

antee 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. McCORMACK:

H.R. 17124. A bill to assure that any foreign establishment which produces or processes food, food additives, or drugs for import into the United States meets minimum U.S. standards for health and sanitation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MINISH:

H.R. 17125. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against the individual income tax for tuition paid for the elementary or secondary education of dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOORHEAD:

H.R. 17126. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, with respect to the financing of the cost of mailing certain matter free of postage or at reduced rates of postage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ST GERMAIN:

H.R. 17127. A bill to provide for the establishment and enforcement of standards for the sealing of food packages, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SCHNEEBELI:

H.R. 17128. A bill to clarify the exempt status of joint activities of educational organizations under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. WALDIE, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. Moss,

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Mr. BEGICH, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. MELCHER, Mr. PREYER of North Carolina, Mr. SEIBERLING, Mr. STOKES, Mr. HALPERN, and Mr. MCKINNEY):

H.R. 17129. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, with respect to the financing of the cost of mailing certain matter free of postage or at reduced rates of postage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WYATT:

H.R. 17130. A bill to provide for the use of certain funds to promote scholarly, cultural, and artistic activities between Japan and the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. VANIK (for himself, Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia, Mr. BURKE of Florida, Mr. DANIEL of Virginia, Mr. DANIELSON, Mr. DONOHUE, Mr. DULSKI, Mr. EDMONDSON, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts, Mr. HEINZ, Mr. HOLIFIELD, Mr. METCALFE, Mr. MINSHALL, Mr. MORGAN, Mr. O'KONSKI, Mr. REID, Mr. UDALL, Mr. WHITEHURST, and Mr. GIBBONS):

H.R. 17131. 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. BURKE of Florida:

H.J. Res. 1327. Joint resolution expressing the Sense of the Congress with respect to the foreign economic policy of the United States in connection with its relations with the Soviet Union and any other country which uses arbitrary and discriminatory methods to limit the right of emigration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H.J. Res. 1328. Joint resolution designating the last Sunday in January of each year as "Sons' and Daughters' Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOLFF (for himself, Mr. SCHWENGE, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. CAREY of New York, and Mr. ANNUNZIO):

H. Con. Res. 720. Concurrent resolution authorizing the placement of a statue of Christopher Columbus in the Capitol; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. FINDLEY:

H. Res. 1161. Resolution amending the Rules of the House by adding rule XLV on House-authorized Federal budget; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PERKINS (for himself and Mr. QUIRE):

H. Res. 1162. Resolution authorizing the Speaker to appoint delegates and alternates to attend the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Conference in Paris; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills severally referred as follows:

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 17132. A bill for the relief of Carolina Monaco and her daughters, Lucia Monaco and Patricia Monaco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NELSEN:

H. Res. 1163. Resolution to refer the bill (H.R. 10943) entitled "A bill for the relief of Robert A. Carleton" to the Chief Commissioner of the Court of Claims pursuant to section 10 of the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ECUMENICAL CAMPUS OFFERS HEALTH CARE FOR ELDERLY

HON. JAMES F. HASTINGS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, recently I had the honor of being the guest speaker for the cornerstone laying of an Ecumenical Campus, a project which to my mind demonstrates how private initiative can respond in providing health care for the elderly.

The ceremonies took place in Jamestown, N.Y., on a site which eventually will be a home and health care complex for the aged embracing an 84-bed nursing home being built by the Lutheran Church of America; an 84-bed related health facility, including a core building to house a chapel and central service unit, being built by the United Presbyterian Church; and a comfortably appointed high-rise apartment to house the elderly, being built by the Covenant Church of America.

When finished the Ecumenical Campus will represent an \$8 million endeavor by these three different denominations, working hand in hand in a joint effort with the community to provide all the modern tools of medicine to serve the aged.

As a member of the House Subcom-

mittee on Public Health, I am familiar with the many problems facing the aged today in the area of health care. Here in this Ecumenical Campus is an inspiring example of what can be done.

These three churches laid more than a cornerstone. They laid the foundation for the kind of cooperative health care effort that can well serve as a lofty example for others throughout the Nation to follow.

What makes this project even more unique is the fact that not a single dollar of Federal or State funds was used in furthering this splendid facility.

I commend all who had a part in this effort and am including in the RECORD the following news account which gives full details of project in the hopes that other communities may see it as a way of achieving their health care goals for the aged:

[From the Jamestown (N.Y.) Post-Journal, Oct. 9, 1972]

CAMPUS CORNERSTONE LAID

Hailing the efforts of the Ecumenical Campus for the elderly being built on Falconer Street, Rep. James F. Hastings. (R-Rushford) promised to take the story of the project back to Washington and tell his colleagues how a "community in Upstate New York has been able to meet one of the most pressing needs of the day."

He made his remarks at the cornerstone laying of the multimillion dollar project held Sunday afternoon on the Lutheran Board of Social Services property.

In addition, he told the crowd of well-wish-

ers, clergymen and politicians that government efforts to solve the health care and housing needs of the elderly continually "run into blank walls" and that the most remarkable aspect of this project was that "not one single Federal or state dollar is involved." He said he hopes to see more examples of this sort around the country.

Congressman Hastings, who was on crutches after being injured in a fall, was the guest speaker at the event where Jamestown Mayor Stanley N. Lundine also told the audience that this community "was lucky to have people with the vision and ability to put these plans into action."

Mayor Lundine promised the cooperation of the city on the project which he termed an "exciting approach."

The project includes the efforts of the Lutheran, Presbyterian and Covenant churches. It includes an 84-bed nursing home being erected by the Lutheran Church in America, an 84-bed health-related facility being erected by the United Presbyterian Church and a core building which includes a chapel and central services. The endeavor will eventually include a highrise apartment for the elderly which will be built by the Covenant Church in America. The total population of this ecumenical campus will eventually reach 500.

The money for the project has come from local citizens and foundations in varying amounts.

The Earle O. Hultquist Care Center was built and enlarged and is maintained by a gift and a bequest of Mrs. Earle O. Hultquist in memory of her husband and the kitchen facilities which will eventually turn out around 1,500 meals per day and the occupational and physical therapy facilities were

made available through a grant from the Gebbie Foundation of Jamestown.

The multi-purpose chapel, which will be the focal center of the structures and the gathering place of all the residents, is becoming a reality due to a gift from the family of Mr. and Mrs. Karl Peterson.

The 24-duplex apartments being erected on the site for the housing of the aged were started by a gift from the Hugo A. Lindgren family. A trust fund for the existing Lutheran Retirement Homes has been established by a bequest from Miss Elizabeth Bergquist.

All of the local banks in Jamestown also have taken part by providing construction funds and mortgage money to see the project to completion.

In a report of the history of the campus, Norman C. Berg, executive director, Lutheran Social Services, Upper New York Synod, said the project is truly an "ecumenical dream."

The invocation was given by the Rev. Robert M. Armstrong, executive director, the Presbyterian Homes of Western New York, while the introduction of guests was handled by Russell A. Fuscus, county treasurer.

During the cornerstone laying, the Rev. Robert E. Land, dean, Southwestern District, Upper New York Synod, led a prayer and the Rev. Robert E. Backstrom, moderator of the Presbytery of Western New York read a scripture with the prayer of dedication being given by the Rev. John L. Schmidt, minister of the First Presbyterian Church, Jamestown. The stone was laid by the Rev. C. Nelson Craig, minister, Westminster Presbyterian Church, Jamestown. The Westminster Carillon Choir provided music for the event.

Also on hand for the ceremony were County Judge Lee Town Adams, Robert J. Sullivan and Robert Miller as well as Philip Thorsell and Samuel Olson both representing the architecture firm of Nactzker, Thorsell and Dove who designed the campus and David Donald, chairman of the board of John W. Cowper Co., which is doing the construction work on the project. Mr. Thorsell, Mr. Olson and Mr. Dove also helped in laying the cornerstone.

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT— NO. 8

HON. GEORGE H. MAHON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting, for the information of Members, their staff, and others who may be interested, a few excerpts from the most recent budget scorekeeping report for the session, prepared by the staff of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures.

The report reflects the impact of congressional actions on the President's budget requests through September 30.

The report contains considerable information for those who have need for details, and a copy has been sent to all Members.

The excerpts I am including—that is, the text highlights and the main scorekeeping table of the report—are more or less self-explanatory.

I would add that these scorekeeping reports, now in their fifth year, are the most comprehensive current source of information on what is happening legislatively to the President's budgetary

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recommendations. They are authoritative, being carefully prepared by an experienced staff dedicated to complete objectivity, reporting the facts as best they can be ascertained. Some estimating is necessary, especially in respect to legislative actions affecting outlays—expenditures.

The following material is excerpted from the "1973 Budget Scorekeeping Report, No. 8," as of September 30, 1972:

EXCERPTS FROM 1973 BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT NO. 8 HIGHLIGHTS

Fiscal 1973 scorekeeping to date

The impact of congressional action to date, September 30, 1972, on the President's fiscal year 1973 requests for budget authority, budget outlays and budget receipts, and the projected unified budget deficit, as shown in this report, may be summarized as follows:

[In millions of dollars]

	House	Senate	Enacted
Budget authority:			
Appropriation bills.....	-6,309	-2,501	+322
Legislative bills.....	+17,049	+12,897	+13,223
Total, budget authority increase.....	+10,740	+10,395	+13,546
Outlays:			
Appropriation bills.....	-2,129	+174	+328
Legislative bills.....	+5,344	+11,484	+6,821
Total, outlays increase.....	+3,215	+11,658	+7,149
Revenue decrease (increases deficit).....	-59	+915	-1,602
Deficit increase.....	+3,274	+10,743	+8,751

In terms of completed congressional action to date, major scorekeeping actions affecting the President's budget requests include:

Black lung benefits—increase of \$969 million in budget authority and outlays;

Social security benefits—increase of \$2.1 billion in outlays due to enactment of a 20% benefit increase instead of a 5% increase as requested;

Social security taxes—decrease of \$1.6 billion in revenue due to delay in effective date of proposed wage base increase.

Revenue sharing—increase of \$3.0 billion in budget authority and \$3.3 billion in outlays (including shift of \$2.5 billion in budget authority and \$2.25 billion in outlays requested for fiscal 1972 into fiscal 1973).

Water pollution control—increase of \$11 billion in budget authority.

Thirteen regular 1973 appropriation bills have been considered as of September 30. Action is shown in this report for eight appropriation bills at the completed stage reflecting a net outlay increase of \$232 million. House action on the Defense, Labor-HEW, Foreign Aid and Military Construction appropriation bills indicates a net outlay reduction of \$1,875 million. Senate action on the same four appropriation bills indicates a net outlay reduction of \$781 million.

Also pending are several legislative bills containing "backdoor" or mandatory spending authorizations, including federal employee benefits, veterans benefits, additional social security benefits and taxes, and federal-aid highways. These and other actions are shown in scorekeeping table No. 1.

Users of this report must keep clearly in mind that the Congressional action figures in the report are as of September 30, and will fluctuate almost daily until the end of the session as a result of further Congressional action on pending legislative and appropriation measures.

October 12, 1972

Fiscal 1973 budget deficit

The following is an analysis of the budget deficit for fiscal year 1973, reflecting budget revisions, amendments and congressional action to date, September 30, 1972:

Deficit estimate (millions)

Original deficit estimate, January 1972 (outlays \$246,257 million; receipts \$220,785 million).....	\$25,472
Budget revisions, as of June 5, 1972:	
Net outlay increase due to certain congressional actions, mainly black lung benefits.....	+\$895
Shift of fiscal 1972 revenue sharing request into fiscal 1973, assuming enactment of retroactive provisions of pending legislation.....	+2,250
Net outlay changes, including interest.....	+583
Revenue revisions.....	-2,200

Revised deficit estimate, as of June 5 (outlays \$250,000 million; receipts \$223,000 million).....	27,000
Amendments to the 1973 budget estimates, as transmitted to date:	
Additional outlays for Vietnam war.....	+1,200
Disaster-relief outlays incident to Hurricane Agnes, etc.....	+1,500
Additional outlays for drug abuse programs.....	+100
Additional outlays for other supplemental requests.....	+96
Deficit estimate, as revised and amended (outlays \$252,896 million; receipts \$223,000 million).....	29,896
Congressional action to date (in addition to amounts included in the June 5 budget revisions):	
Social security:	
Payments, 20% increase.....	+2,100
Revenue loss (due to delay in effective date).....	+1,600
Revenue sharing outlays increase not included in June 5 revisions above.....	+1,045
All other outlays changes, net.....	+859
All other revenue changes.....	+2
Deficit estimate, as revised and amended, and adjusted by Congressional action (outlays \$256,900 million; receipts \$221,398 million).....	35,502
Revenue revisions, September 18, 1972 (excluding Congressional action).....	-3,602
Deficit estimate, reflecting further revenue revision of September 18, 1972 (outlays \$256,900 million; receipts \$225,000 million).....	31,900
Estimated outlay reductions necessary to reach \$250 billion outlay level under proposed outlay ceiling.....	\$6,900

Deficit estimate, as revised September 18, 1972 (outlays \$250,000 million; receipts \$225,000 million).....	25,000
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Fiscal 1973 outlays—proposed ceiling

In testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee on September 18, 1972, the Administration requested an increase in the debt ceiling and the imposition of a \$250 billion ceiling on budget outlays. In this testimony the estimate for the fiscal 1973 unified budget deficit was revised to \$25

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billion, reflecting a \$2 billion net increase in budget receipts.

The September 18 testimony estimated outlays at \$250 billion, the same total estimated in the June 5 mid-session revisions. This estimate contemplates imposition of a \$250 billion unified budget outlay ceiling for fiscal 1973. Current outlay estimates for Administration budget requests transmitted to date, together with Congressional action to September 30, exceed the total under the proposed ceiling by \$6.9 billion. This is analyzed in tabular form as follows:

TABLE NO. 1.—ESTIMATED EFFECT OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTIONS DURING THE 2D SESSION OF THE 92D CONGRESS ON INDIVIDUAL BILLS AFFECTING BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS (EXPENDITURES) (AS OF SEPT. 30, 1972)

[In thousands of dollars]

Items acted upon	Congressional actions on budget authority (changes from the budget)			Congressional actions on budget outlays (changes from the budget)		
	House	Senate	Enacted	House	Senate	Enacted
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Fiscal year 1973:						
Appropriation bills (changes from the 1973 budget):						
1972 Foreign assistance and related agencies (Public Law 92-242)	-6,022	-4,625	-5,560	1 -105,000	1 -105,000	-105,000
Legislative Branch (Public Law 92-342)				-5,500	-4,300	-5,200
Second Supplemental, 1972 (Public Law 92-306)	-100,884	+116,391	(†)	-100,000	+550,000	+95,000
State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary and related agencies (H.R. 14989)				-74,000	+42,000	(†)
Housing and Urban Development, Space, Science and related agencies (Public Law 92-383)	-454,695	+325,187	-132,232	-3,500	+94,000	+61,000
Transportation and related agencies (Public Law 92-398)	-117,567	-2,187	-41,244	-75,000	-39,000	-48,000
District of Columbia (Public Law 92-344)	-11,000	-29,600	-26,913	-11,000	-29,600	-26,913
Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare and related agencies (H.R. 16654) ^a	+835,815	+1,771,286	+275,000	+275,000	+725,000	
Interior and related agencies (Public Law 92-369)	+9,218	+23,769	+21,781	-7,100	+14,800	+10,000
Treasury, Postal Service and General Government (Public Law 92-351)	-9,458	-9,417	-8,776	-37,000	-37,000	-36,500
Public Works and Atomic Energy (Public Law 92-405)	-51,331	+82,638	+15,856	-20,000	+49,000	+27,700
Agriculture and Environmental and Consumer Protection (Public Law 92-399)	-55,179	+608,866	+481,842	+78,000	+315,000	+250,000
Supplemental, 1972, disaster relief (Public Law 92-337)	+17,500	+17,500	+17,500	+100,000	+100,000	+100,000
Supplemental, 1973, disaster relief (Public Law 92-393)	-5,016,636	+4,989,486	-4,989,486	-5,000	+6,000	+6,000
Department of Defense (H.R. 16593)	-967,869	-88,127	(†)	-2,000,000	+1,500,000	(†)
Foreign Assistance and Related Agencies (H.R. 16705)	-380,600	+323,658	-323,658	-10,000	+8,000	(†)
Subtotal, appropriation bills	-6,308,708	-2,501,463	+322,254	-2,129,100	+174,400	+328,087
Legislative bills with "backdoor" spending authorizations (changes from the 1973 budget):						
Higher education—student loans (borrowing authority) (Public Law 92-318)	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Housing Act of 1972 (contract authority) (S. 3248)	+150,000	+300,000	-50,000	†N.A.	N.A.	
Highway emergency relief (Public Law 92-361)	-50,000	-50,000	-50,000			
Federal-aid Highway Act of 1972 (S. 3939, H.R. 16656)	+1,511,350	+1,287,920	+840,000	†N.A.	N.A.	(†)
Airport and airways development (contract authority) (S. 3755)		+20,000	(†)			
REA loan guarantee (borrowing authority) (S. 3995)	+2,800,000	+2,800,000	+2,994,670	+3,100,000	+3,100,000	+3,294,670
General revenue sharing (H.R. 14370)	+2,800,000	+2,800,000	+2,994,670	+3,100,000	+3,100,000	+3,294,670
State bond subsidy (permanent) (S. 3215)	+11,000,000	+3,000,000	+11,050,000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Water pollution control (contract authority) (S. 2770, H.R. 11896)	+2,000,000	+2,000,000	+2,000,000			
Freight car loan guarantee (borrowing authority) (S. 1729)	+15,411,350	+10,226,920	+13,994,670	+3,100,000	+3,129,000	+3,294,670
Subtotal, "backdoor"	+15,411,350	+10,226,920	+13,994,670	+3,100,000	+3,129,000	+3,294,670
Legislative bills with mandatory spending authorizations (changes from the 1973 budget):						
Wage board pay (Public Law 92-392)	+30,000	+30,000	+30,000	+30,000	+30,000	+30,000
Full District of Columbia Congressional representation (H.J. Res. 253)	+960			+960		
Federal employee health insurance (H.R. 12202)	+267,900	+39,600	(†)	+267,900	+39,600	(†)
Council on International Economic Policy (Public Law 92-412)	-1,341			-1,316		
School lunch (Public Law 92-433)	-269,000	+6,000	-269,000	+200,000	+200,000	+200,000
Equalization of military retired pay (Public Law 92-436)	-269,000	+7,900	-269,000	-269,000	+6,000	-269,000
National Guard retirement (S. 855)	+2,414			+2,414		
Additional military travel allowances (H.R. 3542)	+13,400			+13,400		
POW and MIA leave (H.R. 14911)		-17,715	-17,715	-17,715	-17,715	
Military survivor annuity (Public Law 92-425)	+90,000	-90,000	-90,000	-27,000	-27,000	
National Foundation for Higher Education (Public Law 92-318)	+968,712	+968,712	+968,712	+968,712	+968,712	
Black lung benefits (Public Law 92-303)	+1,600,000	-1,600,000	-1,600,000	+2,100,000	+2,100,000	
Social security tax and benefit amendments (Public Law 92-336)	+2,500,000	+2,500,000	+2,500,000	+3,700,000	+3,700,000	
Social security liberalization, welfare reform, tax increase, etc. (H.R. 1)						
Medicaid extension (H.R. 16811)						
Revenue sharing (HUD (S. 3248, H.R. 16656))	+490,000	-490,000	-490,000	-490,000	-490,000	
Extended unemployment benefits (H.R. 640)						
Air traffic controller retirement (Public Law 92-297)	+31,500	+31,500	+31,500	+31,500	+31,500	+31,500
Early retirement—customs inspectors (H.R. 440)	+3,200					
Handgun control (S. 2507)		+10,000				
Veterans advance educational allowance (H.R. 12828, S. 2161)	+128,700	+692,000	(†)	+124,700	+900,900	
Veterans medical care (H.R. 10880)	+29,658	+150,850	(†)	(+29,658)	+150,850	(†)
Veterans nursing home care (H.R. 460)	+6,900			+6,900		
Veterans paraplegic housing (Public Law 92-341)	+3,500	+5,000	+3,500	+3,500	+5,000	+3,500
Veterans national cemeteries (H.R. 12674)	+39,600			+39,600		
Veterans compensation increase (Public Law 92-328)	+114,900	+169,000	+114,900	+114,900	+169,000	+114,900
Civil Service retirement—firemen (Public Law 92-382)	+6,700	+6,330	+6,700	+6,700	+6,330	+6,700
Civil Service—early retirement (H.R. 11255)	+780,600			+780,600		
Disaster relief, SBA (Public Law 92-385)	+94,772	+159,952	+50,000	+94,772	+159,952	+50,000
Minority enterprises (S. 3337)	+833	+883		+833	+883	
Railroad Retirement benefit increase (Public Law 92-336)					+3,000	+73,000
Railroad Retirement—20 percent increase (H.R. 15927)					+261,600	+261,600
Subtotal, "mandatory"	+1,637,350	+2,670,012	-771,403	+2,243,975	+8,354,512	+3,526,197
Subtotal, legislative bills	+17,048,700	+12,896,932	+13,223,267	+5,343,975	+11,483,512	+5,820,867
Total, fiscal year 1973	+10,739,992	+10,395,469	+13,545,521	+3,214,875	+11,657,912	+7,148,954

^a Enacted figure used for comparability.

^b Earlier action on Labor—HEW appropriations (H.R. 15417) vetoed by President and sustained by House on Aug. 16, 1972.

^c Does not reflect effect of provision authorizing the President, at his discretion, to withhold from obligation the amount by which the bill exceeds the level of the House-passed bill (\$935 million).

^d Excludes estimated outlay increase of \$691 million primarily for certain water pollution reimbursements contingent upon enactment of pending water pollution control legislation (S. 2770 and H.R. 11896).

Outlay estimate
(millions)

Outlay reductions necessary to
reach \$250 billion outlay level
under proposed ceiling ¹ - 6,900

Estimated outlays (pro-
posed ceiling), as re-
vised September 18,
1972 250,000

¹ Current as of September 30; will fluctuate
almost daily as a result of further Congressional
action on pending legislative and
appropriation measures.

^b Includes advance availability of \$6 billion provided for fiscal 1974.

^c Decrease in budget authority for social security reflects less than anticipated tax revenues for trust fund.

^d Excludes actions taken in 1st Session of 92d Congress, shown in parentheses above.

^e Subject to or in conference.

^f N.A.—Not available.

^g Committee action.

^h Pending signature.

THE DECLARATION OF
INDEPENDENCE

HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, as the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission prepares for the Nation's 200th birthday, it behooves us to pause for a moment to reflect on the past so that we may better understand the present and the future of this great country.

Said Patrick Henry:

I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience. I know no way of judging of the future but by the past.

Our Founding Fathers themselves studied the past and in so doing, they manifested in the Declaration of Independence the belief that all men are created equal, endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, and whenever any form of government becomes destructive to these ends, the people have a right to change that government to insure their safety and happiness.

The belief in these principles derives from antiquity, and to this very day people the world over continue to fight to have these basic rights instituted in their daily lives and countries.

When you consider the men and what they later accomplished, it can be stated without contradiction that never in the history of our country have so many great men with great minds come together—willing to sacrifice everything in order to work for the good of the country—as during our revolutionary period.

Thomas Jefferson, one of the most outstanding statesmen the world has ever known and who will always be a pillar of history, wrote the Declaration of Independence.

There were 56 men who signed the Declaration of Independence, and it is interesting to note that of these 56, two became Presidents of the United States; three served as Vice Presidents; 11 became Governors; six served as U.S. Senators, and three as Representatives; three served on the Supreme Court; one served as Secretary of State and one as U.S. Treasurer; and two became presidents of universities.

Five of the 56 signers were from New Jersey. These were: Abraham Clark, born in Elizabethtown, N.J., who later served as U.S. Representative from New Jersey from 1791 to 1794; John Hart, born in Stonington, Conn., a farmer by profession who died before independence was won from the British; Francis Hopkinson, born in Philadelphia and a lawyer and jurist by profession, who served as a U.S. district judge from 1789 to 1791. Mr. Hopkinson is credited by some historians as having designed the U.S. flag in 1777. His greatest contribution to the cause of American liberty came in his writings of political satires that helped mold public opinion in favor of the revo-

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lutionary cause and the ratification of the Constitution.

There was Richard Stockton, born in Princeton, N.J., and a lawyer by profession who was imprisoned by the British during the Revolutionary War—the Stockton homestead in Princeton is now the Governor's mansion; and lastly, there was John Witherspoon, a clergyman by profession who was born in Yester, Scotland. Mr. Witherspoon served as president of the College of New Jersey, which later became Princeton University.

I am, indeed, proud that such outstanding men from my home State of New Jersey were present and contributed so greatly to the birth of our Nation.

Said Cicero:

History is the witness that testifies to the passing of time; it illuminates reality, vitalizes memory, provides guidance in daily life, and brings us tidings of antiquity.

As we move forward to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the founding of our Republic, let us reflect on an old document which is as relevant today as the day it was written, and which continues to inspire and guide people everywhere in seeking a better life and world in which to live.

The Declaration of Independence follows:

[In Congress, July 4, 1776]

A DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

When in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the Separation.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experience hath shewn, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the Forms to which they are accustomed. But when long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The History of the present King of Great-Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all having in direct Object the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most

wholesome and necessary for the public Good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless suspended in their Operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large Districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inestimable to them, and formidable to Tyrants only.

