted by Secretary McNamara to the Committee established emphatically that authority for recomputation of pay by retired officers in the past had been based on clear provisions of law rather than on mere practice.

The distressing point of this exchange is that it occurred four years after passage of Public Law 85-422, which denied the benefits of Section 1401 to retirees, and the evidence is clear that the Secretary of Defense did not know what it provided. Also, one cannot help wondering how many of the seventeen Senators on this important Committee were fully aware of this important and vital Section of Title 10.

On October 2, 1963, Congress took the final step in destroying the century old tradition of computing compensation for military retirees. By this time there was a general awareness of the existence and contents of Section 1401 and Congress, in passing P.L. 88-132, specifically repealed that Section. In lieu of the law under which these military retirees had earned their retirement rights, this new Act provided that all retirees would have their retired pay adjusted in the future in accordance with a formula based on the illusive Consumer Price Index. A determined group, ably led by the Honorable L. Mendel Rivers, finally convinced Congress that a gross injustice had been visited upon those persons who had retired prior to June 1, 1958, and had been denied an increase based upon the pay scales authorized by P.L. 85-422. Belatedly, they were authorized the raises that they should have received in 1958.

One of the most tragic consequences of the

new system is that merit and length of service are no longer primary factors in determining the compensation a retiree will receive during the inactive phase of his career. On the contrary, it has now become a matter of when the individual was born and how successful he was in manipulating a favorable retirement date. During the brief span of time since June 1, 1958, nine different categories of retirees of equal merit and equal service have been developed. For example, an O-6 (Captain or Colonel) with over 30 years of service retiring after April 15, 1970, receives \$342.48 more per month than his brother officer of the same rank and length of service who retired prior to June 1, 1958.

Millions of words, both spoken and written have been addressed to this subject during the past ten years in an effort to justify the abrogation by the Government of its moral responsibility. And yet, the hard cold fact remains that those members of the Uniformed Services who entered upon their careers prior to June 1, 1958, performed their service under a legally guaranteed formula whereby their retired pay would be determined as a percentage of current active duty pay and the actions of Congress in passing Public Laws 85-422 and 88-132 reduced the guaranteed benefits after they had been fully or partly earned. The fact that such rights are not legally enforceable cannot in any way mitigate the moral responsibility of the Government to provide compensation to retirees in accordance with the laws in effect when the compensation was earned.

We agree fully with the sentiments expressed by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court in an opinion involving the right of the Government to take some reservation land belonging to the Tuscarora Indians and guaranteed to them in perpetuity, when he said, "Great Nations, like great men, should keep their word."

MILITARY RETIRED PAY—RETIRED PAY RECEIVED BY RETIREES WITH 24 YEARS' SERVICE, AS AFFECTED BY DATE OF RETIREMENT

Retired before June 1, 1958	Retired between—							Retired after Apr. 17, 1970
	June 1, 1958 and Mar. 31, 1963	Apr. 1, 1963 and Aug. 31, 1964	Sept. 1, 1964 and Aug. 30, 1965	Sept. 1, 1965 and June 30, 1966	July 1, 1965 and June 30, 1968	July 1, 1968 and June 30, 1969	July 1, 1969 and Apr. 16, 1970	
Major.....	\$475	\$489	\$547	\$561	\$569	\$587	\$604	\$639
E-7.....	263	272	596	303	322	333	342	392

Note: The differential in dollars and percentage in each grade between the oldest and youngest group is Major: \$216 (45.5 percent); Sergeant (pay grade E-7): \$129 (49.0 percent).

ZEAKE W. JOHNSON

HON. JOHN M. SLACK

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. SLACK. Mr. Speaker, I join the many friends of Zeake W. Johnson who have paid tribute to his fine work while serving as Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives.

Throughout my own years of service in the House I found him to be accommodating, efficient and helpful in every respect. For the new Congressmen, he made a special effort to ease the path to acquaintanceship among new colleagues, and was even willing to go a little farther than required to fill a request courteously.

He leaves behind a legacy of good will and respect for himself and the office he held, and his retirement will be enriched by that satisfaction. I want to extend my congratulations to Zeake, and best wishes for many golden years of relaxation and enjoyment.

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, there follows the October issue of Washington News Notes which I use to help keep the people of my congressional district informed on items related to the Government and issues:

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES

(By Congressman CRAIG HOSMER)

THE POT CALLING THE KETTLE BLACK

At the instigation of the Communist bloc, the United Nations Special Committee on Colonialism is studying "U.S. colonialism in Puerto Rico." Interestingly, a 1967 referendum on the island's status resulted in a 99.4% vote for continued close ties with the U.S., either continuation of its present commonwealth status or statehood. Only 6/10ths of 1% of the population voted for independence.

Perhaps the U.S. should offer a challenge

to the Communist bloc that brought up the issue: We'll hold free elections on Puerto Rican independence every two years—if the Soviet Union will do the same in its satellite nations and within its own borders.

HELP FOR THOSE "MOVING DAY BLUES"

The Interstate Commerce Commission has just released a new publication which should be of interest to families planning household moves. It is the new Public Advisory No. 4, titled "Lost or Damaged Household Goods: Prevention and Recovery." It offers sensible advice on how to protect your personal property during moves and procedures to be followed in the event your goods are lost or damaged. Copies are available free from the ICC field office, 300 N. Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles 90012.

THE BATTLE OF LONG BEACH HARBOR

An obscure paragraph hidden in the midst of a voluminous Military Appropriations bill almost snuck through the House of Representatives last month. If passed, it might have crippled or even closed the U.S. Naval Shipyards.

But in a display of parliamentary skill and political muscle, Congressman Craig Hosmer and a dozen of his House colleagues successfully killed the offensive provision. At issue was a "rider" to the Defense Appropriations

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

October 11, 1972

bill which attempted to set a rigid formula for allocating work between private shipyards and the 10 Naval Shipyards.

Within hours of discovering the "rider," Hosmer rallied Rep. Bob Leggett (D-Calif.) and other members representing Naval shipyard districts. When the bill came up for a vote, Hosmer and his colleagues had the rider stricken from the bill on a legal technicality, then crushed an attempt to reinsert it as an amendment.

UNCLE SAM'S PAYROLL

Believe it or not, the Federal bureaucracy is actually shrinking—just as President Nixon promised. In Fiscal '72 just completed, average civilian employment of the Executive Branch (including the Defense Department) was almost 100,000 lower than 1968. The total was 2.8 million last year. Total payroll costs were \$31.2 billion, an average of about \$11,000 per government worker.

INTERSTATE HIGHWAYS NEAR COMPLETION

Transportation Secretary John Volpe says that the 42,500-mile Interstate Highway System is almost 80% complete, with work already underway on another 18%. In California, our Interstate system is slightly better off—85% complete.

HOSMER, COMMITTEE PRAISED

The respected Izark Walton League has commended Congressman Craig Hosmer and the House Interior Committee for "excellent progress" thus far on the hotly controversial Surface Mining Reclamation Act. Praising the Committee's "sensitivity to the environmental hazards caused by surface mining," the conservationist organization told Hosmer, "Your decision is fully consistent with the intent of the Act which is designed to permit surface mining in areas which can be successfully restored and where its operation does not interfere with public health, safety and enjoyment of America's outdoors."

SHUTTING DOWN THE MAINLINE

According to the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, the East Coast has seen a sharp decline in the supply of heroin over the past 12 months. As drug agents increase their pressure on foreign and domestic sources, street prices have soared, quality has fallen and arrests have jumped dramatically. BNDD officials believe that the heroin drought—perhaps only a temporary curtailment—coincides with the marked success of anti-narcotics law enforcement during Fiscal 1972.

ANOTHER IDOL WITH FEET OF CLAY

Is Smokey the Bear a fire hazard? Perhaps so, according to Dr. H. T. Lewis, a Canadian forestry expert. According to Dr. Lewis, sophisticated forest fire protection has resulted in fewer—but hotter and more dangerous—fires. He says that occasional lightning fires tend to burn off dead wood and trees, resulting in generally healthier forests. But because of a "Smokey the Bear syndrome," today's fires are extremely hot, setting bigger trees on fire and doing more damage.

THE HOUSE IS NOT A "HOUSE"

To the surprise and chagrin of most Congressmen, the Architect of the Capitol decided to redecorate the staid old Speaker's Lobby, adjacent to the House chambers in the Capitol. While Members were trying to pin the blame on someone and to find out how much it cost, one wag commented that "they turned it from a 19th century's men's room into a 19th century bawdy house." Another wanted to know if the renovation has been supervised by Congressman Jim Hanley (N.Y.) and Charles Diggs (Mich.), the House's two undertakers.

SHIRLEY M. KYLE ADDRESSES CITY MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE

HON. ANCHER NELSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud that Miss Shirley M. Kyle, a Minnesotan, has achieved a position of high responsibility in the Department of the Interior as special assistant to the Secretary.

Miss Kyle is a former information and communications relations officer with the National Capitol Planning Commission here in Washington and an expert on urban problems. She recently addressed the Environmental Management Workshop of the 58th Conference of the International City Management Association in Minneapolis, Minn., and it is my pleasure to include her comments in the RECORD at this time:

Since joining Secretary Morton's staff, I have noticed that whenever the Department of Interior is assigned the role of discussing urban problems, urban needs, urban programs, urban anything—eyebrows raise, eyes buck, and lips begin murmuring: "Who goofed in the casting bit?"

For, to many people, we're that Federal department, with all those offices and bureaus and employees who deal with the environment, mainly in the plains. We administer nearly 500 million acres of Federal land. We have trust responsibilities for approximately 50 million more acres of land that consist mostly of Indian reservations. We conserve and develop mineral and water resources. We promote mine safety and efficiency. We conserve, develop, and utilize fish and wildlife resources. We coordinate Federal and state recreation programs. We administer the Nation's scenic and historic areas. We reclaim arid lands in the West through irrigation. We manage hydro-electric power systems.

And seldom a day goes by that our efforts and strategies for dealing with environmental problems don't catapult us into the headlines of newspapers, the feature sections of magazines, or even, sometimes, into court.

But meanwhile, back inhouse, the Department of Interior is delving into environmental problems that confront all of our urban areas—the large metropolitan regions, the medium-sized cities, the small towns. Because, we, too, indeed are concerned about the urban environmental "fallouts" that emanate in the wake of our high-speed standard of living, and play havoc with our quality of life.

Two grandiose "fallouts," that come immediately to mind, are the garbage dumps and auto graveyards which, daily, puncture the urban landscape and swallow up land people could live on. Would you believe, Bureau of Mines has been probing those junk cultures? In the staff's vernacular, that's urban ore, and years of research has proved their theory that indeed there is "gold" in them that man-made hills!

What better agency than Bureau of Mines to tackle this problem; for, since its creation in 1910, this bureau has been responsible for researching the separation, recovery, and recycling of major solid waste products, not only from the mines, mills, smelter wastes and the like, but also from urban refuse and junk.

Now what has the Bureau been doing for urban areas lately? For the past two years,

the research staff has had in successful operation a pilot plant in College Park, Maryland—which really favors an animated Rube Goldberg drawing—that treats incinerator residues in much the same manner that minerals are separated from their ores. The equipment is not new. It consists of the conventional and proven mineral engineering components—the shredders, the screeners, the grinders, the magnetic separators. All these make it possible to continually separate and recover tin, iron, aluminum, copper, lead, zinc, glass—just to name a few of the golden items. And by applying a little technology to the peanut sorter, they've discovered a way to separate clear glass from colored glass.

In practice, the process is technically sound. On paper, its economics appear favorable.

Now the staff is seeing if it's possible to do away with that "middle-man"—the incinerator. By the end of this year, they expect to have in operation, equipment that will mechanically separate and recover metals, glass, paper, and plastics from raw, unburned refuse on a continuous basis.

It's the junk cars that present the real challenge. The staff is constantly probing for answers to such questions as: how do you economically recover the aluminum, copper, and zinc lost in the normal scrap cycle of these vehicles; how can you economically recover copper from starters, generator, and alternators.

I've only skinned the surface on what the Bureau of Mines is doing, but let me switch to a different urban environmental "fallout" that, soon, will bring on stage one of our other bureaus not readily identified in the urban arena.

This "fallout" has to do with Nature, which, in many of our urban areas, is being opted out of existence because of our apparent preference for the concrete wilderness and asphalt jungles.

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife is taking a hard look at this issue.

Now, there's no intention, here, to upstage the headline acts of our Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. All of us applaud the great role this staff is playing in affording our cities, counties, and states the opportunities to acquire and develop land for outdoor recreation. And they're doing an encore performance in helping to implement President Nixon's Legacy of Parks program throughout the country.

But, today, I'm exposing you to some of the acts and scripts of other bureaus in the Department of Interior to demonstrate our total commitment in dealing with urban environmental problems. We recognize our responsibilities in this area, and wherever we can, we are applying, and seeking ways to apply, our techniques, know-how, and research capabilities to meet the challenge.

In a recent speech, Secretary Morton expressed concern for the disparity between what he called, "the voracious demand for development in our cities and towns and the consequences of the urban expansion on the lives of our people." He charged that, "we can no longer afford to plan without considering open space, parklands, and landscaping an integral part of every urban design, of every building complex, and every road and highway network." And he emphasized the need for the skills of landscape architects and planners in cities where we virtually have eliminated the signs of nature.

Recently, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife explored the Secretary's concern in a symposium on "Man and Nature and the City." But they went a step further. Not only did the staff and participants—who represented various walks of life—deal with

open space, but they also considered how to make wildlife a more positive factor in the lives of people who have relatively little opportunity to see and enjoy wildlife in what we accept as the usual place for wildlife.

To put it in the vernacular of the staff, they talked about urban wildlife—the birds, chipmunks, squirrels, and other small animals which can tolerate sharing the land with man, if he'll just let them; urban forests—those small groves of wooded areas which still manage, somehow, to escape the clutches of the developer; and urban "wide-open" spaces—those vacant lots, abandoned alleys, dead-end streets, unused railroad yards, and deteriorating, incompatible industrial waste lands which can be transformed from unusable, ugly eyesores to places of recreation and beauty.