He has called together Legislative Bodies at Places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their public Records, for the sole Purpose of fatiguing them into Compliance with his Measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his Invasions on the Rights of the People.

He has refused for a long Time, after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and Convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the Population of these States; for that Purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their Migrations hither, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries.

He has elected a Multitude of new Offices, and sent hither Swarms of Officers to harrass our People, and eat out their Substance.

He has kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies, without the consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large Bodies of Armed Troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the World:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us, in many Cases, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it at once an Example and fit Instrument for introducing the same absolute Rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People.

He is, at this Time, transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat

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the Works of Death, Desolation, and Tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and Perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous Ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the Executioners of their Friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic Insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the Inhabitants of our Frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known Rule of Warfare, is an undistinguished Destruction, of all Ages, Sexes and Conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions we have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble Terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated Injury. A Prince, whose Character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the Ruler of a free People.

Nor have we been wanting in Attentions to our British Brethren. We have warned them from Time to Time of Attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the Circumstances of our Emigration and Settlement here. We have appealed to their native Justice and Magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the Ties of our common Kindred to disavow these Usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our Connections and Correspondence. They too have been deaf to the Voice of Justice and of Consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the Necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of Mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace, Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the Rectitude of our Intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly Publish and Declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political Connection between them and the State of Great-Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm Reliance on the Protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

Signed by Order and in Behalf of the Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK,
President.

Attest.

CHARLES THOMSON,
Secretary.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

(According to the Authenticated List Printed by Order of Congress of January 18, 1777.)

John Hancock.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE

Josiah Bartlett, Wm. Whipple, Matthew Thornton.²

MASSACHUSETTS-BAY

Saml. Adams, John Adams, Robt. Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry.

RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE, &c.

Step. Hopkins, William Ellery.

CONNECTICUT

Roger Sherman, Saml. Huntington, Wm. Williams, Oliver Wolcott.

²Footnotes at end of article.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

NEW-YORK

Wm. Floyd, Phil. Livingston, Frans. Lewis, Lewis Morris.

NEW-JERSEY

Richd. Stockton, Jno. Witherspoon, Fras. Hopkinson, John Hart, Abra. Clark.

PENNSYLVANIA

Robt. Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benja. Franklin, John Morton, Geo. Clymer, Jas. Smith, Geo. Taylor, James Wilson, Geo. Ross.

DELAWARE

Caesar Rodney, Geo. Read, (Tho M:Kean)³

MARYLAND

Samuel Chase, Wm. Paca, Thos. Stone, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

VIRGINIA

George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thos. Jefferson, Benja. Harrison, Thos. Nelson, jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton.

NORTH-CAROLINA

Wm. Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn.

SOUTH-CAROLINA

Edward Rutledge, Thos. Heyward, junr., Thomas Lynch, junr., Arthur Middleton.

GEORGIA

Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, Geo. Walton.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Spelling and abbreviation of names conform to original printed list.

² Matthew Thornton's name was signed on the engrossed copy following the Connecticut Members, but was transferred in the printed copy to its proper place with the other New Hampshire Members.

³ Thomas McKean's name was not included in the list of signers printed by order of Congress on January 18, 1777, as he did not sign the engrossed copy until some time thereafter, probably in 1781.

**SMALL BUSINESS ASSOCIATION
SUPPORTS H.R. 17021**

**HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER
OF WISCONSIN**

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful that later this week the House will consider the bill sponsored by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. DANIELS), myself, and a number of other members to authorize on-site consultation by the Department of Labor for small employers in dealing with OSHA. The largest small business organization has endorsed this bill and for the information of my colleagues the text is included at this point:

NATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D.C., October 11, 1972.

Hon. WILLIAM A. STEIGER.
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. STEIGER: This is to inform you that the National Small Business Association wholeheartedly supports the provisions embodied in H.R. 17021.

Even though coverage has been reduced to firms employing only 25 or fewer, this will still account for approximately 90% of covered firms under the Occupational Safety and Health Act.

As you know it is not our desire, nor is it the desire of the small business community, to attempt to circumvent OSHA. Rather it is the greatest desire of all concerned to provide the safest possible working conditions for employees. By providing for on-site con-

sultation the smaller employer will have the needed incentives to come into compliance, and should no longer feel that administration of the Act itself is primarily punitive.

While we would like to see further refinements along the lines of H.R. 17021, we strongly feel that this bill is a necessary first step in bringing the smaller employer into a system whereby he will voluntarily do everything possible to come into compliance with the law.

NSB feels that you and your colleagues who have worked so assiduously on this legislation are to be complimented for your insight into the problems of the smaller employers.

Sincerely,

JOHN LEWIS,
Executive Vice President.

A PICTURE OF FAILURE

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, my colleague from Connecticut, Congressman JOHN S. MONAGAN, has ably chaired hearings on the FHA housing scandals in all parts of our country. His Subcommittee on Legal and Monetary Affairs of the Government Operations Committee has conducted a year-round investigation in complement to the intensive study by HUD Appropriations Subcommittee.

Independently of these two studies, I personally investigated one FHA project in Essex, Baltimore County, Md. My examination revealed administrative failures by FHA in the suburbs as dismal as those uncovered by the Appropriations and Government Operations Committees in the inner cities.

In city after city, homebuyers are in revolt because repeatedly they find that FHA sides with builders and brokers instead of the consuming public. In Baltimore County, 1,000 obvious construction defects went unnoticed by FHA until the homeowners came to me as their Congressman for help. How many citizens do not point out to their Congressmen the failure of this Federal bureaucracy? How many home buyers across the Nation are stuck with shoddy, substandard construction? How many builders slap building materials together with the blessing of the FHA and call the result homes?

If the Federal Housing Administration is not protecting the taxpaying, homebuying public, then whom or what is it protecting? What part does it play in the delicate economics of the construction and mortgage industries? What can and should FHA demand of builders, brokers, mortgagors, and homebuyers themselves? Is the FHA concept in fact the best answer to the housing problems faced by our country?

These, Mr. Speaker, are very difficult questions to answer. It may be that there are no answers, but I commend Congressman MONAGAN's subcommittee for its willingness to seek those answers in hearings during the next few months.

Congressman MONAGAN, in the July 1972 issue of Mortgage Banker, tells of the heavy hand of private construction

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

and finance industry as it hung over the head of the FHA in Detroit and other cities in the United States. He discusses the administrative disintegration of FHA and the implications this may have for Federal participation in the housing industry. I hope that my colleagues in reading this article will reflect on housing problems in their own districts and the role the Federal Government has played. I hope also that in considering legislation on housing problems, the 93d Congress will carefully read and keep in mind the studies by its Committees on Government Operations and Appropriations. The article follows:

A PICTURE OF FAILURE

(By Representative JOHN S. MONAGAN)

(It has been frequently said that the best law the mind of man is capable of drafting will not work if incompetently and improperly administered; and that the worst law of the Congress will not result in inequities if properly and competently administered. . . .

(The general attitude of FHA seems to have been that it was an agency for the builders and for their benefit. While deeply concerned with inducing builders to construct more projects, FHA appears to have been unconcerned in maintaining the standards of integrity and competence required of Government agencies in the public interest. (FHA Investigation—Report of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, Eighty-fourth Congress, First Session—January 6, 1955.))

The above quote is from the Capehart hearings which exposed graft, profiteering, and windfalls in the section 608 multifamily program caused by FHA malfeasance. Today's section 236 multifamily subsidized program and 235 single-family subsidized program are viewed with increasing alarm by Congress and the Administration itself. George Sternlieb, director of the Center for Urban Studies at Rutgers University, in referring to the programs recently as "a Frankenstein monster," warned that 236 "may foist the worst wave of slums on the country since the first anti-slum ordinances were adopted in the nineteenth century."

For the millions of Americans still living in our central cities and fighting to preserve existing neighborhoods, today's new subsidy programs have offered little hope of living in a decent home in a decent environment, a goal established nearly a quarter of a century ago by the passage of the National Housing Act of 1949.

The Subcommittee on Legal and Monetary Affairs viewed in Detroit the destruction of neighborhoods, caused in large part by the passive attitude of FHA employees who responded to instructions emphasizing production goals.

That the problem is not confined to Detroit is evidenced by testimony on this subject received by the subcommittee on May 4 from a national organization representing inner-city residents of over 300 of our nation's cities. Today, grand juries are meeting in a number of cities, and the days ahead will see indictments charging public officials and private interests with fraudulent conduct, bribery, and conflict of interest.

Before discussing the findings of the House Government Operations Committee relating to Detroit, a word should be said about the committee function, which is often misunderstood. The committee is often referred to as the "watchdog" committee of the House, and is charged with the duty of "studying the operation of government activities at all levels with a view to determining their economy and efficiency." In our examination of a governmental activity, we endeavor to reach a judgment as to whether the particular law being examined is being administered in accordance with the intent of Congress.

The jurisdiction of the Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee includes the federal agencies which affect the housing and mortgage credit industries. We have oversight responsibility for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of Justice, Department of the Treasury, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

The current oversight investigation of HUD began in May 1971, shortly after jurisdiction was assigned to the subcommittee as a part of the reorganization of the full committee. I accepted the chairmanship of the subcommittee on the basis of this reassignment. During my career in Congress, I had been active on the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Over a period of years, however, I came to realize that, in the future, our position in the world would depend on the state of our economic and social health at home. What we viewed in Detroit reaffirmed my belief and convinced me of the urgent need of oversight activity if present shortcomings were to be eliminated and administrative apparatus was to be strengthened to protect the public.

Our first hearings were held on May 24, 1971, with Secretary Romney as the lead-off witness. Testimony was later received from Assistant Secretary Gulledge on the operation of the Federal Housing Administration, which is still the largest component of HUD in terms of personnel and administrative costs. Of interest to this Association in the fact that our attention was initially drawn to FHA by numerous complaints concerning inordinate delays by FHA in the processing of nonassisted housing applications.

In Detroit, the rapid increase in foreclosures occurred primarily in connection with mortgages under the nonsubsidized programs, particularly the FHA 223(e) program. Our investigation focused on FHA mismanagement, state and local failure to regulate the real estate industry, and investigative and prosecutorial deficiencies within the Department of Justice. The involvement of mortgage bankers, real estate brokers, rehabilitators, and speculators was likewise reviewed, since it was apparent that many of these groups had profited through the entry of FHA insurance programs in the central cities.

The Detroit debacle put on the record by staff investigators—aided by the General Accounting Office—caused the subcommittee to devote its resources to that city, commencing with GAO testimony on December 2, followed by hearings in Detroit on December 3-4. This test case has proved to be an excellent laboratory process for the analysis of program failures. In December, GAO testified that HUD had acquired 5,297 properties as of September 31, 1971 and predicted that, based upon the 18,000 to 20,000 properties then in serious default, ultimate loss might reach as high as \$200 million. Despite efforts by HUD to stabilize the disaster, the inventory as of May 31 had climbed to 8,478, a 40 percent increase since the subcommittee spotlighted the Detroit scandal.

While details vary, the scheme uncovered in Detroit has been found in a number of cities. With the entry of FHA into the inner city in 1968, speculators flooded changing neighborhoods and, through a variety of tactics, pressed homeowners into selling cheaply, made cosmetic repairs, obtained inflated FHA appraisals, and sold to low-income families which lacked the means to make code repairs. Often the purchaser, unable to comply with local law or to make his property habitable, abandoned his home.

Indictments now on file charge that FHA appraisers were bribed and that brokers and speculators have connived with mortgage insurance applicants to obtain false credit ratings for mortgage eligibility. That mortgage

companies have not exerted their best efforts to prevent this abuse was made clear by Lawrence S. Katz, former FHA director in Milwaukee, in testimony before our subcommittee. In response to a question concerning the attitude of a lender, he stated: "His risk is almost nonexistent. He is not going to hold a mortgage for 30 years. He turns it over to the quasi-governmental agency, and that agency takes the mortgage and the risk. All of your mortgage bankers operate this way."

Virtually all but the poor have profited from the FHA programs—speculators, real estate agents, rehabilitation firms, mortgage companies, banks, and the major owner of these mortgages, the Federal National Mortgage Association.

While the subcommittee concentrated on the abuse of the standard FHA programs in Detroit, it is clear that equally serious problems exist throughout the nation, and that such problems are not confined to inner-city, nonsubsidized mortgages. A HUD internal audit report of the section 235 program made public by Secretary Romney identified other areas in which similar abuses had occurred. He frankly admitted that in Philadelphia, Washington, D.C., Camden, Newark, and Columbus, Ohio, "speculators sold properties to section 235 buyers relatively soon after acquisition without substantial repairs/improvements at prices considerably higher than their acquisition cost."

Poor construction of new section 235 homes and subsequent homeowner dissatisfaction has been brought to light in San Antonio, Spokane, Columbia, South Carolina, and other areas. Congressman Clarence Long of Maryland submitted to our subcommittee the depressing results of his own investigation of a new, 122-unit section 235 project in Essex, a suburb of Baltimore. There are indications that abandonment is increasing in suburban areas near Atlanta, Miami, and Dallas, where land is inexpensive and where 235 projects have been built without adequate access to public transportation and job opportunities.

These program difficulties are not cited with any intent of finding a scapegoat. There has been entirely too much buckpassing and finger pointing since the Detroit disclosures, and this impedes an attempt to learn from the errors of the past. It is not difficult for a congressional committee to absolve the Congress of fault and place the blame upon others. On the other hand, there is no obligation for the Congress to accept responsibility which belongs elsewhere. It might be said by some that Congress should have made an inquiry into the administration of these programs sooner. It is now apparent that responsible officials of the executive branch and private sector had knowledge of inner-city foreclosures and subsequent abandonments well over two years ago and failed to warn the Congress. Three committees of the House, each with its own jurisdictional interest, and a committee of the Senate are now utilizing their respective investigative powers. Our task will not be discharged until the role of both the public and private sectors is fully reviewed.

In view of the controversial subject matter involved, the complexity of the causes and the tendency to search for a scapegoat, the Detroit investigation was a difficult task. However the objectivity and nonpartisanship of my colleagues throughout the investigation is evidenced by the fact that the subcommittee's report to the full committee was adopted unanimously on June 7. The subsequent adoption by the full committee of the subcommittee report without dissent on June 14 is, I think, an indication of the report's objectivity.

The committee report recommended that, without regard to executive branch "ceilings" on personnel levels, HUD seek authorization to hire additional personnel required to handle its mortgage insurance operations.

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This should help to restore effectiveness in the processing of nonsubsidized insurance applications. Further moratoria on the processing of new FHA applications can be readily predicted if the committee's recommendations for additional staffing at HUD are not met with immediate action. The question of adequate personnel was first raised with Assistant Secretary Guldridge in our hearings on October 13-14, 1971, and continued on May 16 with Mr. Guldridge as a part of our continuing overall investigation of HUD, but sufficient additions to staff have not been forthcoming.

In Detroit, undue reliance was placed upon fee appraisers and inspectors, many of whom were poorly trained and, in some instances, were involved in potential conflict of interest situations. The department has acknowledged that a 66 percent increase in the annual volume of units in mortgage insurance applications between 1968 and 1971 could not be handled with a 9 percent increase in staff. The question for the future is what steps are to be taken, and when?

The HUD field office staff faces a heavy workload and pressures for mortgage loan approvals in daily contacts with local real estate brokers and salesmen, mortgage lenders, and builders. In the absence of fairly frequent surveillance of field office staff by HUD, the tendency for personnel to fall below optimum performance is perhaps inevitable.

The Secretary of HUD apparently recognized this need in his recent appointment of an inspector general, who will report directly to him and who will have charge of the Office of Audit and the Office of Investigation. The mode of operation and staffing for this office will be important in determining its effectiveness.

It must also be noted that the units under the inspector general generally have been designed to safeguard the fiscal integrity of HUD programs. That is important. It is also important, however, to safeguard the implementation of central office policy. Even the best guidelines are subject to various interpretations. A unit in the office of the secretary to safeguard the integrity of policies would also be desirable. A chain of policy observation can also provide the secretary with valuable feedback to evaluate program policies. Such information could serve as an early warning system to modify ineffective policies and to formulate new legislative recommendations where necessary.

The subject of counseling is very much in the forefront today. Given the situation we found in Detroit, there is evidence that a lack of counseling was a major contributor to the crisis in foreclosures. Beyond doubt, however, shelter of any form was so welcome that too many individuals were approved for homeownership who were unqualified for various reasons. Thus, the committee has recommended an increase in area office counseling and credit review screening of applicants for home mortgage insurance under all HUD homeownership programs, not merely for 235 homeownership assistance. To insure accountability, "in-house" capability is preferred, but if the private sector can perform that role more economically and efficiently, then I encourage the presentation of such a case, keeping in mind that responsibility must be accepted for those who fail to provide service for the fee received.

Of immediate concern to the subcommittee, however, is the proposition advanced by some that FHA is in disarray, conceptually and administratively. Conceptually, there does appear to be a serious question, both in government and out, of the appropriate role for the FHA insurance programs. Administratively, the department is experiencing the after effects of the constant reorganization which has taken place throughout the present administration. There are increasing indications that FHA operations are adversely affected by a split of the production and management functions in the central office and the decentralization of workload into

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the field offices. It is admitted that emphasis was placed on production in Detroit to a degree that ignored the management role, notwithstanding the clear warning given to HUD officials by Mr. Katz. In testimony before the subcommittee, Mr. Katz stated:

"But we were getting some memos out of the regional office in Chicago indicating that Detroit and some other cities in the country were doing a fine job in volume underwriting of ADC mothers for homeownership. I received a couple of them from the Chicago office and in phone calls we talked about the program. They said Detroit is doing a far greater job than we were. . . .

"I said: 'You are going to have problems.' It had to happen—we discussed at a national meeting a year ago that no matter how good the condition of the house is when it is bought by a welfare mother, if a repair program is not included, with money coming from the outside, it won't work.

"I indicated in 1968 that they (Detroit) would pay the price in time and that the result would be a catastrophe because these homes would need repairs. I shared this observation with our Chicago people, those who were chiding me because we were not achieving a large volume in Milwaukee in our ADC homeownership program."

So much for the responsibility for the Department of Housing and Urban Development. It seems reasonable to conclude that real estate brokers, speculators, and mortgage bankers in Detroit also knew the inevitable consequence, as Mr. Katz did, of HUD's administration of the 221d(2) program. Short-term private gain has been replaced by long-term suffering for the victims, and increased cost to the taxpayer. Not only must the capital in the Special Risk Fund be replaced, but sections of Detroit, virtually abandoned today, will have to be rejuvenated.

The private sector in Detroit was given an unnecessary body blow by a recent quote attributed to a spokesman of a prominent mortgage lending firm in Detroit. When queried about questionable practices in his organization, he said, "I thought they had stopped that kind of thing now that the heat is on."

At times during our Detroit hearings, as we examined the operations of FHA, the line between private and public interest seemed almost indistinguishable. It is not surprising, therefore, that once again, proposals are being offered to save FHA as a viable underwriting program by transferring it from HUD to the private sector.

On the other hand, some high officials are suggesting that the federal role should be minimized in providing direct housing assistance, and that greater concentration should instead be placed on insuring a suitable social environment. Builders have, in recent days, expressed an interest in building for those who are "upward bound," leaving unresolved the question, "Who shall trumpet for the poor?"

These are questions beyond the jurisdiction of this subcommittee; they are questions for the Congress and the executive branch to resolve. The current debate on Urban Growth Policy, and the requirement of Public Law 91-609 that the President prepare a biennial report to Congress on national growth problems, may well provide the catalyst for resolving these questions.

It is unrealistic to expect the Congress to consider the question of making FHA a quasi-private institution without scrutiny of related questions in the field of housing and urban development. It therefore remains the responsibility of the Subcommittee on Legal and Monetary Affairs to continue its evaluation of the operations of the Federal Housing Administration. Its strengths and weaknesses must be analyzed from the point of view of functions performed and cost involved. THE MORTGAGE BANKER Quarterly Economic Report, published in April, noted that:

"In 1961, the privately sponsored Commission on Money and Credit made a comprehensive report on means 'to stimulate the forces of enterprise and competition' and create an environment conducive to growth. In specific reference to mortgage finance, the report called for a continuance of the private market function of FHA. . . ."

Stanley H. Ruttenberg, a member of the Money and Credit Commission, commented as follows:

"I am also disturbed by the insistence upon the need for continuing FHA loan insurance programs . . . while at the same time making reference to the fact that the impediments and restrictions on the mortgage lending of private financial institutions must be eased. . . . I think this attitude is basically wrong. If the Federal government is going to have loan insurance and guaranteed programs, there are certain kinds of socially desirable policies which the private financial lending institutions should follow. References to the restrictions in effect implies, let the government insure or guarantee all the programs, take all the risk out of lending, but permit the private financial institutions to continue to benefit without undue interference. This, in my judgment, is indefensible."

The recent report by the President's Commission on Financial Structure and Regulation (the Hunt Commission) may well be the subject of attention by the subcommittee in the next Congress. Reorganization proposals will be of special significance, since all reorganizations are referred to the Committee on Government Operations, with further referral to the appropriate subcommittee.

As we continue our efforts to establish accountability for federal housing programs and to make appropriate recommendations relating to economy and efficiency, both to the executive and to the respective legislative committees, we shall be interested in the views of your Association. Your experience in dealing with HUD will be welcome, as will your thoughts concerning the future role of FHA. In the final analysis, the real test of effectiveness of a trade association is whether it can persuade the public, and especially government policy officials, that what is in the private interest of association members also serves the public interest.

PHYSICIAN MALDISTRIBUTION?

HON. DURWARD G. HALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, there has been much misinformation concerning the distribution of physicians with utter disregard for the product, and basic law of supply and demand. This law and the axiom of private enterprise governs services, as well as supply of products. The only thing a physician has to sell is his rare and critical category of specialized training. How he delivers it is based on demand, his manner, and his dedication to first quality care to his fellowman. It is most unconscionable that alleged maldistribution by the bleeding hearts and social planners—who know nothing of quality health delivery, or the requirements of long and rigorous training—should foist on the American people as a part of the conventional wisdom, an untrue statement, simply by repetition.

The Congress of County Medical Societies' magazine "Private Practice", volume 4, No. 9 for September 1972, has a delving and thought-provoking article on this question, properly researched and

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prepared under the direction of Dr. John A. Sparks, chairman, and I submit it for Members' edification because of its succinct and straight forward, organized subheadings and conclusions. I would only add at the outset, that although increased availability because of enhanced transportation is available, we also have broken the technological barrier of communications; so that actually higher quality care can be rendered—more quality under proper circumstances by better trained physicians in centers highly organized for this purpose.

As a physician who has practiced in some of the areas referred to, and a friend of all the people in the counties referred to, I can assure you this is true. The article follows:

The view that there is a maldistribution of physicians in the United States has been nurtured by repetition until it has become a part of the "conventional wisdom". Articles in widely diverse publications agree that more physicians are needed to work in "rural areas" and in the "poverty-stricken wastes of large cities" where "equitable distribution" of medical care has not occurred. Even such a prestigious academic journal as the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, has reported that there are shortages of medical care providers in the low population density sectors of the country and the inner cities of metropolitan areas.

The purpose of this study is to carefully explore the allegation of a physician maldistribution and to draw conclusions about the validity of such a contention.

Those who have spoken of the "maldistribution" of physician services have most often referred to four kinds of alleged maldistribution: (1) a lack of an "adequate" number of physicians in rural areas of the United States, (2) a dearth of physicians in portions of the cities of urban America, (3) a disparity between the number of physicians in the states of one region as compared to the states of another region, and (4) a maldistribution of types of practice, i.e., more specialists than "family-type physicians". This study will consider, in turn, each of the four types of maldistribution.

PHYSICIAN SERVICES IN RURAL COUNTIES

The fifty states contain 3,084 counties; 132 of these counties have no active private medical doctors. The figure of 132 counties cannot be said to be high or low, however, until one looks more closely at these "doctorless" counties.

The 132 counties concerned are predominantly rural and sparsely populated. Alpine County, Calif., for example, has a population of only 484 people in the whole county. In the same category are Mineral and Hinsdale counties in Colorado, with populations of 500 and 202 people respectively; both, on the other hand cover about 1,000 square miles each, making them much larger than counties in the eastern United States. Fifty of the 132 counties without private physicians have county-wide populations of 2,000 persons or less. One hundred twenty-five have county-wide populations of 8,000 persons or less. Obviously, population density is quite low, with half of the counties having one or two persons per square mile.

Is the absence of physicians in counties where people are so sparsely settled evidence of a maldistribution of physicians? It is our conclusion, based on several months of research, that the absence of physicians in such low-population-density areas indicates that physicians are exactly where they ought to be to meet the needs of most people. Following is a review of the findings which support this conclusion.

Individuals who live in remote, sparsely settled locations have always had to expend

extra effort to obtain all kinds of goods and services. Supermarket operators, clothing store proprietors, movie theatre promoters, and, even municipal water companies have not generally chosen sparsely settled areas as permanent places from which to market their wares. It should not be surprising, then, that the provision of medical service should not be as immediately available to the remotely situated.

Some would argue that physicians "do not peddle a commodity"; therefore, the physician ought to respond to a "higher calling" and not provide services only where there is the attraction of consumer dollars. No matter how different physician services may appear to be from other services, there is one respect in which the service physicians provide is exactly like services provided by grocers, teachers and barbers—the services are in *limited supply*. Servicing areas where consumers are extremely small in numbers, or dispersed over large distances, is ultimately a waste of valuable physician resources.