When the symposium verbalized its way into the dilemma of a developer, who also happens to be a landscape architect, everyone suddenly realized the dearth of information there is in this business of trying to bring nature back to our urban areas. The architect admitted he knows he's supposed to know something about landscaping, but he doesn't know all he feels he should know in fulfilling the mission. Worse yet, he doesn't know the types of questions to ask the nature-minded technicians and experts to get the answers to what it is he needs to know.

The symposium ended on the bewilder that, if it is decided that nature be introduced into the city, then it must be decided whether or not it can be done, how much can be done, and what way can it be done.

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife continues to seek a meaningful role on the urban stage.

Now, before talking about strategy, and the roles of local governments within this strategy, let me give you a tip on what is germinating in the minds of the staff of another bureau yet a stranger to the urban scene.

The environmental "fallout" concerning this bureau cannot readily be identified, as yet, but it has to do with the unforeseen consequences we may experience from the arbitrary siting of new towns in our metropolitan regions. And the reason we're not fully aware of the problems that may be surfacing is that we've just begun to create the Columbias, Restons, Jonathans, and Soul Cities around the country. But Bureau of Reclamation has started flagging them now, and the staff is already thinking how it might apply its resources and technical know-how in this area.

To illustrate the Bureau's concern, at the symposium mentioned earlier, the developer of Columbia was asked:

"To what extent was the erection of Columbia coordinated with soil-type values for agriculture or timber products and the like. . . . was consideration given to the impact of landlords on the total natural agricultural land supply?"

The answer was:

"No consideration was given. The way we build cities today is in a non-planned fashion. We do not say a city should be built here. Columbia was susceptible to urban development by virtue of pre-established zoning and sewer alignments and highway branches. . . . The only analysis we did . . . was that we knew, if the people could farm it, we could build on it. That is the way cities are being built."

The Bureau of Reclamation believes that the techniques it has been using since its creation in 1902, to develop water resources to enrich the land, can be applied to siting new towns in such manner that our natural resources will be protected and wisely used, rather than abused. So don't be surprised when you see this bureau emerging on the urban horizon.

Now, something about the strategy for projecting these inhouse concepts and research

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

projects onto the open stages of programming and implementation, and your role in this total process.

Simply put, we're still writing the script for this scenario, and we certainly need your help, because the success of meeting the challenge posed by our urban environmental conditions, will depend greatly, I believe, upon the extent to which Federal, state, and local governments mobilize their resources, share their talents, and work together to get the job done.

We must answer President Nixon's call to America to "pioneer . . . in turning the wonders of science to the service of man." This means closing the communication gap that tends to spread among all levels of government, so that information and assistance flows freely and effectively across all jurisdictional lines and through all bureaucratic channels.

No doubt press clips on the Bureau of Mines' solid waste project have crossed your desks. But, how many of you are keeping tabs on this; checking to see what implications this proposal may have in your area; developing means for implementation once you've decided to pursue it.

Our scientists will continue to probe for the answers, and they will continue to trust to the publicity process in getting their word out among you. But they would heartily welcome the feedback and the sharing of resources and information.

We must find ways to respond to the pleadings, of city and county officials, for stronger, more efficient working relationships, between state and local governments, so that federally funded programs can be implemented more effectively.

For example, consider the programs funded by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The Bureau's money goes to the state and is matched, primarily, by proceeds from hunting and fishing licenses. Hence, top priority, in the types of fish and wildlife programs the state will undertake, is given to the vested interests of the hunter and the fisherman. Consequently, such activities tend to occur outside the urban areas.

However, when you consider the fact that many of our hunters and fishermen live in urban areas, it must follow that they, too, are just as concerned about what's happening to their living environment, as we are. It's difficult for me to believe that these sportsmen would not want to share in promoting the development of programs that will begin to cure the ills that are plaguing us in our urban areas.

But the state needs to fully understand these concerns and desires, so that as it schedules the fish and wildlife programs to be designed, developed, and implemented, the metropolitan regions, cities, and small towns will no longer be neglected as they are now.

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife can, and is suggesting that states expand their activities into urban areas, but without the pronounced support and justification coming from the local level, I seriously question the ability of this bureau to function as effectively on the urban scene, as it is capable of doing.

Finally, we must develop more effective use of our technicians and experts in all aspects of the environmental field. Their performance is unmatched on their respective home fronts. But there needs to be a greater sharing of talent and exchange of ideas and information.

And we must no longer fear to ask those questions which we feel expose our stupidity; for, we can only learn through asking. Then, perhaps, not too many of us will find ourselves trapped in the predicament of that landscape architect, trying to know whatever it is we believe we're supposed to know, and then determining how to deal with that which we already know.

I hope you're convinced, now, that nobody goofed in casting the Department of Interior in this urban-oriented role, today. We're really with it, and with your help, we can succeed in dealing with these urban environmental issues as we see them.

POSTAL PROGRESS

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Postal Service has taken steps, some of them highly innovative, to bring added revenues, to cut operating costs—and to forestall further rate increases, at least for the present. Through trimming of a number of jobs from the Service's overall work force, large savings were effected. In addition, the Service has established a postal training facility in Oklahoma and greatly increased mechanization. All of this is geared toward greater efficiency, in both the cost and time involved in delivering the mail. Postal boutiques have also been established in a number of cities, with the dual effect of increasing the volume of people coming to postal facilities and bringing added revenues in items sold at the boutiques. All of this, I believe, is a step in the direction the Postal Service needs to go if it is to truly be a service to the people of this nation.

The following editorial, from the October 2, 1972, Washington Evening Star, is, I believe, an interesting comment on the Postal Service, what it has done and what is in its future:

NO NINE-CENTER JUST YET

Elmer T. Klassen, the postmaster general, may have a somewhat inflated conception of history, but for once he's telling us something we want to hear. It is a "historical achievement," he says, that the Postal Service won't, after all, have to hike the price of a first-class stamp from eight cents to nine cents this year. Few among us can withhold a whispered huzzah for that, if only because the nine-center would be the most devilish stamp of all from the standpoint of change-making. Who wants to contend with still more pennies in transactions at the post office?

The joy is tempered, however, by a premonition that the postal people will be back before long, asking for a 10-cent to make up for delinquencies that developed in the year of grace. For while most of us don't like pockets full of pennies, we don't like to pay more, either. And it's easy to see that the Postal Service is gripped by divers troubles, none of them minor. Certainly the Service, now celebrating its first anniversary as a semi-independent corporation, is off and running, trying to meet the self-support goal set for it by Congress. Where it's headed is the big question: Toward improved service at tolerable costs, or toward higher mailing rates with no better mail delivery?

Obviously there is a direct relationship between the rising public squawk over poor service and Klassen's strenuous efforts to make the operation pay its own way. He has eliminated 33,000 postal jobs in recent months. Several services have been cut back, including mail pickups in many neighborhoods across the country. There are dismal reports of even more sluggish mail movement between cities under the new system. And the Postal Service faces ever-growing com-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

petition as its rates rise; the private parcel delivery companies are spreading out like wildfire and some large utilities now hand deliver their monthly bills.

Inside the postal ranks there is heavy grumbling about personnel cuts, and some prophecies of great mail jams to come. Among the apprehensions on the outside is a fear that those soaring new second-class rates will put many magazines and small newspapers out of business. These and other tribulations occur while the Service still is subsidized to the tune of \$1.4 billion from the federal Treasury with leaner days to come. All in all, it is a painful process, and some members of Congress already are saying they shouldn't have abolished the old Post Office Department.

Well, it's too late to turn back, and much too early to despair of the new self-financing postal concept. Never has there been a sterner test of management than this effort to convert the oldest of bureaucracies into a model of corporate-type efficiency, and to expect any splendid results in a year is totally unrealistic. Success may require five years, Klassen says, but he believes that dauntless streamlining, automation and reorganization can get the job done. And there are some hopeful signs—a sharp rise in postal-worker productivity, for instance, and encouraging experiments in computerized mail-handling.

Klassen necessarily will step on many toes as he goes about his unenviable toils. We can only wish him luck, which he will need more of as time passes, especially if the mail doesn't speed up.

OX POST MAIL: "A STEP BACKWARD TO PROGRESS"

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, I am submitting the following article from the October 7 Washington Post. It points up some of the chaos being created by the Postal Service. I think it is enlightening and self-explanatory:

OX POST MAIL: "A STEP BACKWARD TO PROGRESS"

(By J. R. Wiggins)

ELLSWORTH, MAINE.—Once upon a time, oxen were used as a means of carrying the United States mails. But that was in a dark and primitive past and we have progressed a long way since then, what with airplanes, trains, trucks and motorbikes to speed delivery of the mail.

Or have we progressed? You cannot prove it—in fact, with a little effort, you can prove just the opposite—in this particular rural community in the state of Maine where the Postal Service has just celebrated the blessing of Progress by instituting a new sorting system. As a consequence, mail originating in, say, Ellsworth, is taken up to Bangor for sorting and then returned to Ellsworth for dispatch to many Hancock County towns.

Hence, if a letter is mailed just in time to catch the once-a-day truck to Bangor before 6:40 p.m., it comes back to Ellsworth the next morning and catches a star route carrier which will bring it to Surry and points beyond somewhere around 8 a.m. So the fastest U.S. Postal Service transit time for this delivery is about 13 hours. If mailed after 6:40 p.m., the letter lies over a day and takes 37 hours. And a letter mailed at 9 a.m. at

Ellsworth arrives at Surry at 8 a.m. the next day, or 23 hours later.

So much for the path of progress. Let us now revert to oxen, or more precisely, to a particular team of oxen—Pancho and Sancho—which was recently enlisted here in an epic contest with the Postal Service. The result: Sancho and Pancho, carrying mail from the Ellsworth American in Ellsworth to the Jones General Store in Surry, *seven miles away*, made an historic run of three hours, seven minutes and 32 seconds, besting the Postal Service by 19 hours, 52 minutes, for a comparable delivery of a letter posted at the same time of day. Ox Post Mail, using no more than ordinary oxen, weighing roughly two tons, and without benefit of computers or other mechanical aids, operated without a hitch on its demonstration trip.

Now, it can be argued that this is of no particular concern beyond the borders of Hancock County, Maine. But a case can also be made, on the contrary, that it is an event of some considerable national significance because, in the interests of economy and efficiency, precisely the same consolidation of mail sorting centers that has taken place in Bangor is happening all over the country. Employees are being moved to larger centers which hope to operate by machine sorters shortly. The Postal Service has a 20 year lease on a new building in Ellsworth at \$28,000 a year and no longer needs it to handle the mail by the new method. It has a similar embarrassment elsewhere. But it claims to have saved the salaries of four employees who have retired and who have not been replaced. Presently, Bangor is using manual sorters and paying them overtime to handle the mail that was dispatched from smaller sorting stations.

Ox Post mail delivery may meet the problems of many rural communities throughout the country. Oxen are even harder than human mail carriers (who are not deterred by hail and other elements) and it turns out that they are even faster.

The spectacular speed of Sancho and Pancho astonished Harry Jones III who borrowed a phrase from Samuel Morse to exclaim "What hath God wrought," as the oxen sped into Surry. His wife borrowed an expression from moon-walker Neil Armstrong to declare: "A giant step for mankind."

The letter delivered to Jones said, in part: "When the U.S. Postal Service hears of this lightning delivery, it is to be hoped that they will imitate it and launch a permanent delivery by oxen or something as fast."

From 1910 to 1951, Hancock County towns had twice a day mail delivery from Ellsworth, and collection and delivery service has been worsening over the years.

The Postal Service says the new system may hasten travel of mail originating in rural points destined for delivery to remote urban points and speed up mail from urban points to rural points.

It will delay mail originating in the rural points of one collection center and destined for delivery to another rural point by requiring the county mail to travel to the more distant sorting center and return.

The changes in postal service were announced without any public hearings or advance notice in rural areas. The Ellsworth post office has been receiving many complaints and so have rural points in the county. Many fear that the change will increase the isolation of rural life, make inter-communication between country towns more difficult and further encourage the concentration of business in urban centers, where life already is being made difficult by overcrowding.

The system, to use an old country expression, is "making it easier for the boys to write home to mother but harder for them to write to each other."

October 11, 1972

IN MEMORIAM TO THE HONORABLE
CARNIE P. BRAGG, SR.

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1972

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker. On August 8, 1972, our community, state and nation paid final tribute to the Honorable Carnie P. Bragg, Sr., an outstanding American, prominent funeral director and public official, of Passaic and Paterson, N.J., who was killed in a head-on automobile collision on the morning of Friday, August 4, 1972. I ask my colleagues here in the Congress to join with me in expressing deepest sympathy to his wife, the former Eunice H. McCraw; a daughter, Mrs. Constance McKay of Passaic; a son, Carnie P. Bragg, Jr. of Paterson; his mother, Mrs. Evangeline Chase of Rutherford; a sister, Mr. Christabelle Dilworth of New York City; and three grandchildren.

His tragic death and the grievous shock of his passing still echos throughout our district. Funeral services were held at his own Union Baptist Church, Passaic. The Scripture and prayer readings were given by the Reverend Albert P. Rowe, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, Paterson. The Reverend T. H. Alexander, pastor of the Union Baptist Church, Passaic, delivered the eulogy, at the graveside service at Cedar Lawn Cemetery, Paterson, was given by the Reverend Sterling Glover, a minister from Cleveland, Ohio. The overflowing spontaneity of those who mourned his passing at the funeral services required the roping off of eight square city blocks for more than 1,500 persons who were in attendance. The following eulogy presented at his funeral services poignantly expresses the great void he has left in our midst:

The life he lived as true and honest
Always glad to meet a friend;
Happy hearted and contented
Faithful to the very end.

Now his earthly strife is over
No more sorrow, no more care;
Yet our hearts are sad and lonely
For we miss him everywhere.