There is yet another point to be made concerning sparsely settled counties. Presumably, in a free society, the choice of where one lives or continues to live is largely the result of weighing certain "location costs" against certain "location benefits". The urbanite incurs the costs of noise, impure air, crowded conditions, because he values highly the "benefits" of metropolitan living. The rural dweller incurs certain location costs as well; he does not have immediate access to certain durable goods and services, perhaps including those of a physician. In return, he reaps benefits which apparently are of greater importance to him in total than the detriments. For example, his existence is relatively undisturbed by the intrusions of other men, and he breathes pure air. If at any point he believes his "costs" outrun his "benefits", then as a free man he may move closer to civilization. A governmental body ordering the provision of goods and services to remote citizens simply provides a subsidy to rural dwellers at the expense of other taxpaying citizens. Such subsidization of rural living is proceeding in the form of the National Emergency Health Personnel Act, a program designed to send health workers, including doctors, to areas in "critical need".

It is our conclusion that in a large proportion of the 132 counties without active private doctors, the provision of services, by permanently located physicians is unwarranted and potentially wasteful. Physician services are being provided where there are enough people to use them.

PHYSICIAN SERVICES IN COUNTIES ADJACENT TO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

Stafford County, Va., has a population of 24,587 people and covers only 271 square miles. Its population per square mile is a rather high 90 persons. However, Stafford County is among the 132 counties in the United States without a single private medical doctor. Certainly a county with 24,000 people has a sufficient consumer base for the market-place to have allocated it at least one physician. Why the absence of medical practitioners?

It is instructive to look at the Stafford County situation more closely. Stafford's southern neighbor is a county which contains Fredericksburg, Va. The city of Fredericksburg possesses most of the 48 physicians in the county. Persons living in the several small towns of "physicianless" Stafford County are able to travel south, ten or fifteen miles, on a federal highway which runs through the center of their county, to obtain physician services in Fredericksburg. The increasing mobility of even the poorest Americans makes rural locations less remote than they once were. In rural areas "hospital facilities of 25 beds or more are within a 25-mile distance of all but two percent of the population, and only one-tenth of one percent have to travel more than 50 miles."

As far as Stafford County's residents are concerned, traveling south a few miles is not their *only* opportunity for medical care. The adjacent county to the north of Stafford is Prince William County. Prince William is part of a highly populated grouping of counties and cities which statisticians call a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA). An SMSA (there are about 300 in the United States) is broadly defined as "(1) a central city of 50,000 or more inhabitants; (2) the remainder of the county in which the central city is located; and (3) contiguous counties that are integrated economically and socially with the county containing the central city."

Prince William County, itself, has about 50 private physicians to serve the needs of Stafford County residents. But, even more importantly, it is part of the very densely-populated "Washington, D.C.—SMSA" which contains thousands of physicians within its thirty-five mile radius. Examples of counties without their own physicians adjoining metropolitan areas (in which there are large numbers of doctors) are many. Elbert County, Colo., for instance, has a population of about 3,900 people. The county itself has no physicians. Immediately north is the "Denver SMSA" which contains 2,738 physicians. Adjacent and south is the "Colorado Springs SMSA" from which 227 physicians offer services.

Of the 132 counties without private physicians, thirty-six are adjacent to Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Stated in another way, about 23 percent of the "doctorless" counties in the United States are "next door" to highly populous areas where physicians abound. When one couples that figure with the fact that only about two-tenths of one percent of the total U.S. population resides in the 132 "doctorless" counties, then the claim of the radical rural maldistribution of physicians becomes more and more untenable.

Two more developments make assertions of rural maldistribution of physicians even harder to prove. The first development is increasing physician mobility. Physicians are practicing in certain less populous counties for short periods of time and then returning to their main offices in more densely populated areas. Even though the extent of such movement is impossible to quantify it continues to go on.

The second development is the presence of approximately 13,000 osteopathic physicians in the United States who provide additional medical services. In 1967, for example, it was reported that eight rural counties in Missouri had no medical doctors. They did have doctors of osteopathy. Of the 132 counties without a private medical doctor 32 have one or more doctors of osteopathy.

The U.S. counties without physicians are, for the most part, very sparsely populated. In such cases physician services are no more difficult to find than other goods and services. Many "doctorless" counties, on the other hand, are close to densely populated areas where physician care is available within a reasonable distance. A gross maldistribution of physicians does not exist. Instead a rational utilization of doctors' services has evolved out of the interplay of market demand and individual location choice.

PHYSICIAN SERVICES IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

The trend toward metropolitan living continues apace. Nearly three-fourths (73.4 percent) of the resident population lives in SMSAs. As can be expected, the location decisions of physicians have become concomitantly more and more urban. Consequently, today 85.7 percent of the total private medical physicians in the United States and possessions are located in SMSAs.

It is widely recognized that the number of doctors in the metropolitan areas has increased during a time when a greater number of people have located there. Even those who claim a metropolitan maldistribution

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realize that it is a good thing that more and more physicians have moved into urban areas since World War II. However, the charge is that physicians have been moving into the metropolitan suburbs and high-income areas and not into the poverty neighborhoods of the core city. Thus the purported maldistribution of physicians in urban America has to do, at the very most, with certain limited portions of America's central cities, not with metropolitan areas as a whole.

Are there a decreasing number of physicians in the neighborhoods of the core-cities? One study of Boston primary-care physicians (general practitioners, pediatricians, and internists) concluded that general practitioners were slightly more plentiful in lower socio-economic areas. There was no correlation between socio-economic information and the distribution of the offices of internists and pediatricians. Furthermore, there was no relationship between the distribution of physicians and the distribution of non-whites in the city.

On the other hand, a metropolitan Chicago study appears to indicate a difference between the ratio of physicians to residents in "poverty" areas as opposed to "non-poverty" areas. In poverty areas the ratio between physicians and residents was equivalent to only 62 physicians for every 100,000 residents. In non-poverty areas by comparison, the physician/resident ratio was higher—126/100,000.

Most probably such figures do indicate some movement of physicians out of certain portions of the central city where conditions have forced them out. If the free exchange of fees for services is hindered by violence and high risk of loss, continued provision of such services may be rendered nearly impossible. Not only providers of medical care, but purveyors of other goods and services as well have left some portions of the central cities when faced with these problems. Such an exodus is the fault not of a market maldistribution, but of the destruction of conditions which allow free interchange of important services of goods.

Focusing merely on the availability of office-based physicians tends to overlook an important medical use-pattern among poor families: the poor are more likely to seek medical care at a hospital or clinic than to seek treatment by an office-based physician. Income level is the obvious explanation, but probably not the most important one, for such behavior. One study has shown that Negroes at any income level are less likely to have a continuing relationship with a physician than whites of the same income group. Thus, in some core cities a few office-based physicians may appear to be responsible for the care of thousands of people, yet there may be at hand hospitals and clinics, staffed by hundreds of physicians, which offer medical care that will more likely be used by residents than the services of individual office-based physicians. Professor Edward Banfield writes: "On the whole . . . city hospitals and clinics today provide health care far superior to that enjoyed by previous city (not to mention non-city) dwellers. The poor in the cities receive as many visits from physicians as do the well-off (4.82 visits per person per year in families with incomes under \$2,000; 4.92 in families with incomes above \$7,000). . . .

Nevertheless, there are observers who see the medical problems of the poor, but continue to wrongly conclude that more physicians located proximately to the core poverty areas would have a substantial effect upon these problems. The fact is the *failure of the poor to utilize existing medical care* is a far more important barrier to their good health than the lack of available physicians. Rosenstock points out that persons with lower incomes are "less likely to accept or seek preventive or diagnostic health services than those with higher incomes . . ." He goes on to add that income levels do not explain the response because those at lower

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income levels "are also more prone to avoid presumably free services and refrain to a greater extent from personal health practices which can be undertaken at nominal costs." Banfield, explaining this phenomenon, points out that many core-city dwellers are radically *present-oriented* people, unwilling to sacrifice the present for the future; resources and time invested in such things as preventive health care do not appeal to their present-orientedness because such investments do not generally yield *present* benefits, but only future ones. Only when long neglected medical problems become so severe as to intrude themselves painfully into the present, will relief be sought. Such health attitudes cannot be changed by the mere existence of more physicians. In fact, the provision of more physicians would be a squandering of health manpower.

THE REGIONAL MALDISTRIBUTION CLAIM

Proponents of the maldistribution thesis are fond of pointing out that certain regions of the country have "high" physician-population ratios while other regions have much lower ratios. Though differentials can be documented, no strong conclusion emerges from such figures.

The only thing that is clearly indicated is that a wide disparity in health attitudes exists among people of different regions, and different health attitudes create different demands for physician services. As we have already seen, some persons tend to use physicians in emergency situations, but eschew preventive or diagnostic services. If the population of a region contains a large number of persons who entertain such attitudes, effective demand for physician services will be lower than in regions where more persons feel the need to make regular preventive visits to a physician in order to maintain "good health".

Different demand patterns may be the result of attitudes such as the views of life and death held by large numbers of an area's residents. If a number of persons in a region view death stoically, without fear, fewer physician visits may be demanded than if the persons in the region value life very highly and are eager to preserve it over all else. The above is suggestive of the sociological and psychological reasons for differences in demand. It is not the purpose of this study to exhaust the causes of differing demand patterns, but merely to suggest their presence. Noted health care authorities Herman and Anne Somers, in a report for the prestigious Brookings Institute, observed that "Clearly, it is inaccurate to think of the whole American population avidly awaiting access to better and more comprehensive medical care".

A public policy which aims at establishing equal physician population ratios for all regions of the U.S. is enslaved to an illusory goal. Even Dr. Rashi Fein, a leading advocate of federal health insurance programs, admits that "Physician-population ratios are unequal in different areas of the United States, but so are a thousand other ratios that might be calculated. Yet little energy has been expended advocating public policies to alter the geographic 'maldistribution' of automobiles, movie theatres or refrigerators."

Voluntary consumer demand registered on the market will result in the provision of a level of medical care which automatically takes into account differences in attitudes, customs, habits, and existing levels of health. Fortunately, so-called regional differences in physician service availability have usually been thrown into the debate as a make-weight. Everything taken together, the important thing may really be that contacts between physicians and patients vary little from region to region. People get the services they demand no matter what their regional location.

MALDISTRIBUTION AND SPECIALIZATION

A White Paper issued by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in May,

1971, pointed to a deficiency of "primary care physicians" and an overabundance of some specialists. The basis for such an assertion was information obtained by HEW from the American Medical Association Placement Service, indicating that there were many unfilled openings for "primary care physicians"; while there were not nearly enough openings for those seeking specialty positions. The study implicitly viewed the maldistribution question as if it were the inevitable outcome of the marketplace. It contained virtually no analysis of *how* the state of affairs described came into existence.

What is the history of the trend toward greater medical specialization? Some of the movement toward specialization has been the result of a natural division of labor which occurs in a free society when participants recognize the limitations of self-sufficiency. Specialization usually means that the one who specializes becomes more skilled and productive at doing what he is doing and thereby receives higher remuneration. Medicine, like other occupations, has had its share of specialization attributable to this kind of voluntary decision. Increasing specialization of this variety has meant better medical services for consumers and greater productivity on the part of physicians.

Unfortunately, not all medical specialization has been so benign. It is important to note that medical schools, until some scattered recent innovations, have been organized according to the Flexner Report which "emphasizes research output." After World War II, the federal government greatly increased expenditures for biomedical research. The major agency through which funds were channeled was the National Institutes of Health of the U.S. Public Health Service. These vast federal expenditures "exercised a far-reaching though mixed influence upon the *emphasis and priorities in medical schools*." (emphasis added).

What was the influence of such federal monies? One effect was to encourage a precipitous increase in research and specialization. Departments of medical schools must seek funds for themselves. Currently, student fees account for only about four percent of the medical schools' income. About half of the income is derived from research grants from government agencies and private foundations. Since individual departments, with their various research grants, bring in such large portions of the typical medical school's income, they have become infamously autonomous. Sheps and Seipp say that medical schools resemble "loose federations of independent principalities." The resulting powerlessness of medical school administrators is close to a professional joke.

Departmental autonomy and even arrogance might be tolerable products of such a system if that were all, but, the wider ranging effect of the substantial research emphasis, fed heavily by federal funds, is to attract many persons into research and away from practice altogether. If one were to point out the "overriding interest of medical faculties" it "would be in recruiting and developing personnel whose major interests and skills were in biomedical research."

A sound program for graduating practicing physicians has naturally slipped into the background in the opinion of many observers. One says: "A basic necessity is that administrators and faculty of medical schools return to the concept that the prime mission of the school is the education of medical students so they can practice medicine."

It is impossible to say how many more physicians of the primary-care variety would have been produced by a system which did not rely on federal research grants. However, one commentator says, "if there had been less research money available, medical schools would have been more dependent upon tuition fees, and hence, would have had stronger incentives to produce physicians." If more practicing physicians had been gradu-

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ated, there would have been additional primary care doctors, as well as specialists.

Is there a maldistribution of physicians? A maldistribution of types of practice can be supported by evidence. Only in this limited way do we conclude a maldistribution exists. As can be expected, governmental subsidies are the primary cause of the misdirection of resources which has occurred.

Is there a maldistribution of physicians in rural areas, urban areas, or regions? Even in the face of programs (Medicare, Medicaid) which have at times temporarily upset the delicate balance of the medical marketplace, we must conclude that it has allocated physicians to those areas where people demand services. Wilhelm Ropke in *Economics of the Free Society* sums it up: "We must conclude that the price system, in spite of all its imperfections . . . remains the most natural method of solving the problem of economic equilibrium."

IN MEMORIAM TO THE HONORABLE JOSEPH W. WARNER, PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER—DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN AND EXEMPLARY AMERICAN

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, one of our Nation's finest public safety officers, close personal friend, and leading citizen of my hometown of Wayne, N.J., the Honorable Joseph W. Warner, was called to his eternal rest on Saturday, September 30, 1972. I respectfully request that you and my colleagues here in the Congress join with me in extending our deepest sympathy to his wife, the former Gladys Ludwig; two daughters, Miss Nancy Eileen, at home and Miss Nora Elizabeth of Miami, Fla.; a son, Joseph W. Jr., of Parsippany-Troy Hills, N.J.; and three sisters, Mrs. Emmet "Ruth" Fitzgerald of Corning, N.Y., Miss Eileen Warner, of Brooklyn, N.Y., and Mrs. Joseph "Isabel" Farrell, of Hawthorne, N.J.

As a resident of my hometown of Wayne for the past 24 years, my good friend Commissioner Warner and his family have endeared themselves to us as good neighbors and all of us share great pride in his accomplishments and lifetime of dedicated public service in always caring and seeking new ways through the science of firematics to achieve optimum public safety for all of our people. His tenure as Wayne Township fire commissioner is gratefully acknowledged and applauded by all of us in the community.

Commissioner Warner was born in Painted Post, N.Y., and was a graduate of Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, N.Y., where he studied metallurgical engineering. He was employed by the Curtiss-Wright Corp., Caldwell, N.J., as an executive in charge of quality control. He was vice president of the Supervisors Council of the Curtiss-Wright Corp. and a past member of the Board of Governors of the Packanack Lake Country Club.

Mr. Speaker, may the compassionate and benevolent spirit of my good friend Joe Warner who is held in the highest esteem by all of us who had the good

fortune to know him be forever lastingly etched in this historic journal of Congress. He was never too busy to help his fellowman in need and was constantly in the vanguard of the firefighters of America in deep concern for improving fire regulations, fire prevention methods, and other fire safety measures to achieve the highest standards of excellence in our Nation's fire protection efforts. He was chief of the Packanack Lake Fire Co. No. 5 from 1961-63; president of the Wayne Township Fire Officers Association from 1964-65; fire commissioner of our community, and had been on the Executive Board of the New Jersey Volunteer Firemen's Association since 1960.

In addition to the privilege and honor of being considered amongst his many, many friends, Joe Warner's outstanding public service, personal commitment, and sacrifice as a dedicated member of our Volunteer Public Safety Corps have been an inspiration to me here in the Congress in developing legislation to expand and intensify our national commitment to provide the essential tools and funding to enable our firematics public safety officers to more effectively carry out their duties and responsibilities in seeking optimum public safety and protection for our people.

Mr. Speaker, I know you and my colleagues here in the Congress will want to join with me in silent prayer to his memory. I share the sorrow in the heart of his family and trust that they will soon find abiding comfort in the faith that God has given them and in the knowledge that our esteemed Fire Commissioner Joseph W. Warner is now under His eternal care. May he rest in peace.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE CLUB IN DALLAS ENCOURAGES GOOD BOOKS

HON. JAMES M. COLLINS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. COLLINS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, where is America headed in its tradition of learning through reading? Does it shake you up, like it does me, to hear that the average home has its TV set on 7 hours a day?

Last week the Wellesley College Club of Dallas held its annual book and authors luncheon. The large Sheraton Hotel Ballroom was sold out 3 weeks in advance. I was proud to see our city's keen interest in books and especially in the people who write them.

This year, the Wellesley Book luncheon honored four authors. From Oklahoma, we heard a college professor, Odie Faulk, discuss his book on Tombstone. He writes of a colorful town that helped build the West. At one time it was the largest city between San Antonio and San Francisco. Tombstone was a great mining town and active trading center. Most of the people were solid hard-working citizens. But as Faulk pointed out in discussing cemeteries, Tombstone had a cemetery for the stable city fathers and also had a cemetery for the outlaws. And the commentary on American peo-

ple is that the tourists go to see the cemetery of the bad guys.

Read your newspaper's front page. There is not mention of the Boy Scouts, but there are detailed stories on a southside rape, eight people breaking out of jail, and three deaths in a head-on automobile crash.

A very colorful writer from New York, Stephen Birmingham, wrote the Late John Marquand. He could have talked on for an hour, as he knows Boston and the people. His reference to New England was exciting to me, as I cherish the 2 years I lived and studied in Boston. It is interesting to hear reference to Boston's feudal levels of society. A Texan who gets much generous advice from our New England friends could appreciate these observations.

Then we had a team of authors to climax this session. Anita Loos and Helen Hayes wrote "Twice Over Lightly." It is refreshing to find someone writing a book on New York from a positive perspective as a wonderful mecca. Most people say New York is a mixed-up metropolis, yet Loos and Hayes love it. They bring out the exciting and delightful aspects of New York. Anita Loos said it is her home town and she loves it. New York has the greatest talents in the world. The tops in every field come to New York.

Helen Hayes is as stimulating off the stage as she was the queen of it. She carries this exuberance into her spontaneous answers. As we discussed the problems and challenges of the younger generation, Helen Hayes sees our present young generation as our greatest. She sees the vigor, the imagination, and the zest of our youth.

Wellesley College Club of Dallas does Dallas a favor each year in reminding us of the value of good books and letting us meet the interesting people that write them.

CHARLES R. JONAS

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, it is fitting that the House pause at this time to honor one of its most distinguished Members, the Honorable CHARLES RAPER JONAS of North Carolina, who has chosen to retire at the end of this Congress.

CHARLIE JONAS has served the people of his State and Nation devotedly for many years.

The State of North Carolina can be justly proud of his achievements. His life and actions as a legislator give a true representation of his firm belief in the American way of life.

It is an honor and a pleasure to participate in these ceremonies honoring our friend and colleague CHARLIE JONAS as he comes to the end of a distinguished legislative career.

Mrs. Rarick and I join with the people of the Sixth District of Louisiana in wishing him the best of health and happiness during his retirement years.

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LEGISLATIVE RECORD IN 92D
CONGRESS

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, during the last days of the 92d Congress, I believe it is important for me to state, for the record, the legislation which I have co-sponsored during the past two sessions.

In examining the full range of bills which I have sponsored, it is clear that my major efforts have been in the areas under the jurisdiction of my committee, the House Ways and Means Committee. These issues have involved the questions of tax reform, social security, health, and

11. *Leucosia* (Leucosia) *leucostoma* (Fabricius) *leucostoma* (Fabricius)

trade. It is my expectation that during the 93d Congress, the Ways and Means Committee will devote months to the questions of tax reform and to improvement in health security. It is my hope that many of the proposals which I have made during the 92d Congress will be enacted into the law of the land during the next Congress.

The list of bills which I have supported through sponsorship indicated deep interest in environmental problems—an area of deep concern to my constituents who live on the shore of Lake Erie in the industrial center of the Nation.

Finally, one other trend stands out: The war in Indochina must end. I have made every legislative effort and taken every legislative opportunity to work for the end of this tragic war. The record of legislation which follows shows some por-

VOTING PERCENTAGE PRESENCE

	1st sess.	2d sess. (to Aug. 14)
Yea/nay votes.....	96.2	96.4
Quorum calls.....	94.0	92.4
Recorded tellers.....	98.1	98.3
Grand total.....	95.9	95.6

VIETNAM AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

House number	Date	Short title	House hearings	House passage	Senate hearings	Senate passage	Conference	Law	Notes
H.R. 1739	Jan. 22, 1971	To amend foreign aid act to prohibit U.S. involvement in Cambodia.	X	X	X	X	X	Public Law 92-226	Provides dollar and personnel limitation on aid to or activities by U.S. in Cambodia.
H.R. 4103	Feb. 10, 1971	To amend foreign aid act to require end of U.S. involvement in Vietnam by Dec. 31, 1971 dependent on release of POW's.							Filed discharge petition in spring of 1971 to bring this bill to floor of House for a vote. Insufficient signatures to permit a direct vote.
H.R. 4126	do	To amend foreign aid act to prohibit U.S. involvement in Laos.							Some statutory limits on involvement have been enacted.
H.R. 14056	Mar. 23, 1972	To provide for end of U.S. involvement in Indochina within 30 days, dependent on release of POW's.	X						Amendment to Foreign Aid Act providing for U.S. withdrawal from Indochina by Oct. 1, 1972 deleted on floor of House. Similar provision passed by Senate in recent years deleted by the House.
H.R. 4453	Feb. 17, 1971	To provide for a voluntary military (termination of draft).	X		X				Despite the passage of a 2 year-extension of the draft, the increased pay and benefits concepts included in H.R. 4453 will permit an effective end of draft by end of 1972.
H.R. 4993	Feb. 25, 1971	To provide that members of armed services be assigned to duty stations near their homes after serving in combat zones.							Military regulations are now attempting to deal with a portion of this problem.
H.R. 8068	May 4, 1971								
H.R. 9900	July 19, 1971	To exclude income of POW's from Federal taxation.	X	X	X	X		Public Law 92-279	
H.R. 12601	Jan. 25, 1972	Peace Act							To provide for coordination among Federal agencies working for world peace, training of diplomats.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND TRADE

H. Res. 668 Oct. 27, 1971 Support of State of Israel							Cosponsored with Congressman Emanuel Celler. Resolution requested President to support Israel during fall of 1971 Soviet buildup of forces hostile to State of Israel and to take action on State of Israel's long pending request for F-4 Phantom jets.
H. Res. 567	July 28, 1971	Resolution for Voice of America broadcasts in Yiddish.					Recent correspondence with Director of VOA indicated increase in such broadcasts.
H.R. 15808	June 29, 1972	Freedom of Emigration (amendment to Export Control Act).					House accepted a version of this amendment offered by Representative Vanik to Foreign Aid Act, Sept. 21, 1972.
H. Con. Res. 671	Aug. 2, 1972	Resolution to require repayment of \$45,000,000,000 in debts owed United States by other nations.					Vanik has raised debt settlement issue in Ways and Means Committee during debt ceiling hearings. Important during this period of adverse balance of payments.
H.J. Res. 776	July 12, 1971	Limit military assistance to Pakistan.	X	X	X	X	Public Law 92-226 Resolution to terminate U.S. assistance to Pakistan during period of repression in East Pakistan.
H. Res. 821	Feb. 17, 1972	Resolution in support of U.S. recognition of Government of Bangladesh.		X	X		Recognition extended Apr. 4, 1972.
H. Res. 1035	June 29, 1972	Resolution to expand nuclear test ban treaty to include ban on underground tests.		X			
H.J. Res. 1250	June 30, 1972	Resolution in support of approval, without amendment, on strategic arms limitation agreement, signed in Moscow, May 26, 1972.	X	X	X	X	Agreement signed, Sept. 30, 1972, but with reservation.
H.R. 10448 I.R. 1641	Aug. 5, 1971 Aug. 17, 1972	East-West trade and trade with Rumania.					Bills to promote economic wellbeing of United States and lessening of East-West tensions through trade expansion. Concepts embodied in President's trade talks

House number	Date	Short title	House hearings	House passage	Senate hearings	Senate passage	Conference	Law	Notes
H.R. 17000	Oct. 4, 1972	And East-West trade with Freedom of Emigration.							Equivalent of Jackson amendment offered in House by Representative Vanik, member of Ways and Means Committee; amendment would prohibit most favored nation trading status with nations with repressive emigration policies. 119 House Members co-sponsored this bill.
H.R. 7038	Mar. 31, 1971	Immigration relief for Soviet Jews.							To provide extra entry permits for refugee Soviet Jews.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AND INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS IN A FREE SOCIETY

H.J. Res. 962	Nov. 11, 1971	Lowering the age requirement for election to Congress by 3 years.							
H.R. Res. 1125	Mar. 21, 1972	National primary election, abolishment of electoral college, thus providing direct election of the President.							
H.R. 4237	Feb. 10, 1971	Prohibit establishment of emergency detention camps and arbitrary assignment to such camps.	X	X		X	X		Public Law 92-128... Sponsored with Representative Matsunaga of Hawaii, bill repealed a law which would permit the type of injustice that occurred during World War II to Americans of Japanese descent.
H.R. 4272	do	Newsman's Privilege Act.	X						To preserve freedom of press by protecting newspaper sources in normal cases.
H. Res. 458	June 2, 1971	Transfer authority of Committee on Internal Security to House Judiciary Committee.							Legislation to vest internal security affairs and investigations in House Judiciary Committee—a committee of demonstrated responsibility.
H.R. 12154	Dec. 9, 1971	Bill to provide increased rights for the mentally and physically handicapped in Federal programs and in employment.		X	X	X			This legislation has received wide support in House and Senate. The Senate has added the substance of these bills as an amendment to another bill. Final passage likely.
H.R. 14033	Mar. 22, 1972								

CONGRESSMAN ROY REPORTS
QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

HON. WILLIAM R. ROY

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, more than 7,000 citizens of the Second Congressional District of Kansas responded to the questionnaire which I mailed out to my constituents in August. I want to report the results of this questionnaire to my colleagues in the House of Representatives.