Mr. Speaker, Carnie Bragg, son of Jesse and Evangeline Swain Bragg, was born in Port Chester, N.Y. on November 5, 1913. He lived in Stamford, Conn., until 1933 and graduated from Stamford High School. He graduated from Renouard Training School for Embalmers of New York City, established the Bragg Funeral Home in Passaic in 1937 and the Bragg Funeral Home in Paterson in 1945. The quality of his leadership and sincerity of purpose achieved an outstanding reputation in our community and we gratefully acknowledge his lifetime of dedication and devotion to the public good. He spearheaded many worthwhile civic endeavors with great compassion and benevolence in the cause of goodwill and brotherhood among all men and was affiliated with the following organizations:

Member and Trustee Union Baptist Church, Passaic, N.J.; Past President, National Funeral Directors and Morticians Association; Past President, Passaic County Funeral Directors Association; Member of New Jersey State Funeral Directors Association; Member of National Funeral Directors Association; Commissioner, Board of Finance, Paterson, New Jersey; Commissioner, Passaic Housing Authority, Passaic, New Jersey; Director, Broadway Bank and Trust Company, Paterson, New Jersey; Board of Directors, Rotary Club of Paterson, Inc.; Board of Directors, Chamber of Commerce; Board of Directors, Y.M.C.A. Northern Passaic Valley; Board of Directors, Paterson Boys Club; Member Draft Board No. 36; Vice President, Northern New Jersey Development Corporation; Past Master, Silver Star Lodge No. 45, Passaic, F. & A.M.; Member of James Elms Lodge No. 1180 I.B.P.O.E. of W.; Black Officials for Citizen Participation in Government (Chairman); Member of Fellas Social Club of New York; Past President, Garden State Funeral Directors; Former Commissioner of Board of Public Works; Honorary Member of Congenial Gents Social Club; Brothers in Blue; Dem Dam Fellows Social Club; Finast Social Club.

Mr. Speaker, Carnie Bragg was indeed an outstanding American and his lifetime of public service to his fellowman is deeply applauded and held in the highest esteem by all of us who had the good fortune to know him. I ask you and my colleagues here in the Congress to join with me in silent prayer and deepest sympathy as we salute him for all of his good works on behalf of his fellowman. May his wife and family soon find abiding comfort in the faith that God has given them and in the knowledge that the Honorable Carnie P. Bragg, Sr. is now under His eternal care. May he rest in peace.

ECONOMY NO. 1 CONCERN, CONGRESSIONAL SURVEY SHOWS

HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, the state of the economy continues to be the first concern of millions of Americans across the country.

According to Economic Indicators for August 1972, the 1969 dollar was worth 100 cents, but due to continued inflation, the July 1972 dollar was worth only 87.5 cents. Unemployment stood at 3.3 percent in early 1969; today, it is up to 5.6 percent.

During the past 4 years, the administration has run up budget deficits exceeding the total deficits of the 16 years of the Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson administrations combined.

Spurred on by continued inflation, unemployment and budget deficits, the 92d Congress took steps to combat these factors.

Mr. Speaker, following is a summary of the state of the economy along with efforts initiated by the 92d Congress to get the economy moving again:

ECONOMY NO. 1 CONCERN, CONGRESSIONAL SURVEY SHOWS

The state of the economy is the number one concern of Americans in every part of the country, according to a recent survey

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

taken in the House of Representatives. More than 200 of my colleagues and I were asked what, in our judgment, are the five major issues among our constituents this year.

Responses were based on letters and telephone calls we receive from voters back home . . . on personal contact with our constituents . . . and on our own surveys which many Members of Congress conduct.

Among those Congressmen responding, 87 percent said that the economy is foremost on the voters' minds this year. This was followed by the war in Vietnam (75%), taxes (64%) and pollution and environment (44%).

Here are some of the specific economic areas which the poll showed are of immediate concern to the American people:

INFLATION

Rising prices—particularly food prices—have become a heavy burden on Americans of every economic level. They represent a "hidden tax" on the wage earner. Each month they erode the savings of those living on Social Security and retirement pensions. Consumer prices have already risen 18 points since the beginning of 1969—more than in the previous eight years combined. Meat and poultry prices are up 23 percent. Hospital care is up 35.5 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT

More than 4.9 million Americans are unemployed. By early 1969, unemployment had dropped to 3.3 percent of the workforce. Today it is up to 5.6 percent. That means over two million more people unemployed since January 1969—and six million more added to the welfare rolls.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

The recession has cost the federal government more than \$40 billion in lost tax revenues, yet government spending continues at unprecedented levels. This revenue-spending "gap" has resulted in record budget deficits and record increases in the national debt.

TRADE DEFICITS

Last year—and again this year—the United States has experienced its first trade deficits since 1893.

INCREASED POVERTY

Soaring inflation and increased unemployment have forced more and more families below the poverty line. During the decade of the 1960's, we were winning the war against poverty. The number of poor people decreased from 40 million to 24.3 million. Since 1969, however, that trend has been reversed, with a million and a half people added to the poverty rolls.

Clearly, the state of economy has been a major concern of the Congress. And we have acted in a bipartisan manner to give President Nixon the tools he needs to strengthen the economy. We have passed emergency legislation to put men and women back to work. We have increased Social Security benefits to protect older Americans against rising costs.

But the economy remains a serious national problem. When Congress meets again in January, bold new action will be at the top of the agenda.

92D CONGRESS ACTS TO SPUR ECONOMY

After three years of economic uncertainty and stagnation, many Americans have begun to equate the economy with Mark Twain's famous remark about the weather: Everybody talks about it, but nobody does anything about it.

Fortunately, however, we can do something about the economy—and Congress has done something.

It was the 91st Congress—in 1969—which granted the President authority to instruct the Federal Reserve Board to regulate credit. Congress acted at a time when interest rates had climbed to the highest point since the Civil War.

It was Congress which gave the President

authority to establish controls on prices, rents, wages and salaries. President Nixon did not seek this authority. He said, in fact, that "Price and wage controls simply do not fit the economic conditions which exist today . . . They are incompatible with a free enterprise economy and must be regarded as a last resort appropriate only in an extreme emergency . . ." But as economic conditions worsened—as unemployment shot up, as the stock market plummeted, as inflation increased—the President correctly concluded that we were in an "extreme emergency" and so, a little over a year ago, he did freeze prices and wages. The economy is still not out of trouble, but some progress has been made—in large measure because of the farsighted action of Congress.

It was Congress which came to the aid of small businesses—when business failures began mounting at an alarming rate—by increasing the amounts of loans and guarantees provided by the Federal government.

Finally, it was Congress which passed four different emergency bills to help put the unemployed people back to work:

The 1970 Public Service Employment Act: Authorized \$7½ billion, a third of which would have gone for public service employment, a third for expansion of Federal manpower services, and a third for Department of Labor manpower programs. President Nixon vetoed this legislation.

The Accelerated Public Works Act of 1971: Authorized \$2 billion to create an estimated 170,000 jobs in the public sector. This legislation was also vetoed by President Nixon.

The Emergency Employment Act: This legislation—signed by the President—authorized \$2½ billion to provide transitional public service jobs and special state employment assistance programs.

The Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act: Earmarked \$275 million for unemployment benefits and allowances.

In addition, the House passed the Public Works and Economic Development Act Amendments of 1972 to create jobs in areas which are lagging economically. (The Senate has not taken up this bill as yet.)

So Congress has done more than just talk about the economy. It has acted, and in a bipartisan spirit, to get the nation moving again.

CONGRESS MOVES TO CUT SPENDING

During the past three years, Congress has cut a total of \$14.5 billion from the Administration's appropriations requests—and the total appropriations this year are again expected to be several billion dollars under the President's budget.

These cuts have not been made just for their own sake. They were not made in a partisan spirit. Where there has been a clear national need for funds—in health and education, for older Americans and to protect the environment, for example—Congress has met the President's request, and often exceeded them. But when cuts could be made in wasteful and unneeded programs, we have not hesitated to make them.

For it is clear to most of us on Capitol Hill that the Federal government faces serious economic problems.

In the past four years (counting the current fiscal year), the Administration has run up budget deficits exceeding the total deficits of the 16 years of the Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson Administrations combined:

FY 1970—a \$2.8 billion deficit.

FY 1971—a \$23 billion deficit.

FY 1972—a \$23 billion deficit.

FY 1973—a \$27 billion deficit (Administration estimate).

How do we pay the bill to cover those deficits?

By raising the national debt.

It's your debt. It's my debt. It's our children's debt. And it is increasing at an alarming rate. In fact, by the end of this fiscal year, the national debt will have gone up

\$110 billion since 1969 alone. That's one-fourth of the total. That's more than all the debt accrued from George Washington's Administration through FDR's third term!

Fully aware that we cannot continue on this course indefinitely, Congress has met the test of fiscal responsibility—cutting the fat out of the Administration's budget while seeking to meet the nation's genuine needs.

POLITICS AND CHRISTIAN RESPONSIBILITY

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, on September 26, The Cumberland Presbyterian, a church magazine which is published bimonthly in Memphis, Tenn., ran a feature entitled "Politics and Christian Responsibility." Among the several essays contributed by elected officials was one by my colleague, Hon. Ed JONES of Tennessee's new Seventh Congressional District.

The title of his essay was "Anything Not Used Regularly Becomes Stale and Stagnant," and I include it to be reprinted at this point in the RECORD:

ANYTHING NOT USED REGULARLY BECOMES STALE AND STAGNANT

(By Ed JONES)

Can I be a politician and a Christian at the same time? Who do I want to make the laws that govern me? Am I willing for someone else to decide who makes these laws?

The answers to these questions may hold the key to the fate of our country.

If the professed Christians of America are not willing to participate in the politics of our country, then our government could be in the hands of non-Christians. This could lead our country away from the basic beliefs of our forefathers.

Let's look at a definition of politics. Politics is the participation by people in the process of self-government. This involves the participation of the rank and file of all our citizens, as well as those who hold office, in its operation.

Christians must take a hand in politics if they want to have a say in the kind of laws which govern them.

We know that all things originate from God, including the state and the church. We know the role of the church is spiritual and the state temporal, which is the only separation that exists between the two. Since both propose to nurture and sustain us spiritually and materially we should see to it that there is a common bond from which to work in harmony.

Yes, we must have a separation of state and church, but we must not have a separation of Christians and voters.

The Christian who is really serious about seeking change in our government should involve himself in local as well as national politics. It is the responsibility of all Christians to be willing to support capable fellow Christians who are candidates for public office.

When a Christian fails to exercise his voting privilege, he is in effect saying, "I do not care what kind of elected officials this country has." He is allowing someone else to make his decisions for him.

Since there should be a separation between church and state, nothing could be less desirable than for church institutions to seek to influence public policy by political means. Our churches must encourage lay members to exert a Christian influence in the

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

politics of our country. Christians must take an active part in politics.

Our United States has been greatly blessed. Today we have the oldest continuous government "of the people and by the people" on the face of the earth. We sometimes have had bad government and frequently an elected official proves to be an untrue representative of those who elected him. But every office will be filled by someone. Every race will have a winner. Someone's vote will put that person in office. The person who does not vote, also helps elect the candidate.

Our Christian responsibility does not stop with the vote. We must keep the elected official aware of his responsibility and be willing to help him implement the laws that are necessary for the welfare of all people. We must work together to defend, protect and preserve our freedom and liberty for future generations. Since every individual is not fully committed to Christ, we need laws and governing bodies. It is up to Christians to see to it that laws are made and executed by people who are Christ centered.

There is always the need for every citizen to reflect upon his responsibilities and to measure up to them. Those who love this nation, who are devoted to its ideals and are committed to resolve its problems, must take an active part in the political life of America.

The role of every person is like the tooth of an engaged cogwheel—extremely important. Without the tooth, the rotation of the cogwheel stops, without the Christian's voice America stops. Every Christian voice is valuable and necessary in the church and in the state. Without his voice and participation in politics, our government would be without the spiritual influence needed to guide us in the Christian principles on which our country was founded. Our Christian voices must be heard.

Anything that is not used regularly will become stale and stagnant. We have the freedom of worship, the freedom of speech, and the freedom of voting. As responsible Christians we must not abuse our freedoms, we must use them. Let's worship God regularly, speak up for America and pray to God for help in selecting the proper candidates for public office. After we have exercised our right to vote, we should encourage our public officials and pray for their guidance.

The question for each of us is, "As a Christian, am I living up to my responsibility in politics?"

COLUMBUS DAY, 1972

HON. CHARLES J. CARNEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Speaker, nearly five centuries ago—not very long, as history runs—a valiant Italian navigator set forth from the ancient Port of Genoa on one of the most momentous journeys in the annals of mankind. The result of that great journey was the discovery of a New World, immensely expanding and enriching the horizons of civilized man.

From that discovery 480 years ago there have come changes in the world community which have transformed the shape of history. Certainly the rise of America to its present position of eminence—technological, scientific, industrial—must rank among the most significant events ever witnessed in the long chronicles of time.

In commemorating the journey of Columbus we are remembering a saga of courage, of dedication, and of high purpose such as has inspired and will

October 11, 1972

continue to inspire the hearts and minds of each generation. We live in troubled times not only for America but for all the nations and peoples of the globe, times in which the ideals and aspirations of millions are tested and challenged as never before. Everywhere the forces of darkness are pressing against the frontiers of freedom.

At such a time, the memory of Columbus can refresh and renew our spirits with the example of his life-long commitment and his unfailing heroism in pursuit of an ideal. Italian Americans especially will feel a special kinship with his story, celebrating in Columbus Day a precious part of the Italian heritage which links the New World to the Old. Hispanic Americans share in this heritage, mindful of Columbus' association with Queen Isabella in that fateful journey of discovery.

Indeed, all Americans of whatever national origin rejoice together in the observance of Columbus Day, a day observed in this country since 1792 and, on October 12, since 1909. The making of Columbus Day into a National holiday which was effected by act of Congress in 1968, marks recognition at the highest level of his achievement and stature. This is the second year in which that Federal status has been in effect, and it is clear that Columbus Day has taken its place as a part of our common National heritage. In the words of an eminent Italian American,* Columbus Day celebrates not only the historical fact of the discovery of America but also the birth of what America was to become—"a home for the homeless, the hope of the hopeless, the joy of the joyless. It became a temple of freedom and the land of opportunity. It became the shrine of all that is good in the aspirations of mortal man."