The importance of the district poll is quite clear. In addition to countless letters, communications, personal conversations, this questionnaire provides me with a greater understanding of constituents' opinion on the important issues facing our Nation today. Along with gaining a better understanding of my constituency, I have an opportunity to share with them some of my own major areas of concern.

TAX REFORM

The overwhelming sentiment—approximately 95 percent—favors changes in the Federal Income Tax system to provide more fairness and equity. I have introduced legislation to review and reform our tax structure.

There is a wide diversity of opinion on whether certain tax deductions, exemptions or credits should be retained. I think that it is imperative that the 93d Congress review the entire tax structure as a matter of top priority.

The vast majority of my constituents do not favor enactment of a Federal "value-added" tax, which would actually be a national sales tax. I am opposed to this regressive form of taxation which would increase the cost of living for all of us.

NATIONAL PRIORITIES

The responses to this section indicated that a majority of my constituents want less Federal spending for the military, foreign aid, space programs and welfare; and more spending for health and pollution control. A near majority favors increased Federal funding of education. My voting record coincides with this expressed desire to reorder our national priorities.

HEALTH CARE

An overwhelming number support improvement of our health care system, with nearly one-half of those responding favoring some form of national health insurance. This is the area of my specialization in Congress. My Health Maintenance Organization Act is designed to improve the present health care delivery system and contain the costs of health care.

In a special section of the questionnaire, I asked my constituents to evaluate and rate my performance as your Congressman. I deeply appreciate the rating which appears in the questionnaire results.

One thing is clear in reading the responses to the questionnaire—the wide diversity of opinion. Everyone does not agree on every issue and it is unreasonable to expect otherwise. In a free society, there will be, and must be, diversity of opinion. But we can define general areas of agreement where we can cooperate in attempting to solve the problems we all face.

The following table summarizes the questionnaire results in percentage form:

QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS
RATE YOUR CONGRESSMAN

Taking into account the various aspects of my performance as your Congressman, including authorship and introduction of legislation; voting record; handling of your

problems and inquiries; how promptly and adequately I have answered your letters; and my efforts to keep you informed of my actions.

How do you rate the job I have been doing as your Congressman?

[Results in percentage]

Excellent	57.5
Good	29.6
Fair	9.6
Poor	3.3

TAX REFORM

How do you view the Federal Income Tax system?

[Results in percentage]

Fair and equitable; should not be changed	5.0
Generally fair, but needs some changes	47.2
Unfair; many changes need to be made	47.8

Legitimate deductions of "loopholes"? The following provisions allow individuals or corporations to reduce the amount of tax they pay. Which would you eliminate or reduce?

[Results in percentage]

Oil depletion allowance	66.5
Accelerated depreciation on plants and equipment	42.4
\$100 dividend exemption	20.5
Capital gains taxed at a reduced rate	43.5
Deduction of research and development expenses	18.9
Deduction of intangible drilling and development costs	43.4
Favorable treatment of capital gains at death	28.2
Investment credit for industry	17.8
Deduction for charitable contributions	18.2
Deduction for medical expenses	12.8
Lower tax rate on first \$25,000 of corporation's profits	32.9
Exemption for interest from state and municipal bonds	43.1
Deduction of mortgage and loan interest	10.5
Do you favor enactment of a federal "value-added" tax (national sales tax)?	
Yes	13.6
No	70.7
Undecided	15.7

NATIONAL PRIORITIES

President Nixon has proposed Federal expenditures totaling \$246 billion for the 1973 fiscal year which began July 1. Do you think Congress should allocate more, less, or the same amounts as the Administration has requested?

[In percent]

	More	Less	Same
Military	6.7	62.4	30.9
Social security	34.6	15.9	49.5
Health	52.6	11.7	35.7
Veterans	29.5	15.0	55.5
Education and manpower	44.3	22.3	33.4
Transportation	23.9	26.4	49.7
Welfare	14.4	58.6	27.0
Agriculture and rural development	37.1	19.2	43.7
Housing and community development	32.6	30.6	36.8
Foreign aid	3.0	76.7	20.3
Space	11.7	55.1	33.2
Pollution control	66.0	9.1	24.9

HEALTH CARE

Which one of the following best describes your wishes regarding the financing of health care?

[Results In Percentage]

Present system is adequate and should not be changed	16.5
Tax credits to purchase private health insurance	25.6
Mandatory health insurance financed by employer-employee contributions to private insurance companies, supplemented by federal funds for those unable to pay	16.4
Compulsory National Health Insurance for everyone financed by employer-employee taxes under the Social Security system, supplemented by federal funds for those unable to pay	31.1
Expansion of Medicare and Medicaid	18.8
Federal program to help pay catastrophic illness costs only	20.6

THOMSON CONGRESSIONAL REPORT

HON. VERNON W. THOMSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, as is my regular custom, I am sending my constituents a summary of the congressional action at the conclusion of the 92d Congress. A copy of that report follows:

DEAR FRIEND: The 92d Congress, just adjourned, passed several far-reaching new laws benefiting the nation and the Third District. Two of the most important, the Water Pollution Control Act and revenue sharing, are described in this report. The Rural Development Act is another major breakthrough.

ON THE COVER

Listening at home, working in Washington. My duties on the House Foreign Affairs Committee involved me in examining the SALT arms limitation agreements. I attended the historic ceremony when they were signed by President Nixon, opening a new era in negotiations for peace. In the District I visited in every county during the last two months, presenting awards for the "Hire the Vet" promotion poster contest.

LOWER ST. CROIX BILL ON THE MOVE

The Office of Management and Budget has endorsed my compromise plan to include the lower St. Croix River in the Wild Scenic

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Rivers System. The Senate has approved the compromise, too. Under the plan, the Federal Gov't. will protect the upper 27 miles above Stillwater while the States of Wisc. and Minn. will protect the 25 miles between Stillwater and Prescott. Early House approval is expected.

GUN CONTROL

Legislation is dead for this session of Congress. When the House discovered that guns with barrels as long as 6 1/2" would be banned under the Senate-passed Bayh Bill, it turned down the bill which has been misrepresented as a means to eliminate the dangerous, cheap, snubnosed "Saturday Night Specials." A better approach is my bill to impose a mandatory minimum sentence for criminals convicted of crimes involving firearms.

ATTENDANCE

Being present and voting for your interests on the floor of the House is my job. My record for the 92d Congress:

	Years	Quorum calls	corded tellers	Re- nays	Grand totals
Number of calls or votes	425	271	190	886	
Present responses (yea, nay, present, present-paired for or against)	413	266	187	866	
Absences (absent, not voting, not voting-paired for or against)	12	5	3	20	
Voting percentage (presence)	97.2	98.2	98.4	97.7	

PESTICIDE INDEMNIFICATION

It sometimes takes that extra bit of effort to keep our giant government sensitive to people's needs. All the jobs at the Liberty Pole Cheese Factory and the livelihoods of dairy farmers for miles around were jeopardized when 217 vats of cheese at the factory were found to have traces of pesticide. The farmer who supplied the pesticide-affected milk was indemnified under Federal law, but the cheesemaker suffered a \$131,000 loss. I introduced a bill which became law to include cheesemakers under the indemnification program. And I helped the cheese factory convince the bureaucracy that the cheesemaker should qualify for reimbursement. Justice triumphed: The cheese factory won its indemnification payment.

KIDNAP VICTIMS

Another case when the Federal Government is part of the problem, not the solution, is the Alm kidnapping case.

This Eau Claire couple paid \$50,000 for the safe release of their son. More than \$20,000 of the money in small bills (marked for identification) was used by the kidnapper to pay a government agency contends it cannot return the money; and the family is stuck with a bill of \$20,299.22 with interest charges mounting every day. I have introduced legislation to force return of the money. Government should show more compassion for the victim of a crime than for the criminal.

RECORD REA FUNDING

For the 2nd consecutive year the Rural Electrification Administration received a record appropriation—\$595 million. I testified for the larger appropriation.

Federal Revenue Sharing will soon be law. I sponsored the original bill and argued for changes in the committee bill which increased the share of 3rd District communities by 64%. This Federal money, with few "strings" attached, can be used by local units for priority projects and to reduce property taxes. Revenue sharing is the first major reform suggested by the Administration to be approved by Congress.

RURAL RENTAL HOUSING

One problem with small town public housing projects is that the Farmers Home Ad-

ministration required renters to pay at least \$85/mo. rent. HUD programs allow urban renters to pay as little as \$37/mo. I protested the inequity and FHA has announced that the HUD program will now be available to smaller communities. This should improve the amount of low-cost housing available to elderly people and poor families in small towns.

Wise Home Buying is the title of a new fact-filled government booklet. Families looking for their 1st house will find this particularly useful. I can make limited numbers of the booklet available free to my constituents. For a copy, write me: Cong. Vernon W. Thomson, 2305 Rayburn HOB, Washington, DC 20515.

Small businessmen fear the complex & expensive OSHA health & safety regulations. But 60% of industrial accidents occur in small shops. To allow small businessmen to bring their work places into compliance without unjustified penalty, I introduced a bill to substitute the mandatory fine clause with a program of pre-fine, on-site consultations with OSHA inspectors for small businesses.

VET'S NEWS

GI Bill benefits have just been raised from \$175 to \$220 in a law including my proposal to give vets going to school a 2 mo. advance payment to meet early school costs.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT

The most expensive and most stringent water pollution control act has passed Congress. The bill completely revamps our enforcement process and provides \$18 billion for local anti-pollution construction. The bill incorporates my proposal to establish an Environmental Financing Authority to buy local pollution bond issues and hold down the local property taxes used to finance them.

FISH LAB GROUNDBREAKING

On October 14, I took shovel in hand to break ground for the new, modern and flood-protected Fish Control Laboratory in La Crosse. The lab is completing its study of the fish toxicant used to control the deadly sea lamprey in the Great Lakes. Students at UW-La Crosse will take advantage of the facility with an adjacent River Studies Center. The groundbreaking caps a continuing personal effort to move the Fish Lab forward. Three times my intervention secured a budget "add-on" for the Lab. Now, continued funding is virtually assured.

Construction on the Kickapoo Dam and reservoir is proceeding on schedule. I visited the dam site during my August "listening tour" and was briefed on progress by the head engineer.

THE NIXON ECONOMY

HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, up and down my district and across this country there is one issue which affects every person—the young, the elderly, the middle-class, the poor, black, white and Puerto Rican—and that is the economy.

We have seen prices and profits rise while wages are frozen. Corporations pay next to nothing in taxes. The big corporations pay next to nothing in taxes because of their "friend in the White House" while families and individuals have a huge chunk taken out of their paychecks.

The facts about the Nixon economy are clear.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The President promised:

We can control inflation without an increase in unemployment—Jan. 27, 1969.

To cool off inflation, he promoted a program which put 2 million out of jobs so that since late 1970 unemployment has never fallen below 5.5 percent of the work force. In August 1972, unemployment increased 102,000 to 5.6 percent. Despite this, the President fought legislation to provide 500,000 jobs on needed public works.

PRICES

We are on the road to recovery from the disease of runaway prices . . . We are not considering wage or price controls.—President Nixon, Oct. 17, 1969.

The cost of living has increased by 18 percent since President Nixon took office. The largest increase has been in the items which workers are most concerned with such as food and medical care.

It cost the average family of four \$450 a year more to buy groceries in 1972 than did it 1969. Wholesale prices rose at a faster rate during a year of the President's economic stabilization program than in the previous year without stabilization.

TAXES

The average worker puts in 2 days out of every 5 to pay his property, local, State and Federal taxes or over \$3,000 a year on an income of \$7,700. Now the administration is pushing for a federal sales—use—tax, in addition, which will again hit workers the hardest.

But for the rich and the corporations there are loopholes in the law which enable them to escape \$50 billion in taxes

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in a year. U.S. Steel paid no taxes last year on sales of nearly \$5 billion; ITT paid 2.8 percent taxes on \$7 billion. Corporations are given special tax breaks if they set up plants overseas. More than 100 people with incomes of \$200,000 to over \$1 million paid no taxes in 1970.

WAGES AND PROFITS

Although Labor Dept. figures show that the average factory worker's earnings of \$7,488 were over \$3,400 short of the amount needed for a moderate standard of living, the President imposed wage controls. This has spurred corporation profits to new record highs. Profits rose 15 percent in 1971 and are expected to increase by 20 percent this year. GE's profits were up 44 percent in 1971 while Westinghouse profits rose by 38 percent. But wages could not go higher than 5.5 percent.

COLUMBUS DAY 1972

HON. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, on this Columbus Day I rise to pay tribute not only to the great navigator, Christopher Columbus, but to the millions of Americans of Italian ancestry who have contributed so much to the growth and well-being of our Nation.

We are a Nation of immigrants. In the 480 years since Columbus first set foot on this continent, we have grown and prospered from the influx of many peoples. Each national group has left its stamp on our society, and none have

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done so with such zest as our fellow Americans whose ancestors were Italian.

Any nation would be proud to claim a Brumidi, Caruso, Cuneo, DiMaggio, Fermi, Giannini, LaGuardia, Lanza, Mazzei, Menotti, or a Toscanini as their own. We have been fortunate to have been the beneficiaries of not only their extraordinary talents, but of the talents of millions of other Americans of Italian descent who have worked so hard to build this country into what it is today.

This day, then, is a time in which we should express our thanks for what we have been given, and pray that the blessings which have been visited upon us in the past by such talented individuals continue in like profusion in the years ahead.

QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

HON. G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. WHITEHURST. Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago residents of Norfolk and Virginia Beach, Va., the new second district, received a series of questions from my office dealing with governmental issues of current interest. Thousands of replies to those questions have now been received and tabulated.

Since Congress is nearing recess or adjournment and Members will be traveling back to their districts to meet their constituents, I believe the results of my questionnaire may be of interest to my colleagues.

RESULTS OF CONGRESSMAN WHITEHURST'S QUESTIONNAIRE

[In percent]

	Yes	No	Not sure			
				More	Less	Same
Should we:						
1. Legislate no-fault insurance on the Federal level?	54	21	25			
2. Grant Federal and public employees the right to strike?	20	68	12			
3. Approve in the area of national health insurance:						
22 percent, a new health care program for the poor to replace Medicaid.						
31 percent, additional tax credits for private insurance premiums.						
51 percent, a program to help costs of catastrophic illness.						
35 percent, require employers to provide health insurance for employees.						
23 percent, complete nationalization of health insurance.						
13 percent, no new legislation.						
4. Institute a so-called value added tax (in effect a national sales tax) to replace the property tax as the basic source of public school funds?	37	40	23			
5. Exempt those working after 65 from paying social security taxes?	67	24	9			
	More	Less	Same			
6. Provide Federal spending in these areas:						
Child care centers.	33	24	43			
Crime control.	76	3	21			
Consumer protection.	59	12	29			
Defense.	36	27	37			
Drug abuse.	59	10	31			
Elementary and secondary schools.	45	16	39			
Colleges and universities.	34	21	45			
Environmental protection.	64	7	29			
Foreign aid.	2	76	22			
Housing.	23	36	41			
Job training.	42	18	40			
Mass transportation.	52	20	28			
Recreation facilities.				29	21	50
Space program.				17	45	38
	Yes	No	Not sure			
Do you favor:						
7. Limiting the presidency to 1, 6-year term?				30	61	9
8. A national primary election to select presidential candidates?				64	23	13
9. Busing to obtain racial balance in our schools?				10	86	4
10. Federal aid to private and parochial schools?				31	60	9
11. A Federal program for family planning and population control?				56	32	12
12. Strict Federal gun control legislation?				55	36	9
13. Changing the term of a Member of Congress from 2 to 4 years?				60	32	8
14. A mandatory retirement age for Congressmen, Senators, and Federal judges?				79	13	8
In general:						
15. Do you feel that existing laws discriminate unfairly against women?				21	68	11
16. How do you feel about the way price-wage controls are working? 24 percent, satisfied; 58 percent, dissatisfied; 18 percent, no opinion.						
17. Do you approve the President's efforts to end the war in Vietnam?				70	23	7
18. What do you feel should be the amnesty policy of the Government toward draft resisters?						
51 percent, no amnesty under any conditions.						
26 percent, amnesty subject to completion of non-military public service.						
5 percent, grant amnesty without conditions.						
18 percent, no amnesty considered until all American troops and POW's have returned from Indochina.						

WILMER D. MIZELL REPORTS

HON. WILMER MIZELL

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. MIZELL. Mr. Speaker, as the 92d Congress comes to a close it is appropriate for us to reflect on what has been done in the way of legislative accomplishment.

It has been my custom to prepare a report on these accomplishments for my constituents at the close of each session of Congress, and I have done so again for this session.

I am sending a copy of this report to every home in the Fifth Congressional District of North Carolina in accordance with my longstanding policy of keeping the people as fully informed as possible about the work of their Government.

For the benefit of my colleagues, and for their information and consideration, I am inserting the text of this report in the RECORD at this time:

A PERSONAL MESSAGE

DEAR FRIENDS: The 92d Congress is nearing adjournment following two years that have produced significant achievement in many fields of government endeavor and in response to the needs and the will of the people.

It has been my great honor and privilege to serve as your representative in the 92d Congress. This newsletter is a report on some of the efforts I have made on your behalf during this session of Congress, and contains an accounting of several issues of particular interest to the people of the fifth congressional district.

I have appreciated your support and your advice on these and other issues that have come before the Congress. I hope I have served your interests well and represented your views as accurately as possible.

Sincerely,

WILMER D. MIZELL.

BUSING

The House of Representatives passed on August 18 legislation forbidding the massive cross-busing of students to achieve racial balance in public schools, and permitting school districts already under court busing orders to re-open their desegregation cases and eliminate busing used solely for racial balance.

This legislation, which passed the House by a vote of 282-102 and was awaiting a vote in the Senate as this report was being prepared, is the most effective anti-busing legislation ever approved, and it represents a major advance toward the goal of restoring public school systems to their primary purpose—the education of our children—rather than continuing to serve as an instrument for social experiments.

When this legislation was reported out of the House Education and Labor Committee, it did not contain the provision allowing school systems already under court busing orders to re-open their cases to bring them in line with the new, more limited desegregation standards.

When the bill reached the floor for consideration by the full House, I told my colleagues there was absolutely no reason why the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County school system should have to bear the heavy financial and social burden of massive forced busing when this legislation prescribes much less drastic conditions for providing quality education to children in some other area of the country.

I have said on many occasions that when

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funds for higher teachers' salaries, school building improvements, and other basic educational needs cannot be sufficiently provided through existing revenues, it makes no sense to impose overwhelming additional costs for buying new fleets of buses to conduct an artificial and arbitrary social experiment in the name of quality education.

I told my colleagues it seems some of them have agreed that this holds true for the school systems in their districts, but that the financial and human expense of massive forced busing is entirely justified and proper for the Winston-Salem school system and for others currently under court busing orders.

This kind of hypocrisy and duplicity would have made a farce of the express purpose of this legislation—to provide *equal* education opportunities to all our children.

I was pleased to have been able to play a major role in the debate of this legislation, and in getting the amendment passed which will permit the Winston-Salem school system to re-open its case and reduce or eliminate busing.

It is difficult to predict what the Senate will do with this legislation, but the leadership of the Senate has already promised the bill will be considered and brought to a vote before Congress adjourns this year.

I am continuing my efforts to secure passage of my Constitutional amendment to prohibit busing, but if less time-consuming legislation will get the job done, so much the better.

SOCIAL SECURITY

There are almost 28 million Americans, including 61,315 in the fifth district and 649,857 in North Carolina, who are drawing Social Security benefits at the present time.

As of October 3, they began receiving checks reflecting a 20 percent increase in payments passed by Congress in June.

I supported that increase, along with increases of 15 percent in 1970 and 10 percent in 1971, for a total increase of 45 percent in the past 3 years.

With the new increase in benefits, the average monthly Social Security check will jump from \$134 to \$161. The average married couple retiring this year will get \$389 a month, an increase of \$780 per year in spendable income.

In addition, the legislation passed earlier this year sets up a mechanism for automatic benefit increases, beginning in 1975, if the Consumer Price Index (rate of inflation) rises 3 percent in any year.

Two other needed benefits, one giving widows 100 percent of their husbands' Social Security payments instead of 80 percent, and the other increasing the maximum income a client can earn from \$1,680 to \$2,000 a year without losing benefits, are tied up in Congress because they are attached to a controversial welfare reform bill. I have introduced legislation that would separate these Social Security sections from the bill and speed their passage.

As I said in a speech to the House of Representatives last March, "no segment of our population has felt the adverse effects of inflation more keenly than our senior citizens, most of whom live on fixed incomes. I propose that we provide a level of assistance to our senior citizens commensurate with their longtime contributions to our society."

BLUE RIDGE POWER PROJECT

The Blue Ridge Power Project, which involves plans to construct two giant dams on the New River and flood 40,000 acres of land in Ashe and Alleghany counties, has become an environmental case of national interest, and one that bears national implications.

News stories have recently appeared in the New York Times and the Washington Post, outlining the basic facts of the case and reporting the actions that I have taken in trying to get this project blocked.

In addition, there have been at least three television documentaries, including one that was broadcast nationwide on the Public Broadcasting Service, that have dealt solely with the Blue Ridge controversy. The other two documentaries, both excellent, were produced by WSJS-TV in Winston-Salem and WRAL-TV in Raleigh.

Important developments in this long-debated case are still unfolding, and there is reason to hope that we can get the Blue Ridge project substantially modified for far less destruction and displacement, or perhaps eliminated completely.

A House-Senate conference committee recently completed work on a comprehensive water pollution control bill (discussed in greater detail elsewhere in the newsletter) which includes an amendment I introduced last December that directly affects the Blue Ridge project.

This "Blue Ridge" amendment requires the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to specifically recommend water storage for the purpose of pollution abatement before such storage can be implemented in hydroelectric power projects like Blue Ridge.

The amendment also places strict limitations on the total storage capacity allowed.

The effect of this amendment may well be to significantly reduce the size and scope of this project, perhaps to its original specifications which were not opposed by the people in the affected area.

As this newsletter is going to press, neither the House nor the Senate has voted on the conference report which contains this amendment.

I have undertaken an additional effort which would have the effect of prohibiting the project altogether.

On September 8, I introduced legislation stating that "no federal agency shall license or otherwise give permission, either under the Federal Power Act or any other act of Congress, to the construction of any dam or reservoir on or directly affecting the New River from the headwaters of its South and North Forks to the town of Fries, Virginia."

On introducing this legislation, I told my colleagues the bill is designed to "aid the conservation of natural water resources and protect the scenic New River, and to guard against setting a national precedent for accepting an unwise pollution abatement procedure that might eventually drown half of America."

This reference was to a controversial provision of the project to store large amounts of water to be used to flush pollution from chemical plants 250 miles downstream on the Kanawha River in West Virginia.

I have asked the Environmental Protection Agency to make an investigation to determine if these plants are doing their best to clean up their own pollution at the source. If it is found they are not, there is substantial reason to believe the project will be severely reduced, perhaps scrapped altogether.

RURAL AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

I recently introduced legislation which I believe can have a dramatic effect on balancing economic and population growth in America by providing essential public services and employment opportunities in areas of the country, especially rural areas, where those services and opportunities are in short supply.

My bill would establish a \$3-billion National Development Agency to coordinate the work of a new system of multi-state regional commissions which would carry out locally-initiated development programs.

Projects would be concentrated in the areas of transportation, industrial growth, manpower training, education, health, housing, environmental protection and planning.

A special impact fund of \$1-billion would

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be authorized exclusively for use in rural areas.

North Carolina would receive a total of \$80.2-million under the bill, with \$42.8-million coming from the regular national development program, and \$37.4-million from the special rural fund.

By creating new opportunities for jobs, health and education services, more and better housing, improved transportation systems, the attraction of new industry, and protection of the environment, I believe my bill can help fulfill the promise of a richer and more rewarding life in areas of the country where those opportunities do not now exist.

It is the lack of just these kinds of opportunities that has caused the massive out-migration of people to the great urban centers and the desertion of much of small-town and rural America.

Unfortunately, the glowing promise of opportunity in the major cities has too often given way to the harsh reality of despair and poverty and a growing welfare state.