VOTING RECORD OF CONGRESSMAN JAMES V. STANTON

HON. JAMES V. STANTON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. JAMES V. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, with the second and final session of the 92d Congress drawing to a close, I feel it is important for the people to know how I voted these last 2 years on the major issues. From time to time, newspapers circulating in Ohio's 20th District—the Greater Cleveland area—have recorded my votes. However, in view of the large number of roll calls and the time span involved, I feel it is necessary—as a service to the people I represent—to summarize my actions, providing a ready reference to all who are interested. Therefore, I insert the following in the RECORD. More specific and detailed information is available in my Cleveland and Washington offices on any of the matters discussed below:

FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL DEFENSE
The overriding issue in this area has been Vietnam. During my first term, I seized every opportunity to vote in favor of setting a definite date for withdrawal

*Michael A. Musmanno.

of all American troops from Vietnam, subject only to safe return of our prisoners of war. The first deadline I favored has, unfortunately, long since passed. It was December 31, 1971. I voted for bills containing subsequent dates. I regret that these efforts failed because of opposition by the Nixon administration. However, I will continue to oppose this unconstitutional and costly war.

On the foreign aid front, I voted against giving \$4.2 billion to other countries. The evidence is clear that this program is a failure; too much of the money has been used for the purchase of arms, rather than on human needs, and the program has not rewarded us with dependable allies.

I certainly am not opposed to helping people in other countries, but I think that more of our efforts ought to be channeled through the United Nations and other international agencies, with taxpayers in other developed nations sharing the burden. Therefore, I have voted in support of our contributions to the UN, and have opposed attempts to reduce them. In the end, we will win more friends this way. By standing out alone as a benefactor, we have somehow succeeded only in stirring resentment against us and becoming the target of unreasonable demands.

I have said on a number of occasions that I favor a volunteer Army. Accordingly, I voted for an amendment that would have terminated the draft last June 30. When this amendment failed, I voted against extending the draft to June 30, 1973.

I went on record against the proposition that the U.S. Government ought to guarantee a loan to the Lockheed Corp. I also voted to bring a halt to the supersonic air transport project.

I believe that our Nation needs a strong national defense, and therefore I voted in favor of the regular defense appropriations bills.

THE ECONOMY

I spoke out against the so-called "Tax Reform Act of 1971"—on the ground that, first, the bill contained no true reform; second, it opened new tax loopholes for corporations and the wealthy; which in turn, third, deprived the Government of revenues at a time when more funds, rather than less, are needed to finance vital programs in the areas of education, crime control, pollution control and so forth. True tax reform continues to be one of our most pressing national priorities, and I am looking forward to offering and supporting legislation aimed at that goal.

I voted for the bill which gave the President authority to impose price and wage controls. The President, as we know, said at first he did not want such authority—and he insisted he would not use it. However, he later changed his mind and did invoke the authority Congress gave him to impose controls. I am gratified that he has done so, but I regret nonetheless that his program to control wages has been more successful than that portion of the program which was supposed to have held down prices.

I voted for the Accelerated Public Works Act, which seeks to create jobs by providing Federal aid for construction

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

of hospitals, libraries, sewers and other public improvements. The President vetoed this legislation; I voted unsuccessfully to override the veto. Since then, I have helped draft a new Accelerated Public Works Act.

I supported the Emergency Employment Act, which gave State and local governments Federal funds to hire employees. One result of this legislation has been the hiring of additional policemen in Cleveland.

I lined up in favor of the revenue-sharing legislation, which gives the city of Cleveland, and the Cleveland suburbs and Cuyahoga County Federal funds with no strings attached. The monies can be used by the local governments to spend on any programs they select. I have always favored this legislation, because Greater Cleveland taxpayers historically have contributed more to the U.S. Treasury than they have received in return. Revenue sharing could correct this imbalance. I regret that the Senate decided to be less generous to suburban communities than the House had proposed.

CRIME CONTROL

My legislative interest in this area has already received a great deal of public attention. I have taken the leadership in proposing the Emergency Crime Control Act, which would assure large cities and their suburbs a greater share of Federal crime-fighting funds. This bill has drawn a great deal of support around the country. My legislation granting a \$50,000 Federal benefit to the survivors of any law enforcement officer, fireman or court employee who is killed in line of duty has been endorsed by the Nixon administration. I am one of several Members of both the House and Senate who have offered legislation to compensate victims of violent crimes. We already spend a great deal of taxpayers' money to try to rehabilitate criminals. It is about time we showed concern for their victims as well.

FEDERAL WAGE AND PENSION LEGISLATION

I voted for a 10 percent increase in social security benefits in 1971, and for a 20 percent increase in 1972. Hardly anyone questions the need of our senior citizens for this assistance. I also voted for 10 percent and 20 percent increases in railroad retirement. I was recorded in favor of the Older American Act Amendments of 1972, legislation that will provide additional services to senior citizens. I would like to add that the social security payroll tax that finances these benefits is becoming, increasingly, a regressive and unfair tax. My proposals for tax reform would, if adopted, require the well-to-do to shoulder greater financial responsibility in this specific area.

I voted for the bill that would increase the minimum wage to \$2 an hour, but I prefer a bill that passed the Senate—but not the House—which hikes the minimum to \$2.20. I voted against the amendment to deny Federal food stamps to workers who are on strike. I voted for a measure which protects workers who are laid off when plants install pollution control equipment; they would receive 60 percent of their weekly wage for 78 weeks, or regular State unemployment compensation benefits, whichever is greater.

Also, I am supporting legislation that

would prevent a slash in other government benefits to persons who receive the latest 20 percent social security increase—and I favor, in addition, the proposal to remove the \$1,680-a-year outside earnings limitation on persons receiving social security. This limit should be increased to \$3,000.

I voted in favor of granting strong enforcement powers to the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission. This was a bill that had the support of organized labor and civic groups in my community and across the Nation.

EDUCATION

I voted yes on the Higher Education Act of 1972, a measure that will make it easier for middle-class parents to put their children through college. For the first time, students next year could get an annual grant of up to \$1,400, depending on their financial circumstances. Half-time students would also be eligible. And existing student aid programs would stay in effect for 3 more years.

That same bill also contains a section known as the Ethnic Heritage Studies Act of 1972. This part of the bill authorizes a small Federal program to encourage schools to teach children the history, language and traditions of their parents and grandparents. I was very active in promoting this legislation because I feel it is especially appropriate for the people of Cleveland, Ohio, who have such diverse religious, nationality and racial backgrounds. This bill will encourage students to take pride in who they are, and it will advance us on the road to tolerance and mutual respect and understanding in the United States. I would hope that the President decides to seek generous funding within the limitations of this rather small pilot program.

On a series of rollcalls, I voted against compulsory busing as a means to achieve school desegregation. I regret that this has become so emotional an issue that it has served only to divide Americans. I strongly favor equal educational opportunities for all children, but other programs are likely to bring more positive results. I want to add that, although I have voted to prohibit busing for the purposes of desegregation, I am nonetheless opposed to a constitutional amendment for this purpose. Busing can be dealt with more effectively through congressional action.

I voted in favor of continuing the school lunch program, and of the program to provide bilingual education in the schools. I voted for a 14 percent increase in GI education benefits.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

I voted "yes" on the proposal to amend the Constitution to guarantee equal rights and opportunities to women. I see this, basically, as a bread-and-butter issue—since there are so many women in the 20th Congressional District of Ohio, and in other districts around the country, who have the responsibility of supporting families. These women should get equal pay for equal work—for the sake of their children and themselves. Opportunities for jobs and promotions should not be denied any woman who has the qualifications and capabilities.

I also voted for the bill—which President Nixon vetoed—to authorize a com-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

prehensive, education-oriented day care program for the children of working women. The income of many needy families could be increased if women breadwinners could find a reliable place to leave their preschool children during working hours. The children, too, would benefit if these places were staffed to afford them a head-start in their educational development.

POLUTION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

I helped write an ambitious water pollution control bill that has the goal of halting unclean discharges into our rivers, lakes and oceans by the year 1985. Part of the bill greatly expands the Federal program of assisting local areas in financing sewage treatment plants. I was able to get inserted in the bill, in addition, a special \$5 million authorization for an experimental project to save Lake Erie.

There are reports that the President will veto this bill on the ground that it is too expensive. I hope these reports are false. I am sure the President realizes that cleaning up our rivers and lakes is something that must be done, and the price tag is bound to zoom if we delay much longer. This is no time for false economy—not when our very survival is at stake.

I voted in favor of several bills to save animals from extinction—among them wild horses and ocean creatures. I answered affirmatively on a rollcall to outlaw shooting helpless animals from airplanes.

As to noise pollution, I voted to authorize the Government to limit noise from aircraft and other sources by prescribing noise emission standards. Furthermore, I voted to strengthen the Occupational Health and Safety Act of 1970, and to liberalize the Black Lung Disease Act of 1969.

One of the most important fights I have been involved in has been my effort to curb air pollution by seeking Federal aid for mass transit operations in the cities. Obviously, there are other excellent reasons for advocating such a program, a prime one being the fact that many persons do not own automobiles and must depend on public transportation to get to and from work. But from the standpoint of pollution alone, this is a vital issue.

To the extent that we can provide those persons who do own—or who can afford to own—automobiles with an alternative means of transportation, we will be able to relieve the atmosphere of the noxious fumes caused by auto exhaust. This, then, was one of the reasons I waged such an arduous campaign to authorize diversion of a portion of the highway trust fund to public transportation needs. The forces allied with me lost on a technicality.

Frankly, we were outmaneuvered by the powerful highway lobby. But that was only a battle, not the war. I will resume fighting for mass transit in the next session of Congress and, I might point out, success on this front could eventually result in rapid transit extensions out to Parma, Lakewood, the Southeast and other sectors of the Greater Cleveland area.

CONSUMER AFFAIRS

I voted for a bill that would give consumers—America's buying public—an advocate inside the government to combat the special interests that dominate our regulatory agencies—such as the Food and Drug Administration, the Federal Trade Commission and the Federal Power Commission—which has a role in setting utility rates. I also supported legislation to establish a Consumer Product Safety Commission. I voted to arm Transportation Secretary John Volpe with authority to require automobile manufacturers to produce safer cars, with parts less susceptible to damage. For example, bumpers would be improved. Customers would get more information on what they are buying.

OTHER LEGISLATION

A number of other matters have been acted on by the 92d Congress. While it is not feasible in this space to provide a complete listing of these actions, I would not want to conclude this summary without mentioning the fact that I voted for the right of 18-year-olds to serve on Federal juries; for legislation to bring into the United States more people from Italy, Ireland, Germany and other countries that had been shorted on visas—Italian-American families, especially, will benefit by being able to bring over brothers and sisters—for a bill to limit campaign spending by candidates and to compel them to publicly disclose who is contributing to their campaigns; against a bill allowing presidential candidates to dip into the income tax collections to help them pay for their campaigns.

A guarantee of public funds to all who run for President would, I believe, merely serve to institutionalize splinter movements outside our traditional two-part system.

In closing, I want to report that I voted for the welfare reform bill that President Nixon advocated. At this moment, the bill is caught in a parliamentary tangle between the House and Senate, but I hope it might yet be salvaged. There is great need for reform, since the current welfare programs are, as we all know, counterproductive. The most attractive aspect of the President's plan is that it would grant assistance, for the first time, to the working poor—those persons who are working hard and faithfully for a living but who are unable to adequately support their families because they are receiving a substandard wage, or because they have extraordinarily heavy expenses, such as large medical bills.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I want to affirm that I would be pleased to go into greater detail on any of the points mentioned here, and I encourage my constituents and all others interested to make contact with me and inquire about specifics.

THE PRISONER OF WAR

HON. DONALD G. BROTMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. BROTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to partially compensate Americans who have served

October 11, 1972

their country as prisoners of war for the tremendous sacrifice they and their families have made. The two proposals which I envisage would allow those men who have been held prisoners in any of America's last four wars to enjoy the honorable retirement they so richly deserve.

I realize that we are swiftly coming to the close of the 92d Congress. However, my purpose in introducing this legislation today is to give the Armed Services and Post Office and Civil Service Committee staffs time during the adjournment to do the indepth research necessary so that we might handle this situation expeditiously in the coming Congress.

The plight of American POW's and MIA's and their families has again been brought to the attention of the public by the recent release of three prisoners of war held by Hanoi. Behind them they left nearly 1,800 other men currently listed as either prisoner or missing in action in Southeast Asia by our Defense Department. I pray along with the rest of my colleagues here today that these men will soon be reunited with their loved ones, and that they will be able to return to full and productive lives.

Evidence from these wars, however, indicates that reintegration into the American society is a particularly trying experience for former American prisoners. These men suffer tremendous physical and emotional strain during their internment. Many have had their health broken by prolonged periods of disease and malnutrition. This, combined with a sudden thrust back into the disconcerting and hectic pace of a modern industrial state, leaves many of the returned men disoriented and unable to adjust to their new surroundings.

The only other conflict in which American prisoners were held for longer than 30 months was in World War II in the Pacific theater. In a study of these men completed in 1954, it was concluded that among prisoners held for such an extended period of time, the death rate following liberation was four times as great as for the public in general during the first 2 years. By the end of the 6th year following liberation, this rate still remained 50 percent above the average.

The experiences of up to 10 years in prison in a hostile camp has thus shown to have a marked effect upon the life expectancy of the liberated prisoner of war. Every effort is being made to prepare for the return of the POW's from America's most recent conflict, Vietnam. The Department of Defense and the Veterans' Administration are both engaged in large scale programs to individualize treatment for the repatriated men so as to reduce as much as possible the emotional and physical shock of their release. Nevertheless, they have been through a lot, and we must expect that they too will suffer a shortened life expectancy.

A shorter life means either lower earning power or less time to enjoy retirement: yet further sacrifice on the part of these men. America already owes them a debt which it can never repay, should we continue to sit on the sidelines and let them pay this price for the freedom we all share? I believe the repatriated POW's have paid enough already.

Therefore, I am today introducing two proposals which are designed to alleviate the plight of these men. Specifically, the first of the two proposals would provide additional credits toward military retirement. For each year spent as a prisoner of war, my bill would grant an additional year of service credit toward retirement from the armed services. This, of course, is in addition to the 1 year already received as a member of the military during that time.