The latest census report showed that 70 percent of the U.S. population—more than 140 million people—now live on less than two percent of the total land area in the country.

My legislation would help relieve the over-crowded conditions in the cities—and all the ills that accompany those conditions—by encouraging economic and social development in those areas of the country that most need a "shot in the arm."

DRUG ABUSE

The fight against drug abuse, a fight which I have supported through several legislative measures, is being waged on four major fronts—at the source of illegal drug production, in transport, at the selling point and among addicts themselves.

The federal government is spending \$729 million this year, at home and abroad, in a concentrated effort to curb drug abuse, and there are some major successes to report.

The Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs and the U.S. Customs Bureau seized 351,909 pounds of heroin, opium, cocaine and other dangerous drugs in fiscal 1972. Agents seized 223,334,842 doses of stimulants, hallucinogens and depressants last year. There were 16,144 arrests for drug trafficking.

The government has also accelerated its efforts in seeking a cure for addicts. The Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention plans to establish, through federally-funded state and local projects, more treatment facilities to accommodate drug addicts and help rehabilitate them. Special teams will aid local communities with severe drug problems.

A search is being intensified for new chemicals to help treat and cure addicts. Research is being conducted now on a drug called Bionar, which eases the pain of withdrawal from drug addiction. The drug is still in its earliest testing stages, but scientists have great hope that it will prove to be the breakthrough needed to get thousands of people, most of them young, off the tragic treadmill of drug addiction.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT

A House-Senate conference committee, after a record 39 meetings dating back to May 11, approved on September 14 a compromise water pollution control bill aimed at ridding America's waters of all pollution by 1985. In addition to my Blue Ridge amendment, which is discussed in more detail under the "Blue Ridge Power Project" topic line elsewhere in this newsletter, the water pollution bill contains these major provisions:

An authorization of \$24.6 billion through fiscal 1975 for water pollution abatement, in-

cluding \$18 billion for federal grants to municipalities for construction of waste treatment plants. Of the \$18 billion, \$5 billion would be applied to fiscal 1973, \$6 billion to fiscal 1974, and \$7 billion to fiscal 1975;

A requirement of secondary treatment for all municipal wastes by mid-1977 and the application of more advanced disposal methods by mid-1983;

Establishment of a clean-up program for industry, with increasingly tighter restrictions on industrial pollution, to be enforced by penalties of fines and possible imprisonment of violators;

Establishment of deadlines for industrial compliance with new water pollution control standards. Industries must apply the best practicable control technology by July 1, 1977, and the best available technology by July 1, 1983.

As a member of the House Committee on Public Works, I helped draft the House version of this important legislation and voted for its passage. The battle against pollution is a massive and expensive one, but it is a battle that must be waged and won if we are to enjoy the quality of life we all want for ourselves and our children.

VIETNAM

Some weeks ago, it was quietly announced that the American ground combat role in the Vietnam war has been completely ended. The last ground combat division has been withdrawn, the last of some 520,000 Americans who have come home in the past four years as a result of President Nixon's Vietnamization and troop withdrawal programs.

All that remain in the war zone today are a little more than 20,000 intelligence and support personnel. American casualties are down from a 1968 level of more than 200 a week to less than five a week. This is still too many, of course, but it represents a 40-fold reduction in casualties, and this is a development that all Americans welcome. We hope soon to welcome back the remaining 20,000 as well as those courageous men now being held as prisoners of war by the North Vietnamese.

President Nixon's national security adviser, Dr. Henry Kissinger, is continuing a series of private discussions with North Vietnamese leaders in an effort to arrive at a negotiated settlement of the war, to speed the return of our American boys.

In 1968, I advocated a Vietnam withdrawal policy much like the one President Nixon subsequently adopted, and I have strongly supported his efforts to bring this war to an honorable end.

WINSTON-SALEM CORPORATION FREEWAY

Recently I was able to have included in a highway bill being considered in the House Public Works Committee an amendment barring any federal participation, including the use of federal funds, for construction of the Corporation Freeway in Winston-Salem until new corridor hearings are held.

I have received numerous complaints about this proposed project, ranging from the amount of relocation required to the destruction of the open wooded area in Bolton Park. There have also been questions raised as to whether the proposed route would have the desired effect of improving traffic patterns in and around the city.

The new corridor hearings which my amendment would require would guarantee that the concerns of the people, the environmental impact, and possible alternative routes would all be adequately explored before this project goes forward.

The bill goes now to the full House for consideration, and must be approved both by the House and Senate, and signed by the President before becoming law.

October 12, 1972

REPORT ON THE 92D CONGRESS

HON. JOHN T. MYERS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. MYERS. Mr. Speaker, at the conclusion of each Congress in which I have served I sent my constituents a report on my impressions of the accomplishments and failures of that Congress. I have prepared my report on the 92d Congress and would like to share it with you at this time:

REPORT ON THE 92D CONGRESS

As I have at the conclusion of each Congress in which it has been my honor to represent the people of the Seventh District, I am sending this report of my impressions of the Congress just adjourned and my view of what faces the 93d Congress when it convenes next January.

The record of the 92d was spotty and uneven. High marks go to the first session for passing the Revenue Act of 1971, which reduced taxes for most Americans; the extension of inflation controls; the 18-year-old vote amendment; health manpower legislation, and draft reform with provisions pointing toward the establishment of an all-volunteer army. The second session will be noted for its passage of landmark legislation in the field of environmental quality, including the Noise Control Act of 1972 and the Water Pollution Control Amendment of 1972, which I co-sponsored; reform of Social Security legislation, another measure I co-sponsored; the strongest antibusing legislation ever considered, and major reform of the higher-education program.

The second session also will be remembered for its failures—failure to face squarely the questions of welfare reform; labor-management disputes; protection of pensions; national health insurance; consumer protection, and reorganization and reform of the Federal government. It is this last proposal which I believe is the key to solving most of the problems facing this nation.

GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION AND REFORM

During the closing weeks of the 92d Congress, I was honored to be chosen by House Minority Leader Gerald Ford to sit on a 15-member Task Force to study Congressional reform. We are already hard at work taking testimony from expert witnesses and conducting in-depth research into suggested reforms to be considered prior to the organization of the 93d Congress. The awesome problems of today demand constant review of the efficiency and effectiveness of Congress. I welcome the challenge to strengthen the role of Congress. This, however, is but one part of the effort to make the Federal Government more responsive to the people it serves. In the last four decades, more and more power has been concentrated in the Washington bureaucracy. The problems remain. Congress and Presidents alike have referred to progress in terms of increased dollar outlays rather than results. This attitude has brought crushing disappointment to the American people. There are today some 1,400 Federal programs, many of them overlapping in responsibility, and most of them inefficient in their spending of the taxpayers' dollars. President Nixon sent to the 92d Congress his proposals for wholesale reorganization of the Federal bureaucracy. As *urgently as this streamlining is needed, both in terms of problem solving and money saving, the present Congressional leadership did not even bother to place it on the back burner.*

er, but left the reorganization proposal in cold storage. I consider Congressional Reform and Government reorganization priority items facing the next Congress.

INTRODUCES CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

In a move designed to hold the line on Federal spending, I introduced an amendment to the Constitution to prevent the Congress from remaining in session past July 31 of election years. History shows that the longer Congress meets, the more it spends. One solution is to control the length of the Congressional sessions and my amendment to the Constitution will do just that. I also sponsored legislation to place an absolute ceiling on federal expenditures during the current fiscal year to save the taxpayers from being put through the inflation-recession wringer or from an increase in their taxes.

LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Other major legislation which I actively supported during the 92nd Congress included the increases in Social Security benefits and reform of the system to raise income limitations and base future benefit increases on the cost-of-living; expansion of benefits to miners and dependents of miners suffering from Black Lung Disease; improvements in the Older Americans Act; protection for veterans and others receiving federal assistance whose benefits were to be reduced because of the Social Security increase; the Institute for Continuing Studies of Juvenile Justice to coordinate research and training programs dealing with the growing problem of juvenile crime; the Rural Development Act of 1972, which I co-sponsored, which will increase assistance to rural areas of the nation for community development, housing, pollution control, and job training, and amendments to the Uniform Time Act which helped resolve the "double fast time" problem in our part of the state. Two of my resolutions passed the 92nd Congress—one proclaimed a "National Week of Concern for Prisoners of War/Missing in Action and the other established the week of November 19-25 as "National Family Week", marking the start of a nationwide campaign to emphasize the importance of the family.

PENDING MYERS' LEGISLATION

Major legislation introduced by Congressman Myers during the 92nd Congress would establish a Joint Congressional Committee on the Environment to coordinate Congressional action in the environmental field; the Environmental Quality Corps Act, designed to put young adults to work upgrading our environment; the Abandoned Car Clean-up Bill; Homeowners' Tax Relief Bill, giving tax deductions to those who undertake property improvement projects; Extra-Care Health Plan, to provide assistance in cases of prolonged or catastrophic illness or injury; Tax credits for higher education expenses; and legislation requiring the Department of Interior to develop abandoned railroad rights-of-way for use by bicycles, other off-the-road vehicles and horse trails. Myers said he plans to resume his efforts on behalf of each bill at the beginning of the 93rd Congress.

EARN ACADEMY APPOINTMENTS

Five young men from the Seventh District entered U.S. military academies this year as members of the class of 1976. I am proud to have sponsored them and wish them every success. Reporting to the Air Force Academy were Daniel L. DeBard of Terre Haute and Randal G. Muncy of Plainfield. Selected for West Point were Paul T. Migaki of Terre Haute and Scott Stoll of Rural Route 1, Loogootee. Admitted to the Coast Guard Academy was Thomas C. Christian of Plainfield.

NOW ACCEPTING APPLICATIONS FOR CLASS OF 1977

I am now accepting applications for young men interested in attending one of the

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academies next fall. The deadline for applications is November 15 in order to qualify for the Seventh District Academies Screening Board interview on December 2 in Terre Haute. Any interested young man between the ages of 17-21, who will graduate from high school by next spring, should write to me immediately at 103 Cannon Building, Washington, D. C. 20515.

COAL GASIFICATION PROJECT

In mid-September, I announced approval of a major environmental research project at the Public Service plant near Terre Haute which promises to result in a significant breakthrough in the pollution-free production of electric power while at the same time assuring an expanded market for the coal mined in central and southern Indiana. The Office of Coal Research of the Department of Interior has authorized an industry team to embark on an \$80-million program to develop a process for conversion of high sulphur coal into clean, synthetic gas for electric generating stations. The program will ultimately result in a commercial-size gasification plant at Terre Haute. I consider the project of major importance to the people of the Seventh District from the standpoint of scientific research, the environment and the economic future of our part of the state. I am proud to have played a major role in negotiations between the Federal government and industry team.

CRANE CENTER FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

After more than a year of concentrated effort, final approval came for the establishment of the Crane Center for Economic Development which should prove to be of major significance to areas of high unemployment in southern Indiana. A field office already has been opened near the Crane Naval Depot to provide immediate assistance to the counties hardest hit by cutbacks at the defense installation. Reviewing the first 90 days of operation at a recent meeting in Congressman Myers' office were, pictured left, Thomas P. Ruane, Deputy Director of the Office of Economic Adjustment; Charles Roche, Associate Director of the Crane Center; Congressman Myers; Duane L. Sorensen, Director of the four-county Center; Congressman Roger Zion, and William J. Sheehan, Chief of the Office of Economic Adjustment in Washington. Sheehan pledged increased technical assistance to the Center as it assists local governments, business and industry in an overall program of community development.

YOUR CONGRESSMAN

During the 92nd Congress, Congressman Myers was an active member of the powerful House Committee on Appropriations where he served as spokesman for all segments of the Seventh District; Education and Manpower Training Task Force; Task Force on the Rules of the House of Representatives; Republican Policy Committee, and Regional Minority Whip. His colleagues elected him current president of the Congressional Prayer Group, which meets weekly for prayer and discussions. He presently is active in planning the annual National Prayer Breakfast scheduled for February 1 of next year. During the 92nd Congress, Congressman Myers' attendance record exceeded 95 percent, one of the highest in Congress. At the same time, he averaged three weekends out of four traveling into every section of the Seventh District to report on Congressional action and to hear your problems and suggestions. More than 70 seniors representing District high schools attended the first Government Seminar in April. Response was so positive, we plan to make the workshop in government an annual event.

The Sixth Annual Senior Citizens' Forums were held this year in Frankfort, Bloomington and Terre Haute featuring reports on Federal legislation affecting our older citizens and recommendations of the White

House Conference on Aging. More than 800 persons attended the three sessions including 500 at Terre Haute where, pictured left, Mr. Sid Levin; Mrs. Mary Alice Banks, Chairman, 7th Region, Indiana Commission on Aging; Congressman Myers, and Dr. George Davis, Executive Director of the Indiana Commission, participated in the program.

A record number of nearly 23,000 persons responded to the 1972 questionnaire, compared to just over 17,000 in 1971, as Seventh District residents expressed their opinions on major issues.

EMPLOY THE HANDICAPPED

HON. NICK BEGICH

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. BEGICH. Mr. Speaker, in Alaska, the week beginning October 1, 1972, was proclaimed Employ the Handicapped Week by Gov. William A. Egan.

Although that specially designated week is past, I feel that this voluntary citizen effort to create job opportunities for the handicapped is something that the people of this nation should be aware of throughout the year. I join with Governor Egan in urging all public officials, leaders of business, industry, labor, civic, veterans, professional and other organizations to employ the handicapped to assist them in attaining fuller participation in the total life of their community.

I am inserting the proclamation by Gov. William A. Egan for the attention of my colleagues:

PROCLAMATION—EMPLOY THE HANDICAPPED WEEK

Handicapped workers have proven through their job performance that ability counts more than disability. Our increasing number of handicapped citizens desire to make their own way and to be full partners in the communities in which they live.

The handicapped have proven that they are effective employees and that their job attendance record is equivalent to that of the able-bodied. Many handicapped workers are excluded from employment for reasons related to myth and tradition, rather than to fact and reality.

The Congress of the United States has designated the first full week of October of each year as National Employ the Handicapped Week, and 1972 marks the 28th anniversary of the Nation's organized voluntary effort to create job opportunities for the handicapped.

Therefore, I, William A. Egan, Governor of Alaska, proclaim and call upon the people of our State to observe the week beginning October 1, 1972, as Employ the Handicapped Week in Alaska, and I also call upon all other public officials, leaders of business, industry, labor, civic, veterans, professional, and other organizations to take part in this observance. I further urge all employers to consider the handicapped for employment, retention of their jobs, or promotion so long as such employment and retention is consistent with the capacities of the handicapped.

I also urge that all citizens remember throughout the year that by their interest and assistance the handicapped can achieve independence, thus leading to fuller participation in the total life of their community.

Dated this 21st day of September, 1972.

WILLIAM A. EGAN,
Governor.

OUR NATION SALUTES THE HONORABLE ABE J. GREENE OF PATERSON, N.J., WORLD BOXING COMMISSIONER, OUTSTANDING CITIZEN, AND DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues here in the Congress to join with me in heartiest congratulations and best wishes to my good friend and internationally renowned sports official, newspaperman, and crusading American citizen, the Honorable Abe J. Greene, associate editor of the Paterson News and State Athletic Commissioner of New Jersey, who has been reelected to his 15th term as International Commissioner of the World Boxing Association.

The World Boxing Association—formerly known as the National Boxing Association of America—was founded in 1920 and comprises a membership of athletic commissioners and leading citizens organized to regulate, control, and supervise boxing in every country, territorial or political subdivision, province or city throughout the world. The standing ovation and felicitations he received at the Honolulu convention of the World Boxing Commission by the athletic and boxing leaders from all over the world in unanimous support of his reelection is testimony to the outstanding success of his global efforts on behalf of the sport of boxing in every continent throughout the national and international community.

His international fame in the profession of boxing was inevitable based on the merits of his lifetime of service and personal crusade and commitment in always seeking the highest standards of excellence in the sport of boxing. He was president of the National Boxing Association for several years and from 1948 to 1962 served as commissioner; continuing as commissioner when the association was reorganized as the World Boxing Association. He is in his 24th year as world boxing commissioner.

In 1961 he was in the vanguard of a campaign urging the Federal Government to combine its efforts to eradicate racketeers from the boxing profession with a coordinated national commitment and rehabilitation of the sport of boxing. The quality of his leadership was recognized in 1961 when he was recommended for consideration as national boxing commissioner as "the right man, one with nerve and guts, who could clean up boxing in 3 months," a post recommended in a bill introduced by Senator Kefauver.

His achievements in the boxing profession have brought great honor to the citizens of our community, State, and Nation. In 1954, he received a gold medal presented by the President of Cuba in recognition of his outstanding service in the Boxing Association. In 1960 he was awarded a gold plaque in appreciation of his dedicated effort and a solid gold

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badge—the first of its kind in NBA history—at the NBA convention in Mexico City, Mexico. Other distinguished awards include the British Sholom Sports Award and the James J. Walker Memorial Award by the Boxing Writers Association of New York. On April 21, 1971, he was named State athletic commissioner by the Governor of New Jersey and had previously served as State boxing commissioner from 1937 to 1953.

With the same verve and fervor that he has devoted in achieving sterling championship success in the sport of boxing and athletic endeavors, he has attained esteemed respect and deepest appreciation from an inspired and grateful community, State and Nation for his compassion, dedication, untiring efforts, and lifetime of exemplary service to his fellowman. His joint crusading with the late Honorable Harry B. Haines, publisher and editor of the Paterson News, one of New Jersey's most prestigious newspapers, during Abe's years as a youthful newspaper executive to the present time, has been filled with compassion and benevolence in aiding the growth and cultural development of the city of Paterson and the North Jersey area, and he has always been in the vanguard of leadership to protect the people and their interests during times of distress and natural disasters affecting the region. As an arbiter, he was welcomed by both sides in the bitter silk strike of 1932 that had paralyzed the industry for 13 weeks causing untold hardship on mill owners, mill workers, and their families, and the city of Paterson. His success in effecting a peace settlement was lauded by a citywide symposium of civic professional, and service organizations which gratefully acknowledged his giant efforts with the award of "Paterson's Outstanding Citizen."

In 1968 his crusade on behalf of the flood victims in our region of the State helped establish a "Good Neighbor Flood Fund Program" to give direct aid to the unfortunate individual citizen for flood losses not covered by insurance or Federal-State rehabilitation programs.

Some of his affiliations with professional and civic organizations and in public service to our people include: County-municipal chairman and member of Board of Directors, Passaic County Chapter, American Cancer Society; trustee, Broadway Bank and Trust Co.; trustee, Barnert Memorial Hospital; member and one of the founders of Paterson Veritans Club; member and past president, Pica Club; member, Executive Council, Forward Paterson Movement. In 1970 he was the recipient of the AHEPA Outstanding Citizen Award.

There are many civic and personal "quiet" assistances that he has been responsible for that will never be known by many of us but each and every one of our citizens, I am sure, feel great pride and personal gratification for the man Abe J. Greene and his outstanding achievements. The warmth of his friendship to me as well as our stimulating and constructive discussions over the years have served to inspire me and I know I am privileged and honored to be numbered amongst his many, many friends.

October 12, 1972

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to participate in this national recognition of our world boxing commissioner, outstanding citizen, and distinguished American, the Honorable Abe J. Greene. We do indeed salute all of his good works and wish to extend the respect and esteem of a grateful nation to an exemplary citizen.

THE 92D CONGRESS—A REPORT TO THE PEOPLE

REMARKS

HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, each session of the Congress tends to take on a character and theme of its own. I think that the 92d Congress has expressed in legislative terms the Nation's determination to reorder its priorities. Much remains to be done, but there are major accomplishments for which we may justly take credit.

THE ECONOMY

Almost every poll has indicated that the economy is the No. 1 concern of Americans. The last 3 years have been characterized by inflation, high unemployment, and budget deficits which exceed the total combined deficits of the last three administrations. Congress has responded to these economic ills with a positive program designed to relieve unemployment and reduce inflation. Early in the 92d Congress, the President was given authority to establish price and wage controls. As we know, President Nixon refused at first to use these powers, but he acceded when it became apparent that his administration's economic game plan was not working. Although I am far from satisfied with the manner in which price controls are being administered, particularly with respect to rent increases, Congress has given the President the tools he needs to curb rising prices.

To help ease unemployment, Congress passed four emergency bills: The 1970 Public Service Employment Act; the Accelerated Public Works Act of 1971; the Emergency Employment Act; and the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act. Unfortunately, President Nixon vetoed the Public Service Employment Act and the Accelerated Public Works Act of 1971 which were designed to combat unemployment by helping our cities build needed public facilities and sewer and water projects. Nevertheless, Congress did prune to some extent inflated budget requests for the military. Overall, Congress cut \$14.5 billion from administration budget requests in the last 3 years, and channeled these funds into health, education, and environmental protection.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The 92d Congress made new efforts to reassert congressional oversight of foreign policy. For the first time, the Demo-

cratic Caucus directed the Committee on Foreign Affairs to draft a resolution setting a date for the complete withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam. The House and Senate passed separate versions of the war powers bill, both of which require the President to report to Congress whenever he commits U.S. forces to action overseas without prior congressional consent. While efforts to cut off funds for the Vietnam war proved unsuccessful, the margin by which such efforts were defeated narrowed substantially, thus indicating a growing antiwar sentiment in the Congress. The Senate swiftly ratified armed limitation agreements which the administration negotiated with the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, efforts were underway in the Congress to bring pressure to bear on the Soviet Union to cease harassment of Jews who wish to immigrate to Israel by denying the U.S.S.R. favored-nation status.

THE ENVIRONMENT

The 92d Congress gave high priority to environmental legislation. The new Clean Waters Act passed by Congress would launch an unprecedented effort to eliminate the discharge of pollutants into America's waterways by 1985. The bill authorizes \$18 billion for waste treatment plants and sets strict deadlines for compliance. It also authorizes citizens to sue polluters in class action suits. A new Water Resources Planning Act has authorized an additional \$7 million in funds to provide a comprehensive assessment of national water resources and extend Federal aid to carry out regional water resource planning.

MEETING SOCIAL NEEDS

The 92d Congress overwhelmingly approved a 20-percent increase in social security benefits to help senior citizens keep pace with inflation. Legislation was enacted to provide nutritious meals for the elderly, and to extend comprehensive health, education, employment, and transportation services. A new National Institute of Aging was authorized to conduct research on the aging process and the special health problems of older persons.

The 92d Congress responded vigorously to the needs of young people. Legislation was passed to create a Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention; to establish school lunch and breakfast programs for needy youngsters; to provide comprehensive treatment and rehabilitation programs for veterans dependent on drugs or alcohol; and to increase veterans' education benefits; and, of paramount importance, was the constitutional amendment to extend the franchise to 20 million young Americans between the ages of 18 and 21. Under the new Higher Education Act, of which I was a sponsor, prospective college students will for the first time have a guarantee that a lack of funds will not prevent any person from obtaining a college education if he is willing to prepare himself for it. Under the new basic educational opportunity grant provision of the bill, each college student will be assured tuition assistance up to \$1,400 per year minus the amount the student or his family can contribute to the cost of the student's education. Existing programs such as the work study program, the supple-

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mental grant program, and the student loan program, will supplement this basic grant. This financial aid program will encourage young people to aspire to college who ordinarily would not even entertain the idea that they could possibly attend.

Space does not permit more than a brief mention of the other major legislation enacted by the 92d Congress: the Equal Rights for Women Amendment, the Equal Employment Opportunities Enforcement Act, the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972—revenue sharing—the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, railroad retirement annuities, black lung benefits, and the Economic Opportunity Amendments.

I do think the record of the 92d Congress indicates that we have expressed a concern for the social needs of this Nation and a determination to do something about them.

ANOTHER BURDEN ON MIDDLE CLASS

HON. DAVID W. DENNIS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. DENNIS. Mr. Speaker, our current preoccupation with revenue sharing and with social security prompts my calling to the attention of my colleagues two recent articles on these two subjects.

One is from the Washington Post of October 10, 1972, and points up how local property tax relief as a result of current revenue sharing legislation is largely a myth.

The other is a thoughtful editorial from the Wall Street Journal of October 10, 1972. It calls attention to the dilemma social security increases are now causing—whether to continue to levy regressive payroll taxes on the poor, or to finance the program not as insurance but out of the general treasury, as another social burden laid on the middle class.

These articles contain worthwhile warnings, if we would heed them.

The two articles are as follows:

[From the Washington Post, October 10, 1972]

SHARED REVENUE: NO TAX CUT

By Herbert H. Denton

Washington Post Staff Writer

For the mayor of Glenarden (pop. 4,502) the forthcoming federal revenue sharing funds means the Prince Georges County town may expand the town hall to hold 1,200—to accommodate even larger crowds at the lucrative weekend cabaret dances held there.

For Bowie officials, the revenue sharing check may be used to pave the mile of road leading back to the city lot where trash trucks and snowplows are parked.

In Laurel, the mayor is thinking of using some of the money to buy the old National Guard Armory in the city and turn it into a recreation center.

Revenue sharing—the planned five-year program that will pump \$5.3 billion this year into 38,000 cities, towns and other local governments—has been touted as a major federal effort to ease the fiscal problems of local governments.

Last year, President Nixon enthusiastically

predicted that revenue sharing, which returns some federal income tax money to localities, could not only "stop the rise in property taxes" but might even result in reductions of up to 30 percent.