The second proposal parallels the first. For those men who, upon release, decide to separate from the military, it would offer the opportunity of joining the Civil Service and receiving additional Civil Service retirement benefits upon eligibility.

To give a brief example of how these additional benefits would be computed, let us consider the case of a man who during his 17 years in the armed services had spent 3 of them as a prisoner in the Second World War. Upon his retirement from the military, this man would receive credit for a total of 20 years service: 17 years for his regular duty and 3 additional years for the time spent as a POW.

As America's role in the Vietnamese war winds to a close, the prospects for the release of these POW's grows brighter. I would urge my colleagues in the Congress to act as swiftly as possible, perhaps with the opening of the 93d Congress in January, on these and other measures designed to ameliorate the emotional impact of repatriation for these men.

MARCOR DEMONSTRATES CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY

HON. ABNER J. MIKVA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, it now appears that legislation creating a Consumer Protection Agency has been stalled in the Senate and will not be enacted by Congress this year.

Although some business interests were actively working for the defeat of this legislation, I am proud that one of Chicago's largest corporations, Marcor, and its principal subsidiary Montgomery Ward, went on record in support of Consumer Protection Act. In fact, Marcor was the only major corporation that had the courage to take this position and publicly announce its support of the Senate bill.

Tom Brooker, chairman of the executive committee of Marcor, Leo H. Schoenhofen, chairman and chief executive officer, and Edward S. Donnell, president of Montgomery Ward, demonstrated the kind of corporate leadership that is truly a credit to the business community.

I insert in the RECORD a copy of an editorial recently published in the Chicago Sun-Times commending Marcor for its enlightened stand on this issue.

The editorial follows:

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

[From the Chicago Sun-Times, Sept. 28, 1972]

MARCOR BACKS CONSUMER

Legislation that would create an independent federal consumer protection agency has taken an undeserved buffeting from American business. Now, however, Marcor, Inc., the parent of Montgomery Ward & Co., has given its sizable corporate support to the watchdog-agency concept, and it is hoped Marcor's enlightened action will be an example for other major firms to follow.

Sen. Charles H. Percy (R-Ill.), a cosponsor of the agency bill, pointed out that the legislation is not only in the best interests of the consumers, but of the business community itself. It would, Percy said, "restore the eroding confidence that survey after survey has shown consumers have in our American business."

In addition to Marcor's endorsement, another factor has brightened the outlook for passage of the bill. The Senate on Tuesday defeated an amendment, offered by a bipartisan group and backed by shortsighted business and industrial interests, that would have reduced the proposed agency to a purely advisory—and thus ineffective—role. The 49-to-32 vote indicates the Senate majority wants an agency that will actively defend the consumer in Washington, and that's the only common-sense view.

THE NATION SALUTES THE REVEREND ROBERT F. KIRCHGESSNER, B.A., M.DIV., RECTOR, TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH, PATERSON, N.J.

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1972

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, September 19, our State of New Jersey, and particularly the people of our Eighth Congressional District of New Jersey, were singularly honored by, and wish to wholeheartedly commend to you the distinguished and dedicated lifetime of outstanding public service rendered by the Rev. Robert F. Kirchgessner, Rector of the Trinity Episcopal Church, Paterson, New Jersey, who served as host chaplain to the U.S. House of Representatives and offered the following opening prayer to our deliberations in providing our country with a representative democracy:

Let us join with the Psalmist and say:

This is the day the Lord hath made, we will rejoice and be glad in it.—Psalms 118:24.

Eternal Father, our everlasting benefactor, Thou hast created and endowed us with the ability to achieve and accomplish good works for ourselves and all mankind. This new day may fill us, we pray, with rejoicing as we contemplate the opportunity it affords us of service to Thee, this Nation, and mankind.

We cannot escape history, nor can we evade responsibility. By Thy Holy Spirit awaken us to the needs and concerns of our people. Grant our leaders the highest motives and courage in assuring rights without neglecting responsibilities, lest we do the right things for the wrong reasons.

Bless the President, the Speaker, the Congress that by their words and work they may prayerfully promote peace and plenty for all mankind.

In Thy holy name we pray. Amen.

The richness of the wisdom of Reverend Kirchgessner and the quality of his leadership are well known to all of us in New Jersey and we have been truly

blessed by the inspiration of his prayer and good example. We want to share with him and his family the great pride we have in his outstanding contribution to the religious, cultural and spiritual enrichment of our community, State and Nation and add our deep appreciation to this national recognition of all of his good works on behalf of mankind.

His long list of exemplary achievements in public service span the needs and concerns of all of our people—young and adults alike—and include the following activities and responsibilities:

Police chaplain, Paterson Police Department; commissioner, Board of Education; past president, Paterson Kiwanis Club; president, Council of Service Clubs of Paterson; trustee, Passaic County Children's Shelter; president, Paterson Episcopal Mission of Paterson Parishes; director, YMCA Board of Managers; chairman, Mayor's Council of Aging; President's Delegate-at-Large, 1972 White House Conference on Aging; chairman, Mayor's Youth Month; vice-president, Visiting Homemakers; chairman, Passaic Valley Chapter, American Red Cross; executive member, Greater Paterson Council of Churches; member, Mayor's Committee, United Nation's Week; served on INCCA Committee for 3 years during early years of program; liaison, Board of Education to Model Cities—Planned Variations; frequently called upon to represent Protestant Community in Ecumenical and Memorial Services sponsored by Roman Catholic or Jewish Community; chairman, Committee for Chaplain to Boy Scout Camp, Alhtaha Council; sponsor, Remedial Reading Class for Children From School 14 at Trinity; sponsor, Marion Street Senior Citizen Center at Trinity; member, Goals for Paterson Committee; vice-chairman, Department of Christian Social Relations, Diocese of Newark; chairman, Committee on Alcoholism; and member, Drug and Narcotic Committee.

We do indeed salute Reverend Kirchgessner and I ask my colleagues here in the Congress to join with me in expressing our most sincere appreciation for all of his good works. If he could but know the high esteem with which he is held in the hearts of our people and could but experience the pleasure and comfort that he has imparted to his fellowman over these many years in service to God and his congregation, he would surely enjoy the abundant rewards of happiness and success which he so richly deserves.

COLUMBUS DAY FESTIVAL IN NEWARK, N.J.

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, the Columbus Day parades have ended, the enthusiastic words of praise for our great Genoese navigator have been spoken and all festivities have drawn to a close. Although the celebrations and ceremonies have passed, I would like to reiterate for you the events of one particular Colum-

bus Day festival, held on Thursday evening, October 5, and sponsored by the North Ward Educational Center in my hometown of Newark, N.J.

From listening to Italian operatic selections, to viewing exhibitions of Italian Renaissance Art, to singing Italian folk songs, the evening was filled with the shared joy and excitement of all who attended. Among the numerous statements delivered, the words of Mr. Stephen N. Adubato, director of the center, captured strongly and perceptively the essence of this great national holiday for each and every American. It gives me great pleasure to share his words with you at this time:

STATEMENT OF STEPHEN N. ADUBATO

The courage of Columbus, the greatness of America, and the nobility of a people are meaningful when shared universally by all men. As the sons and daughters of Columbus, we should never exclude anyone from participating in our joy, in our genius, and in the many positive things we have to offer to our fellowman.

Citizenship in Rome was not limited to the inhabitants of the Italian peninsula. All through the world, including other parts of Europe, Africa and Asia, men were proud to say that they were "a citizen of Rome." Rome was a great civilization, because she shared her gifts with all men.

The Catholic church has its geographic center in Italy. Yet, the strength of the church is that it shares its teachings with everyone. Even the word "catholic" means universal. Indeed, in the ecumenical movement of our times, we have seen a great awakening to this truth.

When the light of Rome was extinguished and the world was plunged into the Dark Ages, it was again on the soil of our ancestors that emerged the rebirth of hope for mankind. The Renaissance was significant, because we shared this rekindling of spirit with all men.

And finally, Columbus himself. We pay homage to the great navigator, the discoverer of America, because his perseverance, his skill, and that mystical quality of leadership enabled him to write the first chapter in the history of our nation. Just think! He may well have been the only Italian aboard that historic expedition.

So, the great lesson of our own history points clearly to how we can continue in this tradition. Citizenship in the United States of America is the greatest opportunity that mankind has ever known—for many peoples to live together in peace, to share the wealth of all cultures of mankind, and to give the fullest meaning to our own traditions.

We, the descendants of the great navigator say—"Avanti! Forward! Together!"

REPORT FROM WASHINGTON

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr Speaker, in a few days I will mail to all postal patrons in my district a special Report From Washington outlining some of my activities during the 92d Congress, and I would like to make it available to readers of the RECORD. Naturally I am not including the photographs contained in the report, but the cutlines are included.

The report follows:

REPORT FROM WASHINGTON

Dear Friends: Now that the second session of the 92d Congress is history. I would like

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

to report some of the decisions and activities in which I have been involved since my last Report from Washington.

We are faced with many unsolved world and national problems, but I feel that positive steps have been taken in dealing with these issues and I am confident progress is being made.

An issue of vital concern to all of us is the economy. I believe our economic policy is working; the facts prove it. Output is up; inflation has been tempered; there are indications the jobless problem is easing, and the consumers are spending with less fear. A recent report stating the purchasing power of the average earner is greater than at any time since 1964 is certainly good news to all.

According to the United States Department of Commerce figures, the state of the economy in the First District and throughout Tennessee looks especially good. Tennessee per capita income has forged ahead to a position today where it stands at more than 80 percent of the national level and is still gaining.

There can be no denying that we have made encouraging progress. However, there are still problems such as a balanced budget and the elimination of unnecessary spending programs which demand careful attention. Much work must be done to restore the value of the dollar and to provide jobs for those who are unemployed.

American involvement in the Vietnam war is coming to a just and honorable end. American forces have been reduced to about 36,000 men and no ground troops are there now. We still must make sure that our prisoners of war are returned home and re-united with their families.

The problem of pollution is still a menace to our society and, although real efforts to restore the quality of our environment have been made, the battle is not yet won.

Space will not permit a detailed account of all of my activities and decisions; however, on the following pages I will comment briefly on several that I know will be of interest.

CUTLINE

Time Out During a Busy Day—My Washington staff honored me and my wife, Cecile, with a surprise luncheon at the office last summer. My heavy schedules and the hectic pace of Congress make a lunch hour a rare occasion. A call from a constituent gives a break before enjoying the cake and watermelon.

CUTLINE

A Handshake from the President—I have been honored several times to meet with President Nixon at the White House to discuss current issues. During my most recent visit, I received a special handshake of appreciation for my work in the Congress and a briefing on national and world affairs.

**SENIOR CITIZENS FORUM MEETS
ENTHUSIASTIC RESPONSE**

I was delighted that over 400 senior citizens from across the First District were able to attend my first Senior Citizens Forum held in May at East Tennessee State University in Johnson City.

Senior citizens came from throughout the area to hear 10 experts in fields of interest to the elderly.

The Assistant Regional Commissioner from Atlanta, Mrs. Thelma Langley, represented the United States Commissioner on Aging. Other specialists dealing with veterans, social security, and welfare, participated along with delegates to last fall's White House Conference on Aging in Washington.

I pointed out at the meeting that the problems senior citizens face, such as inadequate retirement programs and maintaining a home on a fixed income, must be solved. The tragedy of isolation must also be eliminated by providing necessary programs and accommodations.

Senior citizens of today, by their hard

October 11, 1972

work, patriotism and selfless efforts, are largely responsible for the freedom and privileges we as American citizens enjoy daily. It is my deep conviction that we owe those who have given so much a decent standard of living, personal comfort and self-respect.

The warm reception given my Forum was well worth the many months taken in its preparation.

CUTLINE

They Came from Across the District.

**SOCIAL SECURITY AND RAILROAD RETIREMENT
BENEFITS INCREASED**

The 92d Congress this past June approved, and the President signed into law, legislation to provide a 20 percent across-the-board increase in social security benefits, effective October 1, this year.

I cosponsored a bill to provide the 20 percent increase and, of course, I supported this measure when it was on the floor of the House.

The high cost of living demands we aid the elderly and the disabled. As the cost of living increases, benefits should likewise be increased. But this is not enough. We need to reform the social security program in order to remove inequities in the present system.

Historically, railroad retirement and social security benefits have been increased in comparable percentages at approximately the same time. After the 20 percent social security increase was approved, I immediately introduced a bill to extend to railroad retirees and their families the same increase, which is now law, after the House overrode the President's veto. I supported the increase all the way through the House.

Welfare benefits should also be raised and certainly not reduced as a result of the social security increase.

VETERANS NEED MORE HELP

I find it extremely hard to understand how Congress can turn its back on our brave men who have served their Country and who have given so much to protect our freedom. Yet Congress continues to appropriate billions of dollars in wasteful attempts to buy friends abroad while good legislation that would greatly benefit our veterans flounders in Committee.

I introduced a measure to see that veterans would not lose any of their benefits due to an increase in their social security or railroad retirement payments. I have always pushed for legislation to accomplish this and will continue to do so.

When the House Veterans' Affairs Committee held hearings, I testified in behalf of the veterans for an increase in benefits as well as against the loss of income due to social security and railroad retirement increases.

During the past Congress, I also introduced a bill which would provide an increase in pensions for the veterans of World War I and their families. Again, I made a statement before the Committee urging Members to give speedy and favorable consideration to this legislation.

Our veterans must not be overlooked.

CUTLINE

Jobs for veterans—At a recent Capitol Hill briefing by the President's Jobs for Veterans Committee, I reviewed the progress of activities planned to help provide jobs for our returning veterans. The meeting covered the national campaign designed to bring the problems of the returning GI's to the attention of employers and to acquaint veterans with facilities that are provided to help them find jobs. There has been favorable reaction to this concerted effort since figures show unemployment has fallen.

AT LONG LAST—A BRIDGE FOR BIG SPRINGS

A struggle of more than six years climaxed in July, 1971, with approval of a Federal grant for construction of the Big Springs Bridge across the turbulent Clinch River in Hancock County.

Now, the bridge is complete, and residents have a direct link to the county seat at Sneedville, which before could only be reached by traveling some 32 miles out of the way through Virginia.

The Big Springs story first unfolded when residents presented me with a petition requesting assistance in obtaining funds for a bridge across the Clinch River.

During the years that followed, the Big Springs story grew from a single petition to a three-inch-thick file folder. I was repeatedly told Federal funds were not available for Big Springs. Refusing to take no for an answer, I took my battle to the Appalachian Regional Commission.

After dozens of meetings and rounds of correspondence, the Commission agreed to provide funds to spearhead the project with cooperation from Hancock County, residents of Big Springs, the Tennessee State Department of Highways, the Upper East Tennessee Economic Authority and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Many problems have vanished for the people of Big Springs. Before the bridge, young people had to cross the Clinch River either in a leaky, wooden punt or on a shaky, swinging bridge in order to catch a bus to take them to high school in Sneedville. That's history now.

Also, parents now find it much easier to go shopping, to get better jobs and to take their crops to the markets.

Winning the approval of the Appalachian Regional Commission and the go-ahead of the Federal Highway Administration for the bridge at Big Springs took a lot of help from all involved, and I am happy that I had the opportunity to lend a helping hand.

The Big Springs project is an example of the effectiveness and success of Federal-state-local governmental partnership, and I hope such examples will multiply.

A HEADSTONE FOR A MEDAL OF HONOR WINNER

The placing of a headstone on the grave of a Congressional Medal of Honor winner, whose war-time bravery had won him international acclaim, was a day I shall always remember.

No longer will it be necessary for some of the Nation's most courageous men to sleep in lonely, unmarked graves. After two years of Committee hearings, military correspondence and other legislative efforts, my bill to provide a headstone or marker for all Congressional Medal of Honor winners was signed into law.

It came to my attention that a Medal of Honor winner, born in Morristown and buried in Bristol, had been denied a grave marker by the U.S. Army. He had received the Nation's highest military award for bravery, beyond the call of duty, in World War I. I felt Congress should make it possible that no one would forget what he and other Congressional Medal of Honor winners had done for their Country. They must not be denied markers to identify their graves.

It may be true that the "paths of glory lead but to the grave," but at least in the case of this Country's Congressional Medal of Honor winners, the grave does not have to be without a certain glory of its own.

CUTLINE

Area Youths visit—I greatly enjoyed a Congressional breakfast and tour of the Capitol grounds with the participants in the 1972 Democracy in Action Rural Electric Youth Tour. Shown here are the young people from our District whose award-winning essays on democracy won them a visit to Washington.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE—DEMOCRACY IN ACTION

This year, for the first time, all citizens between the ages of 18 and 21 have the right to vote. The Constitutional Amendment making this possible was approved by the 92nd Congress and ratified in July last year.

I supported this Amendment on the floor of the House, for I have always felt that we

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

should encourage our young people to get involved and to work for better Government.

Throughout my years in Congress, I have met with our young people on different occasions to discuss current issues and to get their views on matters pending in Congress.

I especially wanted the college and university students in my District to receive my questionnaire, and I made a special mailing to all students the last of May. Their responses are most revealing and helpful.

FARMERS NEED A HELPING HAND

Agriculture continues to be one of the most important elements of the economy in the First District, and I am extremely pleased that two measures I cosponsored were enacted into law during the past Congress. The Rural Development Act of 1972 enlarges rural development programs, and the Farm Credit Act of 1971 offers farmers an opportunity to expand their operations.

Our rural problems cannot be forgotten. Congress must continue every effort to see that our farmers receive a helping hand.

MEDICAL SCHOOL IS A MUST

The battle being waged by the people of Upper East Tennessee for a medical school in Johnson City, to be operated in conjunction with East Tennessee State University and the Veterans Administration hospital, must be won.

There is a great need for more doctors and allied health personnel throughout Tennessee, especially in Upper East Tennessee, and the medical school will solve this problem.

In February, 1971, I cosponsored the Teague Bill, which would provide Federal assistance in the establishment of state medical schools to be affiliated with Veterans Administration hospitals. In May, 1971, I testified before the House Subcommittee on Hospitals of the Veterans' Affairs Committee for the school. When the House approved the legislation in July last year, I knew we had crossed the first of many hurdles in obtaining the medical school, but it has been a frustrating battle to get both the House and Senate to agree on a compromise version.

I am confident the Veterans Administration is interested in establishing a medical school at the VA hospital in Johnson City and will designate Johnson City as one of the sites, but the State of Tennessee must first offer a helping hand.

Whatever action is taken in Washington and Nashville, we must not lessen our efforts to get the medical school.

LEGISLATIVE RECORD

During my 10 years in Congress I have sponsored or cosponsored 301 bills, and 63 of these bills or provisions similar to these measures have been enacted into law, according to a Library of Congress report.

I am reminded of two measures I authored which became law during my first term as your Congressman—an amendment to the Federal Highway Act making it necessary to design interstate highways to accommodate traffic for 20 years from the date of completion, and my bill to acquire and restore the old Andrew Johnson Home in Greeneville as part of the Andrew Johnson National Monument.

My bill making it a Federal offense to desecrate the U.S. Flag has received wide acclaim. Space will not permit a detailed list of bills I have introduced or those which have become law.

WELCOME TO WASHINGTON

It's always good to have friends from the District visit me at my office here in Washington. So whenever you are in the Nation's Capital, please stop by Room 102 in the Cannon House Office Building—located at the corner of New Jersey and Independence Avenues.

It will be my pleasure to furnish you with passes to the House and Senate galleries so you can watch Congress in action. My staff and I will be glad to help you in any

way to make your visit to Washington a memorable one.

MAJORITY OPPOSE GUN CONTROL

I have received thousands of letters from concerned individuals who are opposed to restrictive gun control measures.

My position on this issue is well known to all—I am opposed to gun control and will continue to fight legislation which would destroy the basic constitutional right of every law-abiding citizen to bear arms.

I am very much concerned about the need for law and order, but restrictive measures, such as the Handgun Control Act of 1972, will do little to deter the ever-growing crime rate. Stricter enforcement of our present laws and more severe punishment for those who violate them is the proper way to achieve law and order.

HEADING FOR PICTURES

Two Economy Awards.

CUTLINE F

WATCHDOG OF THE TREASURY—I was presented my fifth Watchdog of the Treasury Award from the National Associated Businessmen by H. Vernon Scott, President, in recognition of my record of voting against unnecessary spending programs. The non-partisan organization has given me a miniature gold bulldog symbolizing this award each of my five terms in the House.

CUTLINE G

CITATION FROM SMALL BUSINESSMEN—I was honored to receive a Certificate of Appreciation from representatives of the National Small Business Association and the National Committee for Small Business Tax Reform at a special ceremony on Capitol Hill. The Certificate was in recognition of my support of the enactment of legislation favoring tax reform.

IN CONCLUSION

As I mentioned in the beginning, it is impossible to recount all my Congressional activities, but I feel this Report gives you a broad view of the past session.

We must move forward to restore the value of the dollar, bring an honorable end to the war, and reestablish law and order throughout the land. I will continue to do everything I can to achieve the goals we seek.

Sincerely,

JAMES H. QUILLIN.

BLACK REPUBLICAN YOUTH CRUSADE

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, last year a group of black Americans known as the National Black Silent Majority Committee carried on a national crusade for black patriotism. The NBSMC in a crusade urging blacks to rededicate themselves to America logged 68,000 air miles and covered 78 cities. For this momentous crusade they were awarded the principal Americana award, the George Washington Lucite Medal from the Freedom Foundation at Valley Forge.

It is very significant and quite fitting that this year on this day a Black Republic Youth Crusade sponsored entirely by the NBSMC is currently touring the Nation urging black and white first-time voters to go to the polls on November 7 and vote. The crusade of the black youth is geared for the reelection of the President and a Republican Congress. It is significant in that it should be an inspira-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

tion to all Americans, young as well as old, to get out and encourage our citizens exercise their right of franchise.

On a 52-city tour in a crusade for voters, the principal personalities are the following: Miss Mary Parrish of Brooklyn, N.Y., who has enjoyed an astonishingly diverse big city political career working for Democrats as well as Republicans. Last spring she participated in the congressional campaign of Representative Shirley Chisholm in the political hotbeds of Crown Heights and Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brooklyn, N.Y. Young Mary Parrish, a pioneer in the establishment of Women's Political Caucuses, might well be described because of her energetic efforts to make America a better nation for all people as a Democrat turncoat for Nixon and a Republican Congress. Miss Parrish is an excellent public speaker and has worked in all phases of broadcasting ranging from announcing to program sales and planning. Her counterpart on the tour, Walter Robinson of Washington, D.C., is considered by many a walking encyclopedia of Republicanism with a built-in dynamo. He is a staffer of the Republican National Committee after having enjoyed a brilliant academic career at Howard University and Boston College.

I do not, Mr. Speaker, propose this as a political gesture, but I do argue that the participation of young blacks touring America for better government is a welcome contrast to the rhetoric which we have heard too many times for too long a period from the Black Panthers and those young blacks who would tear the Nation apart. I call this crusade by Miss Parrish and Mr. Robinson and the National Black Silent Majority Committee under the direction of Clay Claiborne to the entire membership of the House, for it is fitting and proper that we should encourage all young Americans to participate in the government of this Nation.

NINTH DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY:
LEGISLATIVE REPORT TO THE
CITIZENS

HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, I include at this point in the RECORD a legislative report which I have prepared for the citizens of the Ninth District of New Jersey of the bills introduced and supported by me.

The report follows:

LEGISLATIVE REPORT BY CONGRESSMAN HENRY HELSTOSKI FOR OUR SENIOR CITIZENS INTRODUCTION

Despite the wage/price controls imposed by the Administration over a year ago, prices continue to soar. Rents, property taxes and food prices especially seem subject to no controls at all. The controls which exist in these areas are wholly inadequate and full of loopholes.

The resulting inflation hits Senior Citizens on fixed incomes the hardest. It was imperative that the Congress act promptly not only to tighten the nation's price controls, but also

to relieve the financial crisis afflicting older Americans.

At the end of June, the House of Representatives, with my strong support, and the Senate passed a 20 percent increase in Social Security monthly benefits. This increase, which was reluctantly approved by the President, despite his stated objections, became effective this September 1. Having long urged such an increase in Social Security benefits, I was particularly gratified that the Congress at last took the initiative and acted vigorously.

This 20 percent increase augmented 10 percent benefit raises enacted with my full support in early 1971. And Congress approved final action on companion legislation to raise Railroad Retirement benefits by 20 percent. The Congress found it necessary to override the President's veto on this legislation on October 5. I voted to override the veto. These overdue cost-of-living increases should go a long way toward relieving the financial burden carried by older Americans. But there is much more which needs to be done.

SOCIAL SECURITY REFORM IN H.R. 1

Last year the House passed a comprehensive Social Security reform plan called H.R. 1. Unfortunately, this legislation was stalled in the Senate until recently largely because of the controversial welfare reform features added onto the bill in committee. The welfare provisions have been dropped and the Senate has passed its version of H.R. 1. The bill is in conference to resolve House-Senate differences.

Under H.R. 1, Social Security benefits would increase every January in proportion to the increase in the cost of living. In addition, the amount that a beneficiary can earn in a year and still receive full benefits would be automatically increased each time there was a cost of living benefit increase.

Widow's benefits would be increased from 82.5 percent of the husband's retirement benefits to the 100 percent of the retirement benefit the husband would be paid if he were alive.

Finally, the amount that a social security beneficiary can earn and still be paid all of his social security benefits would be increased from \$1,680 to \$2,000 a year. Again, this is an improvement over existing law. But I have proposed a bill that would increase allowable income to \$3,000 a year. This bill, H.R. 5688, is still awaiting action by the Committee on Ways and Means.

HOUSING ASSISTANCE FOR SENIOR CITIZEN

There is much more that the government should do for our senior citizens. In addition to acting on Social Security benefits increases, the Congress should enact legislation to provide relief to senior citizens, homeowners and apartment dwellers.

I have introduced a bill H.R. 12609, which would provide an income tax credit of up to \$450 for Senior Citizens of limited means to compensate for taxes paid on property they own or rent. In addition to a tax subsidy for homeowners, persons who rent their dwellings would be eligible for an income tax credit or payment amounting to 25 percent of rent paid up to a total of \$450. I am hopeful that the Ways and Means Committee will agree to consider this bill as part of its tax reform hearings promised for the near future.

To provide further relief from excessive housing costs and as an alternative to H.R. 12609, I believe that the federal government should contribute to payments of rent subsidies for elderly persons who have small incomes. Specifically, I have proposed a bill, H.R. 12608, which would authorize the government to pay the difference between 25 percent of the elderly person's income and his total annual rent, provided that this amount does not exceed \$1,200. H.R. 12608, represents significant improvement of existing rent supplement programs. I think this proposal, if adopted, would go a long way toward insuring a decent place to live for all elderly Americans.

October 11, 1972

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING

One of the most important recommendations of the 1971 White House Conference on Aging was the call for a minimum annual income program for Senior Citizens. While the welfare reform section of H.R. 1 provides such a program, the annual benefits proposed would not allow older persons of limited income to rise even above the poverty line. The time has come, I believe, to go beyond such half-measures and to insure that all older persons have the right to a decent income.

Other recommendations of the Conference are embodied in my bill, H.R. 15701, the Older Americans Act Amendments of 1972. Some of its major provisions are:

1. To strengthen the role of the Administration on aging as a focal point of federal concern for our Senior Citizens.

2. To develop a comprehensive system of community-based services for Senior Citizens.

3. To provide emphasis on certain specific areas of concern such as nutrition, transportation and services in connection with specialized housing for the aging.

4. To extend the research, training and national volunteer programs of the Act, and

5. To establish a National Information and Resource Center for the Aging.

A bill embodying these proposals passed the House with my strong support on July 17, 1972 and is now awaiting Senate action.

EMPLOYMENT FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

One of the most shameful situations in our society is that which forces skilled and talented persons to remain idle because they are told that they are "too old to be hired" for regular jobs. I have co-sponsored a bill, H.R. 3671, which would establish a Senior Citizens Skill and Talent Utilization Program. It would authorize the government to hire and train low income individuals 55 years of age and over so that they could help themselves and make useful contributions to their communities. These persons would be hired to work on local community projects and would be regarded as federal employees.