Interviews with local officials in the Washington area indicate that residents should not expect any immediate change in their local tax bills.

Echoing a local skepticism about the long-term future of the program, Howard Borgstrom, an aide to the Fairfax County executive said: "If you start up something grand and glorious with (the revenue sharing grant) and the money stops, you're not in very great shape."

As federal revenue sharing legislation heads for probable final passage in Congress this week, local government officials talked about putting the money into one-shot construction projects, or adding money to expand existing programs that had been cut back because of tight finances. Some of the plans now being considered include improved health services in Alexandria, more money for schools in the District of Columbia and additional personnel for police departments in Fairfax and Prince George's counties.

Tax bills for the current fiscal year already have been sent out, and no local government gave the slightest hint that it would use its first revenue sharing check to lower the property tax in the middle of the year.

The Nixon administration already has opened a revenue sharing office at the Treasury Department. Officials there say that if congressional approval goes according to the present timetable, they plan to get the first installment of checks mailed to the local governments by late October—before the presidential election.

The town of University Park, near the University of Maryland, may never get its \$10,641 annual revenue sharing grant at all—not if the Treasury Department mails checks to University Park. The town has neither an office nor a telephone, and it picks up whatever mail it gets from a box at neighboring Hyattsville's post office.

As far as reducing local taxes goes, there is a little-noticed catch in the revenue sharing legislation pending on Capitol Hill; the formula used to calculate the size of the grant a local government gets is constructed so that if the government uses the grant to lower its taxes one year, it will probably get a smaller revenue sharing grant the next year.

If the money is used to reduce taxes, Leo Wilson, the mayor of Laurel, adds, then the city must consider what could happen in the "sixth year," when the financing of the current legislation runs out. Then, he points out, if revenue sharing stops the local governments may find themselves in the unenviable position of sharply increasing taxes to compensate.

Some local officials have not yet committed themselves on how the revenue sharing money will be spent. Montgomery County, the nation's wealthiest, stands to get \$3.9 million under the program, and an aide to the county executive said it would be just speculation at this point to talk about what the county might do with the money.

But the general inclination expressed by most area officials was to put the revenue sharing money into building projects that do not have any significant annual recurring costs.

Thus, the tentative plans for buying the armory in Laurel and expanding the meeting hall in Glenarden. (Glenarden Mayor Decatur W. Trotter concedes that no town meeting has ever brought out the 700 persons that would fill the hall to the existing capacity and says candidly that it is the dances on Friday and Saturday nights—events that bring \$26,000 annually into the town treasury—for which the expansion is intended.)

Where officials say they intend to put the money into operating uses, it is most often for programs that already had been planned.

In Alexandria, for example, officials said they have been on notice for some time that doctors who have worked on a voluntary basis at a downtown clinic will not do so after the end of the year. They were aware that the \$30,000 to \$40,000 needed to pay the physicians for the part-time service was going to have to come from some public source and revenue sharing now looks as good as any of them.

Prince Georges County Executive William W. Gullett already has said he intended to add more men and raise salaries of the county police force with other money the county government had. Now he can do that with revenue sharing and use the other funds to satisfy teacher salary demands—something he had not originally planned.

Comer Coppie, D.C.'s budget director, says he is considering recommending to the mayor that some of the revenue sharing money be used for city schools, whose budget request was cut by Congress, and for social welfare programs.

Coppie said without elaboration that he also believed that some of the money ought to be used for new, workable programs that can show Congress the benefit of continuing revenue sharing.

Some legislative hands discount the fears of Coppie and other metropolitan area officials that revenue sharing could be short lived. The legislative beauty of revenue sharing, they say, is the fact that it gets money into 38,000 governments in every congressman's district in the country—to use as the local officials see fit.

[From the Wall Street Journal, October 10, 1972]

Now, ABOUT THAT OLD AGE TAX

Even without the Social Security liberalization that has received all but final approval in Congress, American workers in January will begin paying \$594 a year as their maximum Social Security tax, up from \$468 this year.

If the new bill becomes law, the tax most likely will take another jump, rising to as much as \$720 by 1974.

The boosts in the Social Security tax bite are prompting some worried looks at its impact on the nation's total tax structure. The worries are valid and should have had closer examination even before the latest moves toward liberalization.

Interestingly enough, some of the biggest concerns are being expressed by economists and tax experts who usually would be classified as "liberals," as that term is understood today. In a recent letter to The New York Times, a group of six Washington economists, including Brookings Institution tax expert Joseph A. Pechman, complained that as the Social Security tax rises, its regressive impact becomes more severe. In other words, workers with a relatively modest income and high income workers would pay that same \$720. (They argue further, by the way, that the matching tax paid by employers is, in effect, also borne by workers, which doubles the proposed \$720.)

To demonstrate the regressivity feature of the tax, the economists noted that it currently represents some 10% of the income of a worker earning \$9,000 a year but less than 2% of an income in the \$50,000 bracket.

The economists propose that the tax should be reformed to relieve the burdens on low-income workers. They suggest that it could be applied only to family incomes in excess of a certain figure, such as \$4,300 for a family of four, for example.

Such proposals constitute a not-so-subtle movement away from the concept that American workers have had of Social Security. The fact that the concept was never totally accurate does not make it unimportant. Perhaps partly because it is officially titled Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance, most workers have thought of it as just

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that—insurance. It has not carried the stigma of welfare. This concept has not been altered by the fact that Social Security is not insurance in the usual sense. The tax, which now supports some \$38 billion in annual benefits, is part of the federal budget and the program is not heavily funded relative to its size.

One of the risks in removing the regressivity of the Social Security program lies in the possibility that it might take on more of the characteristics of programs that are more properly called welfare. Social Security recipients now feel that they earned what they receive, even though in fact current benefits return more to a retiree than he actually put in and are shaded somewhat in favor of retirees who had low incomes in their working life. But an outright exemption of low-income workers might reduce the present sense of dignity and propriety that recipients justly feel.

Further, relief for low income workers probably would bring about another transfer of a tax burden towards the already well-laden shoulders of middle income taxpayers. Many such taxpayers have begun to resent such transfers.

The problem wasn't so great back in 1963, when the Social Security tax was only 12.6% of federal revenues and thus a relatively small share of individual tax payments. But now, thanks to the increasing generosity of Congress, the share has risen to 25%.

So it would appear that Congress has gotten itself into a dilemma where it must decide whether to continue soaking the poor, relatively, or consider swinging another burden to the middle-class off. It is not a pleasant decision but one Congress will find more pressing if it continues to expand Social Security benefits. After all, *someone will have to pay for them.*

THE VEIL OF SECRECY SHIELDS THE INTERNATIONAL POWER GAME

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, during Tuesday's proceedings, the House passed legislation which gives the President virtually dictatorial powers to limit or freeze congressional appropriations without first seeking the approval of the Congress.

Though I do not support this action and voted against the bill, it is certainly nothing new. In fact, if there is one thing that can describe the Nixon administration's conduct of the executive branch, it is secrecy and unilateral action without benefit of congressional approval.

There have been secret negotiations, secret peace talks—secret this and secret that. It would appear that President Nixon has little confidence in the American people or in their elected representatives here in the Congress.

But the Congress and our people are not alone. According to recent reports, the President even bypasses his own people in the executive branch and at the highest possible levels of diplomacy. Some diplomats are even saying that they have been "left out in the cold."

The state of the Nation has deteriorated to the point where the United States is being run by the changing

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whims and passions of the President and his advisors. The United States is no longer a nation of laws or representative government. We have become as pawns manipulated in an international game and moved by the whims of men who strive to govern through personal power.

I include in the RECORD a related news article:

[From the Evening Star and Daily News, Oct. 9, 1972]

WHITE HOUSE SECRECY: U.S. DIPLOMATS IN MOSCOW BYPASSED
(By Hedrick Smith)

MOSCOW.—In the period of blossoming relations with the Soviet Union, the close-to-the-vest diplomatic style of the White House is demoralizing career diplomats at the American Embassy who must conduct relations with Moscow over the long run.

In its evident eagerness to protect the secrecy of various negotiations now underway with Moscow, the White House has largely bypassed the embassy, leaving officials there feeling uninformed and out of the picture.

"I have to go to my Soviet counterpart at the ministry to find out what has been going on in these talks," commented one senior American embassy official.

"They know much more than we do about what is going on. They are kept better informed by their higher-ups than we are. All we get from Washington these days are the visa cables—telling us which Soviet officials are supposed to get visas to go to the states."

Embassy officials and other Western diplomats were particularly surprised to notice that when Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's White House security adviser, was here for talks in mid September, the American ambassador, Jacob D. Beam, evidently did not participate.

Tass, the Soviet news agency, circulated a picture on Sept. 14, showing Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Communist party leader, joined by Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and Anatoly Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador to Washington. Opposite him sat Kissinger accompanied by two White House aides. Beam was not present, though he was reportedly briefed on the talks later by Kissinger.

American and other diplomats comment that this is the kind of omission that Soviet officials notice and that it hurts a foreign embassy's prospects for gaining regular and easy access to Soviet officials once the top-level delegations have left the scene.

"When Kissinger is here, we're left out in the cold," said a middle-level diplomat. "And when he's gone we're still out in the cold. People come in from Washington and get high-level red carpet treatment. But when they expect us to carry on, they don't realize the problems we have on a day-by-day, week-by-week basis, even setting up the meetings that are necessary."

The sheer volume of American delegations now passing through Moscow to talk on topics ranging from top White House business and trade to environmental problems or water conservation management, has significantly increased the contact of American officials with the Russians.

In his first three years, Beam has not been taking part in a sit-down meeting with Brezhnev until the visit last April of the Secretary of Agriculture, Earl L. Butz. Again in July, he accompanied Commerce Secretary Peter G. Peterson to the Black Sea resort area where Peterson met with Brezhnev to discuss trade matters.

Nonetheless, western diplomats point out that such occasional meetings do not begin to compare to the access that the White House and State Department regularly give to the Soviet ambassador in Washington. This is particularly true of Dobrynin, who has

become widely known to administration and congressional leaders in both parties during his long tenure in Washington.

CONGRESS VERSUS DRUG ABUSE

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, I know that you and our colleagues here in The Congress are highly cognizant of the outstanding work and dogged determination of our distinguished colleague, Congressman HENRY HELSTOSKI of New Jersey, in his pursuit of action programs through our legislative process in combating the most vicious social evil of our time: the narcotic epidemic.

In one of his recent addresses to his constituency on the subject he precisely articulated some truly hard-hitting facts that go to the very heart of our Nation's problem in drug abuse as well as expressing some very poignant sentiments of the Congress on this critically important national issue. It is most important to all of us here in the Congress and the people throughout our Nation that they be informed and alerted to his profound observations and I welcome the opportunity to present them to you at this point in the RECORD of our congressional proceedings. The full text of his statement is as follows:

CONGRESS VERSUS DRUG ABUSE

The drug problem is hard to talk about for two reasons. For one thing, there are so many angles to it. For another, it's already been talked and written almost to death. If you are like me, you've heard and read so much about it—with so-called experts disagreeing with each other all over the place—that you hardly know what to think. All in all, as far as I can see, there are no clean, hard answers in this field—whether you're talking about the effects of drugs, the reason people take them, or what to do about it. It's one of those subjects that gets you frustrated. After you've wrestled with it a while, you come close to throwing up your hands and walking away from it.

The trouble is, we can't afford to walk away from it. The problem is there—it's solid and real. No matter how sick and tired we may get of hearing about it, we can't just turn our backs. There's too much at stake.

When I say the problem is there, I speak with certainty. I don't get that certainty from all the widely varying official statistics and estimates, sporadic school surveys, sample polls, and so forth. My certainty stems from the same source as yours. I would bet that almost every person here today has direct knowledge of somebody, most likely somebody young, who has a drug problem. It may even be somebody in your own family. Anyone who has been living in urban America during the past five years or so knows that drugs have become a real threat. You hear about it—or see it—on all sides. You don't need statistics to tell you that it's there and that it has been getting worse. However, it's just as well to be aware of what the surveyors and statisticians have to tell us.

Until about three years ago all Federal agency estimates of the number of narcotic addicts in the country indicated there were somewhere between 50,000 and 150,000. Last June the Director of the Bureau of Narcotics

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and Dangerous Drugs testified before a Congressional committee that a new statistical analysis showed there were over 300,000. Just recently the Bureau has informed us there are 560,000!

Department of Defense witnesses told a Congressional committee last year that the number of military members investigated by law enforcement agencies because of drug use increased by 30 percent from 1968 to 1969 and by 38 percent from 1969 to 1970.

In 1970 more than 1,000 persons in New York City died from dangerous drug use—mostly heroin. Two hundred and fifteen of them were teenagers. Mayor Lindsay told Congress last year that 50 percent of the inmates in city jails were addicts and that New York spends \$50 million annually just on prison, court and police costs for addicts.

College student surveys have shown that some 18 percent have tried amphetamines and 15 percent have tried barbiturates. In a 1967 nationwide-all-ages survey, 25 percent of all persons over 18 reported some use of psychoactive drugs during the preceding year. The number of persons reporting use of a tranquilizer at some time in their lives rose from 7 percent in 1957 to 27 percent in 1967.

And so it goes. The statistics are always incomplete, and many questions can be—and are—raised about them. But taken along with our own personal experience and observation, they add up to Bad News.

This country has a lot of problems. People are worried about a lot of things. But there are probably less than half a dozen issues that really get to them, on an every-day basis, more or less throughout the country. From my observations, drug abuse is one of these.

Now, I know a lot of people have the idea that the Congress of the United States is not responsive to the real concerns of the electorate. "It doesn't make any difference what we think, those guys won't do anything about it": that's the way this kind of thinking goes. There may be some issues that, for one reason or another, lend themselves to that charge, but in general, it's nonsense. If anything, Congress may be over-responsive. The Members get so anxious to solve a problem that has everybody upset that sometimes they strike out wildly in all directions. After all, aside from the fact that many of them are genuinely dedicated to representing their constituents, they are also politicians. A good politician, faced with a problem that has the voters all uptight, is going to knock himself out trying to come up with a solution. The recent history of Congressional activity in the drug abuse field is a fine example of this.

In the last ten years, Congress has enacted sixteen laws having some relation to the treatment and rehabilitation of narcotic addicts and other drug abusers—most of these involving provision of federal funds. In 1970 we reviewed and completely reorganized the entire complex of narcotic and dangerous drug control laws. Also in 1970, we enacted two statutes containing provision for aid to drug abuse education activities. In the same year we established the Marijuana and Drug Abuse Commission which has just recently submitted its first report, the one on marijuana. Now, we have just finished passing a new major piece of legislation, which has the primary purpose of establishing a super drug abuse agency to coordinate and supervise all federal treatment, rehabilitation, research, training, and education activities in this area. Additionally, this legislation provides for major new grant and contract funding authority in these fields.

What are some of the highlights of these federal developments of the last ten years?

As for treatment and rehabilitation, the most significant development has been the gradual but steady establishment and expansion of the Community Mental Health Cen-

ters program. Originally authorized as a construction program by the Community Mental Health Centers Act of 1963, it was soon amended to provide for operational funding as well. At the time the '63 legislation was being considered, it was established that the scope of mental health treatment covered narcotic addiction and that the centers could be used—although not exclusively—for the treatment and care of addicts.

After a few years of experience, Congress was forced to come to the conclusion that the general mental health centers were not doing the necessary job in treating addiction. In some cases, this was because the State or community didn't see that it had a problem big enough to justify the special arrangements which might be necessary. In others, hospital authorities feared that if the centers took in addicts, it would scare the other patients away. And in still others, the hospital staff simply didn't want the bother of dealing with addicts, who are notoriously troublesome patients.

As a consequence, in 1968 Congress amended the Mental Health Centers Act to authorize funding of specialized centers for the treatment of narcotic addicts, as well as alcoholics. This program has since been expanded a number of times, the basic authorization for the present year being \$60 million and for the coming year \$80 million. In addition, in the Special Action Office bill just passed, an additional \$60 million was provided for the current year plus the two following.

Another landmark in addict rehabilitation legislation during the past decade was the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966. This law provides for the possibility of civil commitment, for treatment, of narcotic addicts charged with Federal criminal offenses. It also makes it possible, under certain circumstances, to commit to a federal treatment center an addict not charged with any crime. The significance of the legislation lies in its recognition of addiction as a disease and its enunciation of a policy to substitute treatment for punishment where possible and productive. An important feature of the Act is its emphasis on after-care services, meaning counseling and other oversight of treated persons after they return to their own communities.

As I mentioned before, in 1970 the narcotic and dangerous drug regulatory laws were completely overhauled. These were a patchwork of separate statutes going back to 1914, when the basic federal anti-narcotics law—the Harrison Act—was passed. The idea of the 1970 legislation was to bring all of the existing controls together in one, rational system which might be more efficiently enforced.

As former Attorney General Mitchell put it, the measure attempted to "synthesize the existing controls into one body of organic law." At the same time, the Administration and Congress both took the opportunity to review basic policies—and in addition to generally restructuring the control system, the final enactment made a number of very significant changes in previously existing law.

The new law is contained in two titles of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970: title II, the Controlled Substances Act, and title III, the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act.

The Controlled Substances Act—and its companion import-export statute—governs any drug or other substance which is determined to have a substantial potential for abuse and dangerous consequences for the average person who abuses it. Specifically excluded, however, are distilled spirits, wine, malt beverages, and tobacco.

The Act requires all persons or firms engaged in manufacturing, importing, or distributing any of the substances it covers to be federally licensed. All persons or firms engaged in dispensing or prescribing one of

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these substances must be federally registered. A feature of the revamped law is the establishment of a classification system consisting of five schedules. All medically used drugs covered by the Act are assigned to one of four of these schedules, according to relative danger from abuse.

At one end, in Schedule II, are such drugs as morphine, methadone, cocaine, and the amphetamines; at the other, in Schedule V, you find mild narcotic compounds like paragoric. In a completely separate class—Schedule I—are all those substances with a potential for abuse but no medically acceptable use in the United States. This schedule contains such drugs as heroin, LSD, and marihuana. In general, the degree of regulation—and the penalties prescribed for violation—depend upon the schedule of the drug.

The Controlled Substances Act was the highlight of the drug actions of the 91st Congress, and in a sense the climax of the preceding eight years or so of steadily increasing concern over the drug problem. As I have previously indicated, the Congress acted not only with regard to the regulatory, or so-called "law enforcement", aspect of drug abuse control, but also in the treatment, research, and education fields. At the end of 1970, a number of observers thought, in view of all that had been done in the 91st Congress, that the drug issue would be quiet for a time.

However, it just hasn't worked out that way. In some ways the momentum the drug issue gathered during the last Congress seems to have been too great to hold back. Although there hasn't been anything before us of the same magnitude as the Controlled Substances Act, there still have been over 300 bills introduced which relate to some aspect of the problem. And at least a dozen Congressional committees have held either legislative or investigative hearings on the subject.

Among the most important issues embodied by legislation in the current Congress are: (1) the drug problem in the military, especially among the Vietnam troops; (2) drug addiction treatment for veterans; (3) the question of requiring addicts receiving welfare because of drug-caused disability to undergo treatment; (4) the question of withholding foreign aid from countries which don't cooperate with us on curbing the drug traffic into the U.S.; (5) aid to States for treatment of addicts in prison (6) the organization of Federal government drug control and drug treatment efforts.

Last year, in the Selective Service Act amendments, we directed the Armed Forces to identify drug dependent servicemen and to provide treatment. A pending Administration bill authorizes a treatment program for addict soldiers by the Veterans' Administration and provides that they may be retained involuntarily in the service for treatment for up to 30 days after service expiration date. In the Veterans' Affairs Committee on the House side, we worked out a piece of legislation last summer which authorizes a treatment and rehabilitation program in the Veterans' Administration for any veteran, serviceman or ex-serviceman suffering from drug dependency or drug abuse, and provides for the actual judicial commitment to the Veterans' Administration for care and treatment—under certain circumstances—of addict veterans and ex-servicemen. The House passed this bill in July, and the Senate has held hearings.

A provision of H.R. 1, the big welfare-social security bill, would require addicts receiving welfare because of drug-caused disability to undergo treatment. I myself am a co-sponsor of a separate bill which has the same purpose.

On the foreign aid business, we finally got a bill passed which directs the President to suspend aid to any country which isn't shaping up on drug traffic control. This was a provision of the Foreign Assistance Act of

1971, which only recently got passed after a hectic legislative career. The provision was based on a bill originally introduced by Congressman Rodino, of which I was co-sponsor.

Another bill which I co-sponsored amends the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act to provide specifically for funding treatment programs for drug dependent criminal offenders, both while they are in prison and after release. This bill has also passed the House and is now pending in the Senate.

The major drug control legislation of the Congress was signed by the President on March 21. A bill which started out as an Administration measure but which was heavily amended by Congress, it is entitled the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972. Its main purpose is the establishment of a Special Action Office of Drug Abuse Prevention, in the Executive Office of the President, for coordinating and supervising federal efforts to control drug abuse, excluding law enforcement activities and legal proceedings. This action was seen as badly needed because, as a result of all the legislation passed in recent years, so many agencies are involved in treatment, research and education activities. The idea is that with a kind of super-agency, headed by what amounts to a drug abuse czar, we will have the kind of coordinated approach we need to get the maximum out of all our efforts.

Additionally, as passed, the new legislation provides for a very substantial amount of additional aid to States, communities, and nonprofit organizations for drug treatment and prevention projects. In terms of new money it will amount to about \$1 billion over a three and one-half year period.

The new law also creates a National Institute on Drug Abuse and a National Drug Abuse Training Center.

I am happy to say that many of the provisions which ended up in the legislation were similar to those of my bill, H.R. 3126. I think this one is a really big step forward.

It wasn't my intention today to throw a lot of names of legislation at you and dazzle you with how busy we've all been down in Washington. But I did want to give you some idea of what's been going on down there so far as this drug business is concerned—both in the 92nd Congress and in the recent past. I know that when all of this stuff comes out in the newspapers, in dribs and drabs, it doesn't make too much of an impact. As long as you look around you and see that the drug problem hasn't gone away, you may get the idea that nobody's doing anything about it. That's not so. We're really trying. But there's no use in kidding ourselves, this is a really tough one, and there are no easy answers. In the long run it's going to take more than legislation. However, to the extent that legislation will help, I want to tell you I think this is one area where Congress is really in there trying.

REPORT FROM WASHINGTON

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, enclosed is a copy of my latest weekly report to Iowa. Many Members may find these articles of interest:

BILL SCHERLE REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON

RURAL DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP

The Rural Development Act, as most Iowans know by now, provides a strong basis for developing the full growth potential of our countryside and communities. The exact ramifications of this recently passed, com-

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plex legislation, however, are not widely known. As a service to residents of their cities and surrounding areas, the Chambers of Commerce of Council Bluffs and Omaha are jointly sponsoring a meeting to examine the implications of the Rural Development Act. The workshop begins at 10:00 a.m. on October 24th at the Omaha Hilton. It will feature a team of officials from different agencies in the U.S. Department of Agriculture led by William Erwin, Deputy Under Secretary for Rural Development. As a sponsor of the original bill and a member of the eight-man Appropriations subcommittee which funds the program, I have been asked to participate. The day's discussions, which are expected to end around 3:00 p.m., should prove enlightening for everyone. We welcome the opportunity to answer questions and record reactions from the people directly affected by the law. Tickets, including the price of a luncheon, may be purchased for \$7.00 from the Council Bluffs Chamber of Commerce, Suite 506, First Federal Savings & Loan Building, Council Bluffs, Iowa 51501, by October 20th.

HERE WE GO AGAIN

One way to insure the appropriation of funds for a shaky project is to sell it as a multi-purpose program with a little something for everyone. The District of Columbia has been angling for a new convention center for years but could not win wide enough endorsement to secure the money from Congress. This year, however, sponsors of the plan hit upon a winning combination and successfully sold their idea as a combination Presidential memorial-Bicentennial - urban renewal project.

Supporters claim that the civic center will rejuvenate downtown Washington by drawing scores of thousands of conventioners and other free-spending tourists to the central city. They cite the jobs it will create directly and indirectly. And they stoutly insist the whole project will cost the taxpayer a mere \$14 million over the next eight years. To attract conservatives who might otherwise be unwilling to sink more money in the District's abortive urban renewal programs, advocates of the center are billing it as a living memorial to the late President Dwight Eisenhower and an investment in the nation's capital worthy of our 200th birthday.

Too few members of Congress, unfortunately, saw through these arguments. First it is unlikely that the center will rejuvenate downtown Washington. The problems plaguing the nation's capital are not so easily solved. A convention center rising in the midst of crime-ridden ruins will not attract visitors; it will repel them. The center's ability to make money is thus questionable, too. The relatively modest \$14 million request for operating costs over the next eight years is based on the assumption that a private developer will finance the \$65-million construction cost and will be repaid out of the center's prematurely anticipated profits. If that assumption proves false, as it undoubtedly will, the federal government will naturally be expected to repay the debt. In addition the operating costs are bound to expand, and these, too, will be charged to the taxpayers' account.

The Bicentennial gambit is just that. No one familiar with large scale construction projects believes that the center will be completed by 1976. Nor is the project a suitable memorial to General Eisenhower. The only President in recent memory who successfully dedicated himself to balancing the federal budget would scarcely be gratified to lend his name to such an open-ended drain on the Treasury.

There is no excuse for swallowing such propaganda. Congress has had sufficient experience with white elephant memorials in the past to know better. The Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium stands empty

most of the year. The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts continues to run up yearly operating deficits in the millions after dunning the taxpayer for construction costs of \$67 million, despite repeated assurances to the contrary. It is difficult to understand how yet another unviable levitation could win Congressional approval. We shall unquestionably live to regret it.

NIX ON NADER

Reviews on the first volume of Ralph Nader's massive study of Congress are rolling in now, and the verdict is resoundingly negative. Even before the succeeding installments have been published, the Raiders' introductory fusillade has met with sharp salvos from the liberal press. *Time* magazine compared Nader's efforts to the "outrageous and inaccurate" attacks of the first "muckraker." Normally sympathetic to the consumer cause, *Time* concluded: "Who Runs Congress?" revels in recounting every instance of bribery, influence peddling and even criminality in the Congressional history books, but it is neither explicit nor persuasive in presenting its view of the problems that short-circuit Congressional progress."

The *Washington Post*, one of the nation's most influential and liberal newspapers, concurred more gently: "The book has nothing really new to interest the already knowledgeable . . . Ralph Nader's name on it may be enough to stir up interest. But if Nader's name weren't on it, it would be certain to be called a rather mediocre job." It was a contributor to the left-leaning *New Republic*, however, who really lambasted the man hitherto called "a Don Quixote with clout." The article accused Nader of remaining silent on the issue of no-fault auto insurance, considered by many the most important piece of consumer legislation to come before Congress in this decade. The *New Republic* charged that Nader failed to take a positive position because the American Trial Lawyers, which has been lobbying vigorously against no-fault insurance, donated \$10,000 to Nader personally and an equal sum to his Center for Auto Safety.

Undeterred by this evidence of corruption in his own organization, Nader is forging ahead with his publication schedule, determined to maintain his one-man siege against Congress. He admitted in a recent press conference, called to publicize his book, that it will be difficult to rouse wide public interest in his latest crusade. He said he aims nevertheless to "make Congress as interesting as bird watching." Quizzed by a reporter on just how many supporters that would net him, Nader hesitated only briefly before asserting, "Four hundred thousand." Ralph's riposte, alas, was as inaccurate as many of the "facts" he cites about Congress. The real figure approaches three million ornithophiles.

Reaction from Congress is none too positive, either. Most members resent the implication that they are responsible to anyone except their own constituents. None summed up the prevailing attitude better than Representative Robert Nix. The liberal black Congressman from Pennsylvania put it this way: "I do not think my constituents want me to pay homage to Ralph Nader or those on vacation from exclusive schools who have substituted a summer of slander for a summer in Europe."

ALTON A. LENNON

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to participate in this special

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order honoring our distinguished colleague from North Carolina, the Honorable ALTON A. LENNON, who is retiring at the end of this Congress.

ALTON LENNON has served the people of his State and Nation honorably and well. As chairman of the Subcommittee on Oceanography of the House Committee on Merchant Marines and Fisheries he has been a particular friend of the State of Louisiana.

He has also served this Congress faithfully as a member of the Armed Services Committee. He has always stood for a strong and safe America. He will be sorely missed.

ALTON LENNON is my friend. I hold him in high esteem, both as a man and as a legislator. I trust him in matters affecting this Nation and have many times sought his advice and consultation.

Mrs. Rarick and I, along with the people of the Sixth District of Louisiana, wish him the best of health and happiness as he returns home to the people he loves and has served so well.

THE ACT TO PROVIDE FOR UNIFORM ANNUAL OBSERVANCES OF CERTAIN LEGAL PUBLIC HOLIDAYS ON MONDAYS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, because there has been some confusion and many inquiries regarding the recently enacted Federal law which prescribes the days for observance of the legally designated public holidays, and because there have been trends toward a further revision of the recently enacted statute concerning holidays, I have advised my constituents of Public Law 90-363 which states:

An act to provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 6103(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

§ 6103. Holidays

"(a) The following are legal public holidays:

"New Year's Day, January 1.

"Washington's Birthday, the third Monday in February.

"Memorial Day, the last Monday in May.

"Independence Day, July 4.

"Labor Day, the first Monday in September.

"Columbus Day, the second Monday in October.

"Veterans Day, the fourth Monday in October.

"Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Thursday in November.

"Christmas Day, December 25."

(b) Any reference in a law of the United States (in effect on the effective date of the amendment made by subsection (a) of this section) to the observance of a legal public holiday on a day other than the day prescribed for the observance of such holiday by section 6103(a) of title 5, United States

Code, as amended by subsection (a), shall on and after such effective date be considered a reference to the day for the observance of such holiday prescribed in such amended section 6103(a).

Sec. 2. The amendment made by subsection (a) of the First section of this Act shall take effect on January 1, 1971.

I have advised my constituents of the above law that:

There has been some confusion and many inquiries regarding the recently enacted Federal law which prescribes the days for observance of the legally designated public holidays.

In an effort to be of assistance, printed herewith is a copy of the Act, Public Law 90-363, which took effect January 1, 1971, and its application in the ensuing months and forthcoming year.

If I can be of any further assistance to you, please feel free to contact me at either my District or Washington office.

Mr. Speaker, in the tables which follow, which is in effect the fourth quarter of 1972 and runs through 1973, the application of this act as it relates to the holidays can be readily ascertained:

OCTOBER 1972

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

NOVEMBER 1972

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

DECEMBER 1972

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

JANUARY 1973

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

FEBRUARY 1973

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28			

MARCH 1973

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

APRIL 1973

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

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MAY 1973						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
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JUNE 1973						
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JULY 1973						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
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22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

AUGUST 1973						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
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19	20	21	22	23	24	25
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SEPTEMBER 1973						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
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OCTOBER 1973						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
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NOVEMBER 1973						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
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DECEMBER 1973						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
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Mr. Speaker, there are many veterans groups who are concerned with the holiday changes and who believe Memorial Day and Veterans Day should be changed back to May 30 and November 11, respectively. Many patriotic groups believe that Lincoln's Birthday and Washington's Birthday should continue to be celebrated on February 12 and February 22, respectively, or should be incorporated into President's Day. Many Americans also believe that since Thanksgiving Day traditionally fell on November 23, it should remain so.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, perhaps Congress ought to review and reconsider the days on which many of our holidays fall.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN AT GENERAL ELECTRIC'S APPLIANCE PARK-EAST

HON. GILBERT GUDE
OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, at certain points in time, society reaches an expressed or implied consensus as to the values it wishes to maximize, or the goals it hopes to achieve. Thus, the United States, along with other nations, today is properly concerned with the problems of improving the environment. Environmental conservation requires the understanding and participation of everyone; government at all levels, industry, academicians and scientists, and the general public.

I am pleased to have the opportunity to call to the attention of my colleagues one outstanding example of environmental awareness and concern. I am referring to the environmental protection program of the General Electric Appliance Park-East facility which is located in my District.

A cornerstone of Appliance Park-East, General Electric Company's new 1,100 acre manufacturing facility in Columbia, Md. is its Industrial Waste Treatment Plant. The multi-million dollar system reflects the company's determination to turn the tide of industrial pollution. It attempts to set a new pace among manufacturing operations in accepting responsibility for protecting environmental balance.

The Appliance Park-East facility presently treats 2 million gallons of waste water daily. The system was designed to be expanded to 6 million gallons capacity as the complex grows. Wastes generated in the metal finishing and electroplating installations in the two manufacturing operations are collected and treated continuously by reduction and neutralization processes.

Two types of liquid wastes are handled separately: rinse water from the plant which varies widely in acidity, and chrome-bearing wastes. Oil is separated from the rinse water which then passes through a holding tank before joining the chrome-bearing effluents which have been chemically treated with acid and sulfur dioxide to precipitate solids.

Then the combined streams flow through a chemical mix tank where lime is added for neutralization purposes. Then it is clarified and filtered. Sludge from the clarifying stage is thickened before it is removed for deposit in a State-approved land fill. Effluent from the filter is aerated and then tested. If it meets appropriate requirements, it is transported through a 22,000-foot-long underground pipeline—company owned—to the point of discharge 4 miles away. If it does not meet proper standards, the effluent is diverted to a holding basin and eventually retreated.

The treated effluent which is delivered to the Little Patuxent River meets or ex-

ceeds the criteria established by the State of Maryland Water Resources Administration.

Moreover, studies are already underway to determine the possibility of recycling water back to the manufacturing operations.

In conjunction with the treatment facility, an underground storm drainage system eliminates silting from storm water runoff at the complex. The storm drains channel runoff into a 50-million gallon ponding basin where silt is allowed to settle before the water is discharged. The flow is controlled to preclude downstream flooding.

With so much attention being focused today on industrial sites which ignore basic civic responsibility and pollution control, it is inspiring to recognize General Electric's ecological foresight and initiative at Appliance Park-East.

I sincerely hope the day will come when industrial units throughout the Nation display the same environmental concern demonstrated by General Electric at their Columbia, Md., facility.

SUBDIVIDING THE SCENERY?

HON. MANUEL LUJAN, JR.
OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. LUJAN. Mr. Speaker, a bill now before the Congress, S. 2699, to permit the Forest Service to acquire the Vermejo Ranch in New Mexico, is now before the Congress. This is one of the most important pieces of legislation for New Mexico in this Congress, and I have every hope that in the closing days of this session, we will find the time to enact it into law.

The following is a recent article from the Christian Science Monitor of Thursday, October 5, which I would like to insert for the RECORD:

SUBDIVIDING THE SCENERY?
(By Robert Cahn)

WASHINGTON.—A new battle cry sounds from American conservation throats, weakly for the moment, but gaining strength in congressional ears.

Object: to save for the nation 478,535 acres of New Mexican mountains and lakes, trees and wildlife, one of the largest single chunks of privately owned land left in the United States and which may be headed for the subdivider's chopping block.

The House version of a Senate-passed bill authorizing purchase of the Vermejo ranch as an addition to the adjoining Carson National Forest comes up shortly for a vote. Although the legislation carries no appropriation, and would ordinarily be noncontroversial, the possibilities for passage are uncertain.

Because of its late introduction, the bill will be considered on a suspension-of-rules procedure that requires a two-thirds majority. It is opposed by the administration, which considers other new areas to have a higher priority.

ENVIRONMENTAL LOBBY

But the National Wildlife Federation, Sierra Club, Izaak Walton League of America, and other national and New Mexican envi-

ronmental groups are working for its passage. They see the need to preserve an historic part of America, an entire watershed with 60 mountain lakes, more than 100 miles of trout streams, timberland, and grasslands, a herd of about 25,000 deer, 7,000 to 10,000 elk, as well as bears, mountain lions, and other wild animals and birds.

The chief sponsor in the House, Rep. Manuel Lujan, (R) of New Mexico, sees an added advantage in Vermejo acquisition: The land, which now grazes 10,000 head of cattle, could benefit many nearby small ranchers who urgently need public-landgrazing territory.

The U.S. Forest Service covets the area for its 220,000 acres of ponderosa pine and other timber and for its recreation and environmental-education potential. The administration, however, is giving its highest priority for Land and Water Conservation Fund projects close to big cities. The Department of Agriculture was required to testify against the Vermejo bill although the ranch is No. 1 on the Forest Service's acquisition list.

LAND-GRANT TERRITORY

The Vermejo ranch is the heart of the historic Maxwell land grant, subject of an 1887 Supreme Court decision upholding the legality of the transfer from Mexico in 1841. It lies on both sides of the towering Sangre de Cristo mountains. The few jewelike 13,000-foot mountain lakes are comparable in beauty to the nearby Taos Indian shrine, Blue Lake.

A wealthy Texan, William J. Gourley, acquired the bulk of the property in 1945, and improved the land extensively. When Mr. Gourley passed on in late 1970, Mrs. Gourley decided to sell the ranch as a complete tract. The past two years it has been operated for private hunting and fishing with an elk and deer hunting fee set at \$700, and fishing at \$20 a day.

Chief administration arguments against acquisition include its remoteness from population centers; that it would be used primarily by visitors who are close to other wildland recreation opportunities; that it is undesirable economically because most of the timber, oil and coal rights already have been sold; and that too much of New Mexico (34 percent) already is owned by the federal government.

PRICE TOO HIGH?

Some members of Congress also have suggested that the purchase price of \$26.5 million, or \$55 an acre, is too high. Advocates of federal purchase believe the price is fair compared with similar land prices in the area, and considering scenic quality of the area. Failure to purchase the land and allowing it to be subdivided, they say, would result in erosion, stream pollution, and eventual loss of a watershed that would be far more costly in the long run. Above all, they seek to save a priceless part of America's scenic heritage.

Those working for federal acquisition argue that it could be paid off over several years out of the \$300 million-a-year Land and Water Conservation Fund. The Nature Conservancy, a nonprofit organization that helps preserve land, has indicated it would seek to hold the parcel until Congress voted an appropriation.

Conservationists also say that the outstanding timber, oil, and mining leases are all compatible with the multiple-use principle of Forest Service management. A comparatively small mountain section of the ranch is unroaded and could qualify as wilderness. The entire purchase would increase federal ownership in the state by only 0.6 percent.

And the land is needed for recreation—the Vermejo Ranch contains water resources four times greater than those on all the existing national forest lands in the state.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Three members of the House Agriculture Committee, Chairman W. R. Poage (D) of Texas, Thomas S. Foley (D) of Washington, and Keith Sebelius (R) of Kansas made a trip to the ranch Sept. 17 to see for themselves if the area warranted purchase. The next week they all said "aye" in a 13-12 committee vote that cleared the bill for floor action.

"The Vermejo ranch purchase should be the highest priority for addition to the nation's national forest system," says Ted Pankowski, director of Environmental Affairs for the Izaak Walton League. "With its many high lakes and variety of ecosystems, it is unique for the Southwest. It will bring recreation benefits, could make a model environmental education area, and offers fish and wildlife protection, timber management, and oil and deep-mine coal extraction that can be accomplished without major environmental damage to the area. It should be saved intact for this and future generations."

LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE A HUMAN DEPLETION ALLOWANCE DEDUCTION FOR INDIVIDUALS

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that recognizes a serious malaise affecting our country, and that responds to the growing gap between our values and the reality in our society that presently ignores the true worth of human effort. For many years, I have called for a reordering of our national priorities to allow for a greater emphasis to be placed on people and their contribution to our economy and our society.

I am introducing this measure to provide a personal depletion allowance deduction for individuals jointly with Senators AIKEN and MANSFIELD because the sad fact is that in our official policies, we as a nation have placed the emphasis on things rather than people, on economic growth, industrial production, and agricultural output rather than on the human effort that enables us to continually achieve and surpass our material goals. Too seldom do we ever stop to think about the honest effort and hard labor that is what really makes this country run. Instead, we recognize the limitations of our mineral and natural resources by providing depletion allowances as these various materials are used up and are not replaced. Likewise, we permit a tax allowance as machinery and other expensive equipment depreciates in value as it wears out.

Nowhere, however, do we allow for the inevitable depletion of our human resources, as individuals gradually lose their capacity to produce as active participants in our economy. While our social security system compensates individuals after they have ceased to be a part of the active work force, no allowance is made for the fact that some people, by the nature of their jobs, lose their effectiveness and value long before they ever become eligible to receive any kind of pension. Some occupations are physically taxing, and the individual who

works in a steel mill or a coal mine can be physically depleted before reaching the statutory age for retirement. Other jobs are dehumanizing or psychologically wearing, yet we have made no provision in the law for the loss of income that accompanies this wearing out or using up of an individual's capacity to work.

Another aspect of this all-encompassing problem is the difficulty faced by any person with technical training, such as an engineer, whose skill is made obsolete during his working lifetime by the continuing advances and breakthroughs in our technological knowledge. Such a person is faced with the problem of supplementing his education, which was initially secured at considerable expense, by investing his own time and money for more training, or accepting the alternative of job obsolescence. The bill I am introducing today would respond to this problem by providing a minimum deduction from the Federal income tax of 10 percent of wages earned as a personal depletion allowance. The allowance could rise to 23 percent for those occupations which are determined to take a greater toll in terms of the working life of an individual. The figure of 23 percent was chosen because it is 1 percent higher than the highest depletion allowance presently provided in the tax code—the oil depletion allowance.

Mr. Speaker, I sincerely hope that this measure will give us the opportunity to put the proper priority on our human resources, and to restore a measure of balance to our national policies. I urge that speedy action be taken on this measure so that human effort will take its proper place as our greatest resource and highest priority.

STUART MILLAR DIRECTS "WHEN LEGENDS DIE."

HON. THOMAS M. REES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, I am reading into the RECORD an article from the Los Angeles Times entitled "Producer Turns to Directing in Portrait of Young Indian Today" by Estelle Changas. The article concerns film producer Stuart Millar's venture into film directing after 15 years as a producer.

I have followed Stuart Millar's career from the time I was first running for the State Assembly in California when he was an assistant producer of the film "Friendly Persuasion." His most recent production was "Little Big Man," which I hope will set history straight as to the white man's exploitation of the American Indian.

Mr. Millar's first picture as a director is "When the Legends Die," a poignant study of a young American Indian in contemporary society. I know that his newest work will be of great significance to all interested in the plight of the American Indian.

The article follows:

PRODUCER TURNS TO DIRECTING IN PORTRAIT OF YOUNG INDIAN TODAY
(By Estelle Changas)

As I look back over my career, what amazes me is that since I entered films with the desire to direct, why did it take me 15 years to do it?" Stuart Millar, who has long borne the producer label, has finally emerged as a director with a social document. "When the Legends Die," a study of the Indian in contemporary America. But the dichotomy between producing and directing which his comment suggests, while perhaps true of many in Hollywood, never seems to have been the case with Millar. What has been striking about him as a producer is his intensive involvement in the creative aspects of film-making, so much so that his new role as director is more a confirmation rather than a redefinition of his career.

Millar's 15 years as producer have resulted in a timely, sometimes controversial collection of distinguished films which suggests how carefully and deliberately he has chosen his work: "The Young Stranger" (1957), his first production, a study of parent-adolescent conflict; "Birdman of Alcatraz" (1962), a protest against the senseless waste of human life and genius; "The Best Man" (1963), an incisive satire on contemporary American politics; "Paper Lion" (1968), a manic comedy of the gridiron; and "Little Big Man" (1970), the historical epic of Indian genocide.

Adapted from the popular Hal Borland novel which appeared in 1963, "When the Legends Die" (produced as well as directed by Millar), like "Little Big Man," is concerned with the survival of the American Indian. In connection with "Little Big Man" which he produced for Arthur Penn, and "Legends," Millar has spent a considerable amount of time on the reservations, and longer still in bringing "Legends" to the screen—five years, in fact. "The reason it took so long was not because of its theme, but because I couldn't find anyone who would let me direct. Establishing yourself as a producer somehow almost disqualifies you from becoming a director. Arthur Penn gave me the most encouragement; he stiffened my backbone against letting anyone else direct the material."

Though "Little Big Man" represents the only collaboration between Penn and Millar, their friendship goes back to the 50s when Penn was directing plays for the Philco-Goodyear Playhouse on TV and Millar was working as an assistant to William Wyler on "Friendly Persuasion." Their attempts to come together on projects failed until 1965 when Millar moved to New York and he and Penn began work on a screenplay about the West, which dealt only peripherally with the Indian.

They happened to read "Little Big Man" as research. "I remember the day vividly. While we sat there remarking about what a great book it was, Arthur looked up and said, 'Why not make a movie out of this?' The moment he said it, I knew it was a great idea, but a fantastically daring and ambitious project."

In addition to the problems of financing a \$9 million production, the film's theme loomed as a sensitive issue: "Some people—I could never understand how—read the script and never understood it to be what it was—a study of genocide. It was often interpreted as simply a marvelous, larger-than-life comedy of the Old West. I suppose if it weren't for that, we would never have gotten the film financed. Those executives who correctly identified 'Little Big Man' as a strong social statement turned it down."

At the same time that he had optioned "Little Big Man" in 1965, Millar had also acquired "Legends" and had begun working on both concurrently. But it was out of his intense involvement with "Little Big Man" that a deeper understanding of his need to pursue "Legends" gradually surfaced.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Frederic Forrest in his first starring role portrays Thomas Black Bull, a loner hovering on the fringe, subdued on the surface but filled with passionate feelings that threaten to erupt.

Though the novel spanned a longer period of the protagonist's life, from his childhood in the early 1900s into the 30s, Millar and screenwriter Robert Dozier have updated it in order to make the story relevant to the Indian today. "Borland's novel translated nicely to the contemporary situation—except for the ending." In a long mystical passage the novel concludes with Tom's return to the wilderness of his childhood, and in the spirit of 19th-century romanticism celebrates his solitary pantheistic communion with nature. "Put in terms of 1972, when few of us can afford the luxury of such a retreat from the world, that ending would have seemed an avoidance of the issue we've raised. I don't believe the Indian is pursuing isolation today. Whatever social realities existed for the 30s, these couldn't be imposed on a contemporary character without turning him into a hopeless kind of recluse from society, a man who appears to reject humanity rather than embrace spiritual values, as Borland intended."

In the film Tom returns to the reservation (now under control of the Ute Tribe itself) in a repudiation of white values and in a dramatic declaration of his Indian identity. At the same time, his return is a recognition that there is no place in the world for the Indian. The ambiguity of that ending has provoked controversy as to whether it is finally a hopeful or pessimistic statement. "Such values," argues Millar, "don't apply to what is an intensely personal story. I wanted to make a human statement, not preach. I hoped the predicament of Tom's circumscribed life and his final assertion of who he is would convey both a degree of pain—and some degree of modest glory."

While the film's central concern is its intense portrait of the young Indian, "Legends" context is richer than this. It acknowledges the passing of several important aspects of 19th-century America—the dying out of the cowboy, personified in the aging ex-bronco rider, Red Dillon (Richard Widmark), as much a misfit as Tom; and the fading of the pioneer values embodied in the crude arena of the rodeo. But unlike the western genre, which typically celebrates these, "Legends" undercuts their sentimentality and presents the rodeo, in particular, in an uncharacteristically harsh light: "I don't see the rodeo in heroic terms, a place where one could still live out an individualistic life and fulfill his identity; I see it as a superannuated American custom—and I certainly didn't want to romanticize it," Millar says.

In his future work Millar will be concerned with an even more challenging exploration of what America can be today. This examination will undoubtedly be from the perspective of cultural conflicts which have fascinated him throughout his career. "My interest in these conflicts goes back to James Baldwin. When I read 'The Fire Next Time' in 1963, it changed my view of the world and of what was meaningful material for a film-maker. I want to make a film dealing with a strong black-white conflict, and there are two properties that have especially interested me—Peter Matthiessen's 'At Play in the Fields of the Lord,' involving a half-breed caught between contemporary society and a stone-age Peruvian tribe, and 'Black Cargo,' an original script by Matthiessen based on the Atlantic slave trade. What draws me to them is the interaction between the cultures."

Millar is sensitive to the controversy over whether whites should make films about minorities. "But it's hard to avoid themes involving minorities when you're looking for a dramatic social canvas." More important, he emphasizes the need for white participation: "We are, after all, dealing with interactions between blacks and white, or Indians

and whites, and we both have to speak on the issue. What is needed is dialog. I'd like to see black and Indian filmmakers moving in that direction, as I felt Baldwin had done—and I don't think the white film-maker can be disqualified."

HON. BILL RYAN

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, it is difficult to write "in memoriam" of friendship, of many legislative battles waged side by side, some won, many lost. It is often true that we never fully understand our feelings about close friends until their loss is felt. The loss of Bill Ryan is one deeply felt for Congressman William Fitts Ryan was that rare man who often seemed to be an outsider, a lonely man of conscience, but who was, in fact, one of the great leaders of our time.

He stood at the forefront of many of the most important movements of the past decade. He always indicated that he believed to be right; he acted upon those convictions; and the Congress and the country followed his lead and his example. From the present perspective it is easy to remember the final triumphs of men like Bill Ryan, but it is far more difficult to recall the first stands and the hard-fought battles along the way.

In 1961, he was one of four Members of the House of Representatives to speak out against the dangerous powers of the House Un-American Activities Committee and to urge and initiate action to cut off funds for that committee. A year later, he was one of only two Members to oppose such authorizations. Just last week, this House voted for the first time to restrict the unacceptable regulatory powers of the House Internal Security Committee, HUAC's successor, which continues to pose the threat to civil liberties that Bill Ryan warned of 11 years ago and never ceased to guard against.

Long before it was considered acceptable, or even fashionable, prior to the heyday of civil rights, much less "radical chic," Bill journeyed to the South and marched in Albany, Ga., in 1962. He went as a man, a single figure, not as one of several Congressmen, not as a member of a group for solidarity. Any publicity he received at that time could not have been politically beneficial, but he knew where his convictions lay and he indicated the way. He continued to march elsewhere, bringing home the issues to the floor of the House of Representatives where no Congressman could evade them.

He put the choice squarely before us during the organization of the new Congress in 1965. Leading the challenge to the seating of the Mississippi delegation, he charged that they were not the democratically elected representatives of the people of the state. For months the question dragged on, highlighting the inequities in voting systems not only in Mississippi, but across the South. The Mississippi delegation was finally seated,

with a substantial 140 dissenting votes, but Bill Ryan's point was well made. The Voting Rights Act of 1965, guaranteeing the fundamental, democratic right to vote for all citizens, was passed and became law.

In 1963, when Southeast Asia was virtually unknown to most Americans, he was the first to speak out against the war in Vietnam. The agony he suffered over that war has touched most of us in recent years and the warning that he gave still haunts us in 1972.