TRANSPORTATION FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

Transportation within our major cities is a problem that is evident to anyone who has gone to a city as a commuter, a shopper or a tourist. This problem is especially critical for the elderly who cannot always walk from place to place easily. I have therefore proposed H.R. 11259, a bill that would amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 to authorize grants and loans to private non-profit organizations to assist them in providing transportation services, meeting the special needs of elderly persons.

Further dealing with the problem of transportation, I have introduced H.R. 15702, which would prohibit common carriers in interstate commerce from charging elderly people more than half fare for their transportation during non-peak travel periods.

RECREATION FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

I believe that it is very important that Senior Citizens have a means of putting their leisure time to good use. Therefore, I have introduced H.R. 15700, which is a bill to provide financial assistance for the construction and operation of Senior Citizens' Community Centers. I am continuing to urge early consideration of this bill by the Committee on Education and Labor where it is now pending.

HEALTH CARE

Although Medicare has gone a long way toward relieving Senior Citizens of the high cost of health care, there are still a number of reforms which deserve to be enacted. For example, I have introduced H.R. 5679, H.R. 6430, and H.R. 11249, which would, respectively, include the services of Optometrists and Chiropractors as well as prescription drug costs under Medicare. Additionally, I have filed H.R. 10285, which would allow citi-

zens over 65 to deduct from their income taxes the full amount of medical costs. Although several of these measures have received consideration in Committee, the progress of Congress this year makes it seem unlikely that final action will be taken before the 92nd Congress adjourns.

CONCLUSION

It is clear that a great deal remains to be done by the federal government to meet the needs of America's Senior Citizens. Unfortunately, for the past four years, the present Administration has not realistically faced the problems of the nation's elderly. But if we remain indifferent to these problems, we diminish the dreams of all our people.

It is my hope that the Congress will act soon on the reforms I have outlined here so that the government will be able to respond to the needs, hopes and just demands of the people who helped build this country, her Senior Citizens. I would welcome your thoughts and comments on these proposals. For your further information, I am listing all of the bills I have filed in this Congress relating to Senior Citizens. If you wish a copy of any of these measures or should you have suggestions for further proposals, I would be more than happy to hear from you.

H. Res. 158. Creates a Select House Committee on Aging.

HR 2478 Creates a comprehensive system of federally financed national health insurance.

HR 3658 Conquest of Cancer Act. Establishes special, crash program within NIH to seek a cure for cancer. Similar legislation is now public law.

HR 3671 Establishes a Senior Citizens Skill and Talent Utilization Program.

HR 3823 Pension Reform Act. Provides full protection for individuals' contributions to qualified pension plans. Under active consideration in House and Senate.

HR 5679 Provides for payment of optometrists' services under Medicare.

HR 5688 Increases the Social Security outside earnings limitation to \$3000.

HR 6430 Authorizes payment for chiropractic services under Medicare.

HR 9567 Authorizes reduced-fare transportation on a space-available basis for persons who are 65 or older.

HR 11249 Amends the Social Security Act to include qualified drugs under the hospital insurance program.

HR 12138 Strengthens and improves the Older Americans Act.

HR 12608 Establishes a Senior Citizens Rent Supplement Program.

HR 12609 Provides a property tax exemption for Senior Citizens.

HR 12728 Provides a 20 percent increase in Social Security benefits (with a \$100 Minimum), increases the earnings base to \$15,000 for benefit and tax purposes and requires that $\frac{1}{3}$ of the revenues required for Social Security programs be contributed by the federal government. Similar legislation is public law.

HR 13811 Establishes an Office for the Aging in the Executive Office of the President.

HR 13933 Liberalizes the eligibility test for receipt of disability benefits.

HR 14626 Provides grants to the States for eye examinations for Senior Citizens.

HR 14839 Enacts the Social Security Reform provisions of HR 1. Passed House.

HR 15700 Authorizes funds for establishment of Senior Citizens Community Centers.

HR 15702 Prohibits common carriers in interstate commerce from charging elderly people more than half fare for the transportation during non-peak periods of travel.

HR 16264 Provides that Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments shall not be regarded as income for purposes of determin-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ing eligibility for or amount of a veteran's or widow's pension.

HR 16399 Amends Title II of the Social Security Act to provide for an exchange of credits between the old-age, survivors and disability insurance system and the civil service retirement system. Enables individuals who have some coverage under both systems to obtain maximum benefits based on their combined service.

HR 16400 Provides that State and local taxes paid by individuals shall be allowed as a credit against their liability for federal income tax instead of being allowed as a deduction from their gross income.

HR 16401 Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow a tax deduction to tenants of houses or apartments for the proportionate share of the taxes and interest paid by landlords.

GET THE UNITED STATES OUT OF THE U.N.—II

HON. JOHN G. SCHMITZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. SCHMITZ. Mr. Speaker, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, in "Reminiscences," said:

The South Koreans had four divisions along the 38th Parallel. They had been well trained, and the personnel were brave and patriotic, but they were equipped and organized as a constabulary force, not as troops of the line. They had only light weapons, no air or naval forces, and were lacking in tanks, artillery, and many other essentials. The decision to equip and organize them in this way had been made by the State Department. The argument advanced by the State Department for its decision was that it was a necessary measure to prevent the South Koreans from attacking North Korea, a curious myopic reasoning that, of course, opened the way for a North Korean attack.

General MacArthur's observations are very significant in light of what became the first military operation in American history to be directed outside of American sovereignty under an internationalist command, which presided over the first post-World War II disaster that would bring us closer to accommodation and surrender by merging into a one-world socialist government. That military operation was, of course, the Korean war under United Nations command.

It should have been no surprise to Americans familiar with the history of international communism and of Marxists throughout the world when Secretary-General Trygve Lie called on the United Nations to get America involved in the first of our "no win" wars. As Isaac Don Levine pointed out in his book, "The Mind of an Assassin," Lie had visited Moscow in 1921 and, according to Trotsky, had been identified with the Comintern in early days.

When Stalin wanted Trotsky expelled from Norway in 1936, it was very convenient for him to have Lie as Minister of Justice for Norway. And it was the Soviet delegate who first proposed that Trygve Lie be elected president of the U.N. General Assembly by acclamation, waiving the secret ballot requirement.

In view of the fact that the U.N. Un-

dersecretary-General for Political and Security Council Affairs—which includes military policy—was then, as he has always been, a Communist, it is no wonder that General MacArthur's top secret battle plans for hitting the enemy at their home bases became public knowledge within a very short time after they were sent to Washington. Those plans were rejected and General MacArthur, who wanted to win, was relieved and brought home. After that, no further offensive action was undertaken in Korea under either Presidents Truman or Eisenhower, although Gen. Mark Clark later reported that the Communists there were practically beaten and their military strength could have been destroyed by an offensive.

Then in 1956 the Hungarian people rose up and briefly threw off the Soviet Communist yoke. Soviet leaders had to know what, if anything, the United States and the United Nations were going to do, before sending in Russian tanks to crush the freedom fighters. The Hungarians were pleading for our help every hour on the hour. But our U.N. Ambassador at the time, Henry Cabot Lodge, suggested to the Security Council on November 1, 1956 that they adjourn for several days to give the Hungarians and Russians time to "resolve their differences," while the U.S. State Department sent a telegram to Communist butcher Tito stating that the United States looked with disfavor on any country bordering or near to the Soviet Union that was unfriendly to the U.S.S.R. During those few days that Lodge asked for, one of the most brutal massacres in the history of the world took place in Hungary, crushing the people's spirit so completely that they now accept slavery in virtual silence.

The same policy was followed in our most recent "no win" war in Vietnam. At the time of the recent North Vietnamese, large-scale military invasion of the South, a State Department representative who spoke at a luncheon for Members of Congress and their staffs was asked why, when we knew weeks ahead of the time that an all-out attack was coming, we did not act to stop it before it started. The answer was: "We wanted them to come through so we could expose them as aggressors." And our Air Force commander in Vietnam, Gen. John D. Lavelle—who, like General MacArthur, wanted to act and in fact did act to prevent the loss of life by attacking the staging areas for the invasion—was, like General MacArthur, relieved of his command and retired from the service.

This is how the American mind and spirit are being conditioned to accept "substitutes for victory" and ultimately to see the price of peace as surrender of U.S. sovereignty to the United Nations or whatever government apparatus grows out of it. If we are not allowed to win wars, there will be no end to war—until a central world authority is brought forward and established as allegedly the only hope for lasting peace. But that peace would be, as in Rudyard Kipling's famous poem, only "the truce of the bear."

A RECORD OF ACTION FOR AMERICA'S ELDERLY WRITTEN BY THE 92D CONGRESS

HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, if there is one major area which the 92d Congress has applied itself, it is in regard to America's elderly. I have prepared a special report on America's elderly which will be sent to my constituents of the Ninth Congressional District. This report, as well as other reports and newsletters, is sent in the spirit of the public's right to know. Freedom of information is one of the great bulwarks of liberty and can never be restrained but by despotic governments.

The reports follow:

A RECORD OF ACTION FOR AMERICA'S ELDERLY
WRITTEN BY THE 92D CONGRESS

The present 92d Congress will long be remembered as the Congress which acted to enrich the lives of the nation's older citizens. This Congress—along with the 74th Congress which passed Social Security under Franklin D. Roosevelt . . . and the 89th Congress which passed Medicare and the Older Americans Act under Lyndon B. Johnson—will be known as one of the three great Congresses in legislation for the elderly.

But the 92d Congress is—in a significant way—different from the 74th and 89th Congresses. For the major legislation passed for America's older citizens during 1971-72 originated not in the White House, but on Capitol Hill. Congress, not the Administration, has taken the initiative for action in behalf of America's elderly.

Here are some of the landmark provisions this Congress is passing:

SOCIAL SECURITY INCREASES

Social Security payments were raised by 32 percent in just two years—the largest increases ever voted by a single Congress.

NUTRITION FOR THE ELDERLY

This Act authorizes the machinery and money to provide at least one hot, nutritious meal daily, five days a week, to people aged 60 and over. Meals will also be delivered to elderly persons who are home-bound.

COMPREHENSIVE SERVICES

Low-cost transportation

Expanded employment and volunteer service opportunities, including strengthening the Retired Senior Volunteer Program and the Foster Grandparents Program.

Senior citizens community centers.

Pre-retirement training.

Health, education and other social services. Improved system of delivering services to older citizens.

Strengthened role of the Administration on Aging in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Gerontological centers to study the variety of problems older persons face.

EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT ACT

This law, which authorizes the Department of Labor to help provide jobs in needed public services to unemployed and underemployed persons, specifically includes "older persons who desire to remain in, enter, or re-enter the labor workforce."

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGING

A new National Institute of Aging, to be a part of the National Institute of Health, will conduct research on the aging process and on the special health problems of older persons.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

These five measures constitute more than rhetoric. They represent effective action.

The 92d Congress, sometimes over Administration opposition, has made a commitment to the principle that our older citizens should be able to live their lives in comfort and dignity.

The historian, Arnold Toynbee, concluded that the quality and durability of a society were best measured by "the respect and care given its elderly citizens."

That respect and care are the inspiration of the legislation which the 92d Congress has passed on behalf of older Americans.

OLDER AMERICANS ARE REAL VICTIMS OF RISING PRICES

It has been estimated that of all the men and women in human history who have lived past the age of 65, 25 percent of them are alive today.

Twenty million of those men and women live in the United States—one of every ten Americans.

The problems they face are enormous . . . problems of health . . . of loneliness in a changing society . . . of idleness after a lifetime of productive activity . . . and, for some, the problems of poverty and hunger.

One quarter of our senior citizens fall before the poverty line. During the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations the number of older Americans living in poverty dropped from six million to 4.6 million. But this trend was unfortunately reversed, beginning in 1969. After three years of recession, that number rose to more than five million. Now, however, after the Social Security increases, the number of poor older Americans is again declining.

Inflation has not made this situation any easier. The cost of many items that affect the older citizen have risen faster than the cost of living generally. For example, since 1969, during a period when the overall Consumer Price Index increased 17.2%, medical care costs increased 18 percent . . . housing costs 17.8 percent . . . and hospital daily service charges an astounding 35.5 percent.

Yet for many Americans, Social Security is the principal source of income. That's one reason Congress so overwhelmingly rejected President Nixon's opposition to the Social Security increase. The time for action had come.

SOCIAL SECURITY PAYMENTS RISE BY 32 PERCENT IN 2 YEARS

Here is what the recently enacted 20 percent Social Security increase means to older Americans:

For an average single retired worker, payments jump from \$133 a month to \$161 . . . for the average couple, from \$224 a month to \$270.

For widows, average benefits rise from \$114 to \$137.

After September 1, maximum benefits also increase—for an individual from \$216 a month to \$259 . . . for a couple from \$324 to \$389.

The new law also contains a cost of living escalator. Beginning in 1975, benefits will rise whenever the cost of living goes up by three percent or more. But there will be no hike in the tax rate. Instead, the wage base will be broadened.

NEW BENEFITS WILL BOOST ECONOMY

Older Americans will not be the only beneficiaries of this year's 20 percent increase in Social Security payments. Workers and businessmen will benefit, too.

Predictions by the Nixon Administration that the Social Security increases will cause budget deficits and pour more fuel on the fires of inflation are refuted by leading economists. They believe the new benefits will help stimulate the economy.

The U.S. is still in the twilight zone of a

October 11, 1972

three-year recession . . . a recession which has cost the Federal government more than \$40 billion in lost revenues. And that is the real cause of the record budgetary deficits, not Congressional legislation.

But that's only part of the story. The fact is that there is more than enough money coming into the Social Security Trust Fund to cover the new 20 percent increase in payments. Not a penny need come from general operating funds. As Chairman Wilbur Mills of the House Ways and Means Committee testified, the increase can be financed on an actuarially sound basis.

As for the inflation argument, keep in mind that the economy is not operating at full capacity—far from it. It is operating at only 76 percent of capacity; more than five million American workers are still unemployed. We need to stimulate the economy, not cool it.

And that's just what the new increases will do.

The extra money the elderly will be spending will help the economy, not hurt it, by putting idle machines and unemployed men and women back to work.

Everybody will benefit: the businessman, the farmer, the worker—and the elderly.

That's not inflationary. That's just good, sound economics.

CASIMIR PULASKI: SOLDIER OF FREEDOM

HON. ROBERT H. STEELE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. STEELE. Mr. Speaker, October 11 marks the 193d anniversary of the death of Casimir Pulaski, a champion of human freedom who spent his entire adult life fighting in behalf of liberty, both on the plains of his native Poland and in the American Colonies far from his homeland.

Today it is appropriate for all Americans to consider the contributions which men and women of Polish origin have made to the growth and strength of America—contributions for which General Pulaski stands as a symbol.

Poland has produced many outstanding world citizens—among them the musician and statesman Henryk Paderewski and the scientist Marie Skłodowska-Curie, both of whom visited the United States during their illustrious careers. These individuals share a love of liberty and a respect for the dignity of the individual which have been characteristic of the Polish people from their earliest days.

This is to be seen in the adoption of the principle of *habeas corpus* which as far back as in the 15th century gave the citizens of Poland immunity from arbitrary arrest. Most textbooks refer to the fact that the *Habeas Corpus Act*, passed in England in 1689, was the first such act in the history of our Western World. If these authors were familiar with Polish history, they would have known that this law was in existence in Poland over 200 years before it was adopted in England.

But more directly affecting the development of the American Republic are those Poles who chose America as their adopted land. The list is long and, of necessity, must be selective. Pulaski's military colleague, Thaddeus Kościuszko,

served the Revolutionary Army before returning to Europe to continue his fight for Polish independence.

The poet and friend of George Washington, Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz, wrote the first European biography of our country's first President. Perhaps the most distinguished 19th-century musician in America was Friedrich Edward Sobolewski, who conducted both the Milwaukee and St. Louis Philharmonic Society. In addition to being an outstanding conductor, Mr. Sobolewski won recognition as a composer. Individuals of Polish ancestry were instrumental in exploring the West. Anthony Sandusky pioneered the settlement of Ohio, while Casimir Bielawski was a major figure in the exploration of California following the gold rush.

These are but a few of the famous Polish men and women who have made lasting contributions to the United States. Their names will remain a permanent reminder that the heritage of Poland is an inseparable part of the heritage of America.

Even more vital, however, than the achievements of these individuals, are the durable qualities of industry, moral strength, and religious conviction which characterize Polish people in general. If the Poles have excelled in deeds of bravery in wartime, their role in the peaceful pursuits of our Nation has been no less remarkable. In industry, the arts, and the professions, their place in the development of America from colonial times to the present has been a vital one.

Casimir Pulaski lived his life and met his death in the cause of liberty. The world is enriched by his life and his spirit. To him and his countrymen, America owes a lasting debt of gratitude.

THE NATION'S STEEL INDUSTRY CALLS FOR HELP

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, 1971, as we all know, was a bad year for the American steel industry. Our domestic production fell while imports rose. Two decades ago, American steel companies produced about 47 percent of the world's total production of steel. Last year, American steel accounted for only 20 percent of the world's total production.

More than 200 companies producing steel mill products make up the American steel industry. According to a July 1971 report by a Cabinet committee on the steel industry, there are 86 companies producing raw steel, with plants in 37 States. The top 20 companies, account for nine-tenths of the total tonnage of steel mill products.

Indeed, it is alarming that the level of steel imports to the United States is rising despite the so-called voluntary restraints on the part of foreign steel producers. Unfortunately, however, a number of major steel exporters are not

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

subscribing to those voluntary restraints; namely, Britain and Canada.

Eleven years ago, 4.7 percent of total U.S. steel consumption was imported. By 1965, the figure had risen to 10.3 percent. In 1969, it was 13.7 percent. In 1970, the level of imports rose to 13.8 percent. Last year, Mr. Speaker, according to our Department of Commerce, imports accounted for a startling 17.9 percent of total U.S. consumption—a new record. Imports valued at \$2.6 billion totaled 18.3 million tons of steel. Our chief contributors were Japan, who sent us 6.9 million tons, the Common Market countries—7.2 million tons, Great Britain—1.4 million tons, and finally, Canada, who sent us 1.3 million tons.

Domestic steel production last year totaled 120.2 million tons of raw steel. The total for processed steel production was 87 million tons—the worst year since 1963! In 1970, domestic production had totalled 132 million tons, including 91 million tons of finished steel. In California alone, raw steel production fell from 3.9 million tons in 1970 to 3.6 million tons in 1971.

A February 1971 article in U.S. News & World Report says that steelmakers are hoping for help from the Nixon administration in limiting imports. Reportedly officials from Japan and the Common Market countries are negotiating an agreement with American officials to limit imports to about 15.5 million tons in 1972 with annual increases of only 2½ percent instead of the current 5-percent level. However, Mr. Speaker, no details of such an agreement—if one exists—have yet been made public.

Especially hard hit by the imports are the specialty steel producers, since foreign manufacturers are shipping more and more of the higher-priced specialty products. These specialty steels include stainless steel products and tool steels. An iron and steel expert, Father William T. Hogan, a professor at Fordham University in the Bronx, N.Y., says:

The unprecedented influx of specialty steels has produced a crisis in the domestic specialty steel market.

Mr. Roger Albrandt, the president of Allegheny Ludlum Industries, states that—

The profit pinch resulting from the impact of foreign specialty steel imports is endangering the very existence of several small companies in our industry. In several cases, this danger involves entire communities—good, small, typically American communities in which the specialty steel firm may be the town's economic backbone.

In addition, a number of steel products are not covered under the voluntary agreements—for example, "other steel products." These "other steel products" include such mill products as plates, structural, sheets, wire, rivets, bolts, and other fasteners.

American steel companies are finding that their position is becoming increasingly uncompetitive in the world market. Last year, this country's steelmaking capacity declined by about 3 percent—the first downward jump, Mr. Speaker, since 1947. Admittedly, it is difficult to measure capacity. Some say that it should take into account just the steelmaker's capac-

ity to melt steel. Meanwhile, others feel that the capacity should also account for the steelmaker's ability to make finished products.

Be that as it may, the fact remains, Mr. Speaker, that in 1971 American steelmakers were operating at only 61 percent of capacity, this according to an article in the Wall Street Journal of January 19, 1972. Encouragingly, production for 1972 is expected to rise to 71 percent of capacity, or about 135 million tons. Apparently, steelmakers feel that even 70 percent of capacity is barely profitable—and so therefore, they will wait until business really picks up before starting full-scale expansion.

One reason for the decline in production is the steel industry's investment in antipollution devices. According to the report of a study by the President's Council of Environmental Quality, by 1980, there will be an increase of from 1.7 to 2.5 percent in the price of finished products produced by the steel industry. In addition, a capital investment of \$348 million will be required in order to meet antipollution standards. Four hundred plants will be forced to close, with 8,000 workers losing their jobs as a result. Therefore, it is obvious that the price of steel products will have to go up and, at the same time, the companies will become even more uncompetitive.

In order to keep up with the foreign manufacturers, our American steel companies have been forced to switch to newer techniques of steel production. Many mills are closing down their open-hearth plants because steelmen think it would not be worth their while to equip them with antipollution devices. The new oxygen technique—that of injecting oxygen into the molten iron to speed the process—is considered much more efficient.

United States Steel, has innovated an even newer process called the Q-BOP—a variation of the basic oxygen technique. In the Q-BOP method, the oxygen is shot up through the bottom of the furnace instead of down from the top. The main advantage of this process, lies in the fact that buildings with open-hearth furnaces can be quite easily equipped for Q-BOP, therefore lowering building costs. The basic oxygen process, on the other hand, requires that new buildings be constructed with framework and high towers for the oxygen lance.

It is of great concern, Mr. Speaker, to note that U.S. steelmaking capacity seems to be slipping. Steel, as I am sure all of my colleagues are aware, has been one of America's strongest and most productive industries. Now, however, despite a great deal of investment in plants and equipment, our steel industry's earnings, profits, and stock value are all declining.

United States Steel closed a steelmaking facility in Duluth, Minn., last year. Bethlehem Steel dropped plans for building a new integrated steel facility in California, citing increasing competition from Japanese steelmakers as their reason.

World steelmaking capacity, however, is growing. For the first time, Mr. Speaker, the Russians are pulling ahead of the

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

October 11, 1972

United States. Japan is the world's third largest steel producer and is expected to double its output by the end of this decade. In addition, Nippon Steel is the largest single steel producer in the free world.

Japanese and European steelmakers can undersell American companies in the United States by \$10 to \$20 a ton, because they have lower labor costs. The average steel employment wage in the United States is currently about \$5.97 an hour, plus 97 cents in fringes, as compared to a mere \$1.80 in Japan. In addition, the Japanese have lower transportation costs and are subsidized directly by their government. It seems, that the United States is the only truly open market for steel—even with voluntary restraints—since, according to Senator HUGH SCOTT of Pennsylvania, in all other countries, the steel industries are protected with subsidies or are nationalized.

The "big six"—Bethlehem, Inland, Republic, United States Steel, Armco, and National—are trying to fight the imports by diversifying their companies.

On July 29, 1971, Senator VANCE HARTKE of Indiana introduced the Steel Trade Act in the Senate. This bill would set limits on imports. Senator HARTKE said that jobs in the steel industry are disappearing in his State and elsewhere. For every million tons of steel products imported into this country, he stated that 7,200 jobs are lost to American workers—6,000 in the steel plants and 1,200 in supporting industries.

Senator JENNINGS RANDOLPH of West Virginia, whose State was also hurt by the increasing imports, said that the jobs of 500,000 steelworkers are being endangered by the imports. And for each of those 500,000 steelworkers, Mr. Speaker, there are eight Americans employed in factories that use steel in their products. Stated Senator RANDOLPH: This work force amounts to one-third of all manufacturing jobs in the country.

In addition to their lower labor costs, Japanese productivity is greater. The Japanese factory produces a ton of steel, using only 5.7 man-hours of work, compared to the U.S. figure of 7.3 man-hours. Last year in the United States, profit margins averaged 2.9 percent of all sales. During the 1960's, we had an average profit margin of 5 percent.

What, then, do the men in charge of the steel companies think of all of this? Stewart Cort—chairman of Bethlehem Steel—states that imports accounted for his company's not making a good profit last year. In addition, there were increased expenditures on new plants and antipollution devices. Bethlehem won an 8-percent price increase last year and will most likely seek another one after August 1972, because of wage increases.

It is encouraging to note that the heads of Bethlehem, United States Steel,

and Republic Steel all are predicting a better year in 1972. However, Mr. Speaker, they want the Government to take action to stop the imports.

Father Hogan of Fordham University says that in order to meet the demand, the industry's output must be boosted to about 190 to 195 million tons by 1980. This will require a massive spending effort in new plants and equipment. Therefore, Father Hogan sees 1972 and 1973 as the critical years for our Nation's steel industry.

A successful steel industry is essential to our Nation's economic health and to our national security. Success is not now a hallmark of that industry. It needs our help.

ENVIRONMENTALISTS RATE CULVER TOPS IN IOWA

HON. DONALD M. FRASER
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, there is a great deal of talk of Members of Congress getting on the environmental bandwagon. I suppose, fortunately, this is true to some degree. However, there are many Congressmen who have been working and pushing for meaningful environmental protection legislation for many years. These Congressmen, in many cases, have been environmental protection leaders since their first term in the House of Representatives.

One of these congressional leaders is JOHN CULVER of Iowa's Second District. Congressman Culver has consistently supported legislation that protects our environment and yet he is also careful to make sure that necessary economic development and environmental protection go hand-in-hand. JOHN CULVER realizes we must have proper economic development in order to provide the economic growth America needs and the job security American workers need. But this development must be fostered in such a way that the environmental values we wish to protect are protected, and even enhanced.

A most interesting blend of development and environmental protection and enhancement is the Great River Road bill just passed by the House of Representatives as part of the Federal Aid Highway Act. This bill, introduced by Congressman JOHN CULVER, and Chairman JOHN BLATNIK of the House Public Works Committee, provides the first Federal assistance for construction and improvement of the Great River Road—the system of scenic highways that follows the banks of the Mississippi River from Lake Itasca, Minn., through Iowa and on to the Gulf of Mexico.

Congressman CULVER eased the fears of those who thought that passage of his bill would see the Great River Road become a superhighway on both sides of the Mississippi. He made clear that the \$60 million authorized was for land and scenic easement acquisition, construction and improvement of road surfaces on present rights-of-way, and development of roadside parks and scenic viewing points necessary for enjoyment of vistas the Mississippi affords.

CULVER's Great River Road bill thus provides the type of permanent protection from inappropriate and unsightly development we need for all areas possessing natural treasures like the Mississippi.

Another Culver bill, providing for the restoration of small communities, their business districts, and areas of historic and cultural significance, has been included in the Housing Act of 1972. This bill will help smaller towns improve the environment of their business districts, making them more attractive places to live, work, and shop.

I think the environmental leadership demonstrated by Congressman JOHN CULVER should be recognized. And I am pleased to note that he has been singled out by both the conservation editor of Field and Stream and by the League of Conservation Voters as having not only the top congressional environmental rating in Iowa but one of the most outstanding records in this field in the entire Congress.

Field and Stream magazine gives CULVER a rating of 100—stating that CULVER can "nearly always be counted on, willing to tackle tough issues." This rating by Field and Stream is reached by evaluating the Congressman's votes on significant environmental issues.

The League of Conservation Voters, in a story that appeared in the March 2 Des Moines Register, gives the top environmental rating in Iowa to Congressman CULVER. The story states:

The League's study of how all 435 House members voted on 15 key environmental votes in 1971 gave John Culver the top score among the seven Iowans. Culver voted "correctly" 83 percent of the time, the League determined.

Mr. Speaker, in every environmental ranking I have seen, JOHN CULVER stands among those rated highest. I think this is indicative of the way Democrats in Congress are providing leadership in the vital area of preserving and enhancing our environmental heritage.

I commend JOHN CULVER for his dedication to protecting our environment and for his courage in voting his convictions. I know he will continue to help lead the way as Congress works to pass laws insuring that protection now and in the years ahead.