As a member of the Subcommittee on Space, Bill Ryan sounded another danger signal. He was the sole voice to point out the boondoggles in the space industry and to blow the whistle on lack of provisions for the safety of astronauts. A few weeks later, his words were tragically proved correct when three astronauts burned in their capsule on the launching pad.

Bill Ryan's courageous voice and his dedicated efforts supported a wide variety of legislation from the prevention of lead-based paint poisoning to ending the Vietnam war, from the establishment of Gateway National Seashore to the protection of civil rights for women and for minorities. Fired by his spirit and needled by his conscience, we in the House witnessed these problems as they grew from small, unknown causes to great national issues.

The example of William Fitts Ryan will stand as a constant reminder of the contribution a congressman with steadfastness of purpose and high moral character can make to his constituents and to his country.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, let me speak as one who has lost a personal friend, a friend who was a comfort and a joy to those of us who were close to him. Bill was one of the original members of the Group, a loose-knit organization of House Members which worked for good issues and good legislation. The purpose of the Group was to offer leadership in areas of controversy, on issues "too hot" for most elected officials. We held conferences—on Vietnam before there was any vocal opposition, on the power of the Pentagon, the Pentagon papers. After each conference we published a book on the subject, each of which sold many thousands of copies throughout the Nation, with the proceeds going to pay for the next conference. Bill Ryan took his turn as chairman of the Group, offering his leadership and inspiration to all of us.

Mr. Speaker, I will miss Bill as a political leader and colleague who made congressional life more meaningful, but most of all I will miss him as a dear friend who offered sustenance and comfort to those of us in Congress fortunate enough to be closely associated with him.

HON. CHARLES JONAS

HON. CHARLES H. GRIFFIN

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker, on this occasion I would like to say a few words upon the retirement of one of our col-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

leagues, a distinguished member of the North Carolina delegation, Congressman CHARLES JONAS.

At the close of this session, Congressman JONAS will have concluded a 20-year tenure in this body. During those 20 years he has served his State and Nation in the finest tradition.

As a second ranking minority member of the Appropriations Committee, and ranking minority member of the Housing and Urban Development Subcommittee, Congressman JONAS has contributed greatly to the growth and development of our Nation. His guidance and counsel in the legislative process will be missed in years to come.

As he returns home to North Carolina, I want to wish him the very best for the future.

MEASURING CONSUMER DEMAND

HON. JOHN E. MOSS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, last year I commissioned the firm of Sindlinger & Co. to conduct a pro-bono study of the demand for air travel in this country. At that time the Civil Aeronautics Board was conducting its ongoing domestic passenger fare investigation—and I wanted to pass on to the Board the best information I could lay my hands on as to what the public felt were reasonable airline passenger fares, and whether—as the economists phrase it—the market place was "price elastic" or "price inelastic." To the best of my knowledge the resulting Sindlinger report I presented to the Board was the first such demand study ever made concerning air travel.

Since then I have received a number of enquiries concerning this and similar studies. Among other things, the people want to know how these consumer research firms make these studies. A recent article in the October 4, 1972, issue of the Wall Street Journal provides the answer to many of these questions, detailing in part the strengths and weakness of the different approaches used by the various pollsters. Since these consumer studies are becoming increasingly important in our Government's economic planning and corporation decision-making, I believe a number of my colleagues and others interested in the subject will find the article, which follows, enlightening and informative:

POLLSTERS GAMELY TRY TO MEASURE THE MOODS OF VOLATILE CONSUMERS

(By Jack H. Morris)

If McGovernomics are to prove more popular than Nixonomics this November, Gallup, Harris or Quayle probably won't be the first to know. But Sindlinger and Schmiedeskamp may.

They're pollsters, too, though neither will be ringing your doorbell this fall to ask whom you're going to vote for. Albert Sindlinger and Jay Schmiedeskamp are pollsters who measure something called consumer confidence. By taking frequent samples of household buying intentions, they claim to be able to determine whether the nation's consumers have enough confidence in the economy to

commit themselves to such major purchases as new cars, big appliances and houses.

The results of such surveys are increasingly important in government economic planning and in corporate decision-making. It was partly due to falling confidence indexes that the Nixon administration a year ago altered its strategy against inflation by imposing wage-price controls. And last month, Price Commission Chairman C. Jackson Grayson, referring to consumer confidence surveys, cited "a rising public demand for continued controls" as one reason to expect restraints to continue for some time to come. Moreover, the level of consumer confidence this month is certain to help shape economic issues in the presidential election campaigns.

CONFIDENCE DOWN, BUT WHY?

Right now, the two pollsters say confidence is lower than in the past, but they disagree sharply on the reason. Mr. Schmiedeskamp, who compiles the Index of Consumer Sentiment (ICS) for the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center, says much of the population thinks the administration is losing the battle against inflation and unemployment. People are spending more freely at the moment, he says, even though they're doubtful about the economy, only because their incomes are higher.

Mr. Sindlinger, who heads his own research organization in Swarthmore, Pa., also finds an erosion in consumer confidence. He attributes it, though, to a widespread fear of the economic policies Sen. McGovern might try to impose should he be elected President. "Our forecast confidence-components will turn up whenever a majority of U.S. consumers feel confident that McGovern won't be elected," Mr. Sindlinger says. People accept wage-price controls, he says, and "never since Pearl Harbor have so many people been behind a President's program."

If the confidence level now is low, how does Mr. Sindlinger explain near-record sales of autos and other durable consumer goods? Easy, he says. Current sales reflect buying plans made six months ago, when he was reporting an upturn in confidence. Today's lower level of confidence, he says, will show up in economic activity about next February.

The differences between these and similar surveys—and the willingness of subscribers to pick and choose among them to find an index that backs their own notions—raises questions about their validity, of course.

"UNADULTERATED CRUD"

"There are so many wiggles in most confidence indexes that you can prove anything you want by them," says an economist for Sears, Roebuck & Co. "The more you look at the statistics," says a New York economic consultant, "the more you realize they are nothing more than sheer unadulterated crud." Fabian Linden, who does a survey of his own for the Conference Board (a non-profit New York business research organization), is only half joking when he says his main contribution is to "provide employment to thousands of middle-level executives who would have nothing to do without my graphs and charts to interpret."

Nevertheless, many economists find the indexes useful within limitations. F. Thomas Juster of the National Bureau of Economic Research says they are "indispensable for accurate, short-term (economic) forecasts." The key is not to read too much into them, he says. At General Motors, an economist says he uses the surveys to "counterbalance our own parochial views about what people are thinking" but adds that "they're only one input in our calculations, and we don't alter production schedules on the basis of consumer confidence alone."

Consumer-confidence surveys owe their origin to George Katona, a Hungarian-born psychologist and economist who came to the University of Michigan in 1946 with a deep curiosity about how families planned to use the nest eggs they had nurtured during

World War II. He reasoned that consumer spending depended on the willingness to spend as much as the ability to do so. Because conventional economic statistics on savings, personal income, unemployment and debt levels didn't measure willingness to spend, Mr. Katona set out interviewing people to determine that.

FAST-GROWING INTEREST

He got answers, and so did others who copied or adapted his methods, but for years the answers were of interest to only a handful of people: academicians, the Federal Reserve Board, and automobile manufacturers, who could afford to pay to have questions about style and model preferences piggy-backed onto survey questionnaires. More recently, however, interest in the surveys has increased, partly because of the greater threat to the dollar from inflation and from balance-of-payments deficits, and partly because the typical household has more discretionary income, money that can be saved or spent, than in the past.

Today, 75 companies pay \$800 a year to get the University of Michigan's quarterly survey, prepared by Mr. Schmiedeskamp since Mr. Katona retired last year. Mr. Sindlinger, in Swarthmore, had only 20 or so clients three years ago. Now he claims more than 300—bankers, stockbrokers, retail chains and big manufacturers—who pay \$2,000 to \$100,000 a year, depending on the volume and complexity of data they want in their weekly reports.

The consumer-confidence business has provided Mr. Sindlinger with a good deal of consumer confidence himself; he drives a visitor to his plush offices outside Philadelphia in a gold Cadillac limousine.

The cigar-chomping pollster oversees his busy office from behind a big, cluttered desk. Girls scurry to and fro with batches of computer printouts or instructions for draftsmen on how to draw new charts and tables. Mr. Sindlinger relies on the telephone for interviewing consumers. Seven days a week, from early in the morning until well past midnight, teams of housewives dial computer-selected telephone numbers across the country to ask a battery of questions. They complete some 2,300 interviews a week.

Clicking on a squawk box on his desk, Mr. Sindlinger can monitor interviews. "What have you heard lately about the stock market?" an interviewer asks an Iowa farmer. "Well, I hear it goes up and down," the farmer responds.

"We call the rural and Southern areas first, since you'll never wake up a farmer," says Nellie Sindlinger, wife of the pollster and head of the crews of interviewers. Afternoon and early evening calls go to the Midwest and the West. Night calls are reserved for big cities; Sindlinger earns extra cash from special clients interested in buying intentions of the high-income males who are found home at night. (But it's in the poorer rural and Southern regions that Mr. Sindlinger continues to find the greatest consumer confidence at the moment.)

Surprisingly few people refuse to answer the questions. Those who do refuse because they think the interviewer is a telephone salesperson are called back, as are those who weren't home the first time—a thoroughness that has become a Sindlinger trademark.

Mr. Sindlinger asks a basic set of four questions dealing with a family's current income, expected income, and the six-month outlook for local employment and business conditions. A negative answer to any of the four basic questions is considered a vote of nonconfidence.

These methods produced the finding in early August last year that 15.6 million consumers, or 44.4% of the buying public, had lost their willingness to spend, according to Mr. Sindlinger. After the wage-price freeze, the mood apparently changed; by last February, Mr. Sindlinger was able to report—and

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

the Nixon administration publicize—that 72.6% of consumers were again confident of the economy. The figure has slipped recently to 69.8%.

(Mr. Schmiedeskamp's index, however, didn't falter at all last year, and it has been climbing steadily if slowly for the past six quarters.)

Mr. Sindlinger considers neutral answers to his basic questions as evidence of confidence, because they indicate the family thinks it will maintain its current prosperity. In a recent survey, 46.6% of those interviewed expected no change in their household incomes in the next six months, but they were deemed to have consumer confidence anyway.

That leads Susan Burch, an economist with the Federal Reserve Board and a long-time student of confidence surveys, to warn, "Even when someone says things are going to be better, what he may really be saying is: 'My God, things can't be much worse.'"

The experience of the U.S. Census Bureau shows just how tricky trying to gauge consumer intentions accurately can be. The bureau, which puts out a quarterly survey of its own, stopped asking questions about people's general attitudes a few years ago and began trying to assess actual buying intentions—for only if attitudes are translated into purchases do such surveys mean much. So the bureau began asking persons in its sample to state, on a scale of zero to 100, the probability that they would buy a new car within the next six to 12 months.

But, says John McNeil, who directs the survey, "we haven't done as well as we had hoped." Followups showed that nearly half the new cars actually bought by consumers in the sample were bought by people who had thought their chance of buying was zero. And only 60% of those who had professed a 100% probability followed through and bought new cars. "I guess cars are close to an impulse purchase with many people," Mr. McNeil says.

The bureau has been constantly tinkering with its formula for forecasting new-car purchases, and now even includes changes in Mr. Schmiedeskamp's Michigan survey as a factor. But studies by more than a dozen economists, statisticians and academicians in the past have failed to determine that either the Michigan or the Census Bureau survey can accurately and consistently predict changes in the economy. Mr. Sindlinger, as an entrepreneur rather than an academician, hasn't attracted much scholarly attention. In one 1969 study, Mrs. Burch of the Federal Reserve Board found that the Michigan index frequently seems to signal false turns in the economy. When interpreted in the most conservative ways, the false signals disappear, but then the index lags behind trends in actual consumer spending that have already become apparent.

Mr. Sindlinger claims that over the past 15 years his index has predicted changes in the economy six months in advance 88% of the time. Even when the index accurately signals a change, however, it often appears to overstate its magnitude. Last March, for example, the index indicated a 51.1% growth in sales of consumer durable goods over the next six months, but by last month they had risen only 8.6%.

An advantage of the Sindlinger survey is its frequency. "There are times when more comprehensive data on the economy isn't available, and Sindlinger becomes the only game in town," says a spokesman for the Council of Economic Advisors. But its frequency, some critics say, may be responsible for the way in which the survey seems to overreact to newsy events, such as presidential speeches that deal with the economy. Though the Michigan survey is only quarterly, it attempts to determine consumer expectations for as long as five years ahead. "Those horizons are too long," says an auto-

company analyst. "Why, I can't predict my own future six months in advance."

Many business clients tend to discount the predictive value of such indexes, instead regarding them as "coincident indicators" that merely reflect the current level of the economy. Some say the surveys give them "a feeling for the public mood" and others regard them as "barometers of public uncertainty." Norman Robertson, an economist with Mellon National Bank & Trust Co. in Pittsburgh, says that "I've been paying less attention to the surveys recently and more attention to the hard realities." And an auto company economist says, "We use those indexes which confirm our beliefs and discard those that don't."

BUDGET-CEILING DISPUTE

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, the House passage of the budget-ceiling bill is frightening. The President is now on the verge of having the unchecked and unilateral power to spend the Government's money. In the articles that follow Max Frankel and Tom Wicker explore this extraordinary event and warn us of the possible dangers.

BUDGET-CEILING DISPUTE: SIMPLE-SOUNDING PLAN HELD TO EMBRACE VITAL SOCIAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES

(By Max Frankel)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Flushed by election fever and rushed by the desire to adjourn, Congress is struggling this week with some momentous social and constitutional issues that are wrapped in the deceptively simple-sounding proposal for a \$250-billion ceiling on expenditures in the current fiscal year. The House has adopted the idea, and it looks now as though the Senate will agree to give the President a very broad or even total authority to cut back up to \$10-billion of spending between now and June 30, as he sees fit, irrespective of existing laws, appropriations or programs.

To a Congress that already feels powerless beside the executive and that clings to appropriations as its only source of influence, this would be an extraordinary, even if only temporary, precedent.

It would augment the Presidential veto power by permitting item-by-item deferral or cancellation of everything from Social Security benefits to grants to the states to direct Government purchases of goods and services.

It would still further concentrate in the White House all decisions affecting national priorities, as against military and civilian spending and among social programs. It would virtually complete the process of making the Federal budget an entirely executive document.

NIXON DEMANDS AUTHORITY

President Nixon has demanded this authority, without a hint of the cuts that he might make, on the ground that Congress has been exceeding all prudent spending limits, undermining his fight against inflation and his promise to avoid a tax increase next year.

He is pressing for it, successfully so far, with the threat that he will campaign against the "tax increasers" in this year's campaign and with the pivotal support of Wilbur D. Mills, the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

The liberal Democrats and the guardians

of the leaders' prerogatives in Congress are resisting, with warnings of "one-man government" and of gougings in education and other social programs. Even conservative supporters of the move acknowledge that it will make the President a "temporary dictator."

But a House coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats has yielded to Mr. Nixon and Mr. Mills, and opponents in the Senate are aiming to higher than some limitations on the proposed Presidential power.

Congress has become vulnerable to this further shift in the power balance not only because of the election threats but also because of its refusal, over the years, to accept any responsibility for working within a budget or devising some other means of legislating priorities of spending.

BASED ON GUESSES

Observing a budget is not so simple as some have made it sound, for either the executive or Congress.

Federal budgets are geared to a bottom balance line 18 months into the future, and they depend upon educated—and sometimes willfully distorted—guesses about income, the costs of old programs, the costs of new ventures and the performances of Congress, the economy, farmers, bankers and many more.

Normally, Congress passes programs and appropriations halfway through the budget year. Sound planning and managing, like sound legislating, are often impossible in these circumstances, even when they are desired.

As a result, there has developed a tendency for the White House to propose a budget, with private estimates of where it will survive and where not, while Congress pours forth its own cuts and additions toward no particular goal. The inevitable excesses are then left in the President's lap, as are the distortions in the sizable impact that the budget is intended to have on the total economy.

There have been many proposals over the years for Congress to reclaim the whole budget process, which was once the prime legislative function.

It has been urged to do so in the name of influencing priorities, in the name of balancing tax laws against expenditure requirement, in the name of restraining an already overpowering bureaucracy, in the name of keeping the competition and lobbying for funds at least partly visible in the political process and in the name of breaking up the baronies of power in its midst.

But nothing happened until President Nixon pulled out the whip and found the means to join forces with Mr. Mills, an opponent of much Federal spending through the years. With no time left this year to find its own remedies, the defenders of Congressional rights are retreating to a major study to see what might be done in the future.

Some analysts have suggested that the President may not be able to cut spending back to \$250-billion in the eight months remaining. Some predict that he will have to cut where the cutting is easiest, in liberal programs that he has opposed, or, paradoxically, in grants to the states just as he is starting a program with revenue sharing with local governments.

There is much argument also about who is to blame for excessive spending. But Mr. Nixon has succeeded in provoking a prolonged debate that may lead to reform within Congress, a more permanent erosion of its power or both.

THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP BLUE SEA

(By Tom Wicker)

In the era of the imperial Presidency, when occupants of the White House make war with impunity and decree national policies with Olympian hauteur, it is tempting to look to Congress for salvation. But alas! as Mr.

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Khrushchev used to say, that is setting a goat to guard the cabbage patch.

Not only has Congress repeatedly and ignominiously failed to do anything about the war in Vietnam, either through its supposed power of the purse or by a reassertion of its lost constitutional power to declare war; now it is handing over to the President virtually the last vestige of its responsibility as a separate but equal branch of the Government.

That is not too strong a description of the House's grant to President Nixon of the power to cut spending in any way he chooses, in order to hold Government outlays to \$250 billion through next June. Unless the Senate balks at this abdication, the Federal purse will have been handed to Mr. Nixon for single-handed disbursal.

Steve Hess, the political scientist and associate of the President, was correct in pointing out in a letter to The New York Times that the authority granted to the President by the House is the equivalent of an "item veto" on appropriations. That is, Mr. Nixon could cut back on spending anywhere he chose, without regard to the amounts voted by Congress.

Mr. Hess was correct, too, that all modern Presidents have favored the item veto; why should they not? For years, moreover, political scientists have advocated it as a tool by which the executive branch could cope with such Congressional devices as pork-barrel bills and irrelevant or mischievous amendments.

It is not to condone those devices or the many other deficiencies of Congress to say, however, that the last thing this country needs is to pile even more and greater powers upon the Presidency (whether it is occupied by Richard Nixon, Lyndon Johnson or George McGovern). Inflation is a bad illness, no doubt about it; but if the cure is an even more swollen and impregnable Presidency, equipped at last with that power of the purse that Congress used to guard so jealously, it is a disastrous way to get well.

Here is an Administration that talks piously about decentralization but which has so centralized foreign policy in the White House basement that Secretary of State Rogers is at the U.N. talking about aircraft hijackers while Dr. Kissinger and Mr. Nixon between them decide matters of life and death, war and peace, in absolute privacy; which has very nearly abolished Cabinet offices as vital organs of government, while elevating an untouchable White House staff beyond any power previously known in Washington; and which now demands of Congress unlimited sway over spending authority specifically denied the President by the Constitution. Some decentralization!

Meanwhile, almost anywhere you look, Congress piles up its own record of ineptitude and iniquity; small comfort there for the critic of the White House. In the House, members are not even permitted to vote on the proposition of detaching a few dollars from the mammoth Highway Trust Fund for purposes of financing mass transit facilities; in the Senate, the Finance Committee—which would have graced the Administration of Genghis Khan—guts an urgently needed pension-reform bill while endlessly spilling its concern for the elderly.

With friends like that, nobody would need an enemy. Under the leadership of Russell Long, the Finance Committee chairman, the Senate even succeeded in worsening the welfare mess—a feat as ingenuous as it was indefensible. Not only did Mr. Long lead it to the death of Mr. Nixon's Family Assistance Plan and, with the President's approval, the improvements to it proposed by Senator Ribicoff and endorsed by Secretary Richardson of H.E.W.; but the Senate also slipped into the remaining legislation some special penalties on the poor, such as:

Any state may require any welfare re-

cipient, without exception, to take a public service job for no pay except his or her welfare benefits.

Work incentives are decreased by reducing allowable deductions from earned income; and medical services are cut back while welfare recipients will be forced to pay a portion of the costs.

Residency requirements are established, despite Supreme Court decisions to the contrary.

Federally funded legal services programs will be prevented from challenging any provision of the Social Security Act.

The Senate approved also a \$400-million test program for various welfare plans; but the program is so ill-defined that it might be possible for a state to substitute a test plan—say, Mr. Long's scheme to turn welfare recipients into a forced labor pool at sweatshop wages—for the present program. At the least, the test procedure will set back serious welfare reform for a probable five years.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE 1000TH BOYS CLUB

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, the Boys Clubs of America has reached a notable milestone in its impressive history with the dedication on October 8, of the Wheeler Boys Club of Indianapolis, Ind.—the 1000th Boys Club.

As a Member of Congress, I am well aware—as are my colleagues in the House—of the truly outstanding nature of the Boys Clubs. They have a fine history, with the formal beginning of their organization taking place in 1906 when they were incorporated. In 1956 the Congress took special note of the organization and granted it a congressional charter.

The civic-minded leaders who established these clubs realized the many problems of youth in some of the most crowded areas of our cities and sought to fill the gap that sometimes is created when hands and minds are left idle.

Boys Clubs for 66 years have been providing opportunity for boys of all classes wherever there is a need—but they have been especially concerned with boys from families and neighborhoods where opportunities are limited.

I am proud to have almost a lifelong association with the Boys Clubs. As a young man, my local club offered me numerous educational and recreational opportunities, including swimming lessons, basketball and manual training. My wife, Corinne, serves on the Women's Auxiliary of the eastern branch of the Boys Clubs. Thus our admiration for and dedication to this fine organization runs true and deep.

It is worth noting that there is no discrimination as to religion or race in the Boys Clubs of America, for they believe that equality is the foundation stone of free men. Although completely nonsectarian, the clubs encourage each member to take part in the services and activities of his church or synagogue. Positive programs, philosophies, and attitudes are preached and practiced by the Boys

Clubs—and this positive approach, called "building juvenile decency," has won the Boys Clubs movement wide recognition as a major force for good across the length and breadth of America.

Congratulations are in order, and I extend my sincerest regard for, and best wishes to, the Boys Clubs of America. They are working today to help build a better tomorrow.

GASOLINE SURVEYED

HON. ED EDMONDSON

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, almost everyone in this country is aware of the threat of the energy crisis, yet the petroleum industry, whose importance in preventing that crisis from reaching devastating proportions is widely recognized, is much criticized as having unfair tax advantages.

The following articles will, I think, be of interest to my colleagues because they point out how much of what we pay for gasoline is tax. The retail price of gasoline before taxes has not risen appreciably since the 1920's. It is primarily because of taxes that the consumer pays more. These two articles are much-needed reminders of the actual situation faced by the petroleum industry.

The articles follow:

[From the *Tulsa Daily World*, Oct. 2, 1972]

GASOLINE SURVEYED

HOUSTON.—The Oil Daily's 100 cities survey last week day placed domestic major brand service station regular grade gasoline prices at an average of 25.35 cents a gallon, exclusive of taxes.

A week before the average was 25.50 cents, a year ago 24.20.

The average dealer tank-wagon price was 18.40, compared to 18.50 a week earlier and 17.45 cents a year earlier.

SUN SHAREHOLDER NEWS,

SUN OIL CO.

St. Davids, Pa., September, 1972.

Financial Review—Oil profits caught in squeeze between higher costs, depressed prices

The petroleum industry continued in the second quarter to be confronted by the paradox of weak prices in the face of a strong upward trend in demand for refined products.

Coupled with higher costs among which taxes are a notable example, this uncommon circumstance depressed earnings in the industry at a time when the economy generally was showing signs of new strength.

At the end of June, the average retail price of gasoline including excise taxes was down almost one cent per gallon, even though the average tax was up more than one-half of one cent per gallon, compared with levels a year earlier. In many areas, competitive pressures were holding prices well below Phase II ceilings.

In Sun's case, sales of refined products rose a solid 9 per cent during the first half of the year, reaching 633,818 barrels a day. Natural gas sales were up 8.6 per cent to 1,557 million cubic feet per day. Yet, revenues derived principally from sales declined 4.8 per cent from \$960,690,000 to \$914,161,000.

Contributing to the decline in revenues was the fact that the Company's gasoline prices were about two cents a gallon below the ceilings established by the freeze a year ago.

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The fact that Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company delivered two ships in the first half of 1971, whereas no deliveries were made through June of this year, had an additional negative impact on revenues.

Net income for the first half declined 7.9 per cent from \$74,859,000 in 1971 to \$68,920,000, reflecting lower revenues plus proportionately higher costs.

To be sure, total costs and expenses declined 4.6 per cent to \$845,241,000, but the ratio of expenses to revenues was marginally higher. Running the business required 92.5 cents of each dollar of revenue in the first six months of this year, compared with 92.2 in 1971.

Operationally, crude oil refined at Sun's refineries rose 5.5 per cent to 506,719 barrels daily.

Synthetic crude produced for shipment by Great Canadian Oil Sands Limited rose 17.6 percent to 49,477 barrels daily. Meanwhile, Sun's share of GCOS losses declined to \$305,000 as against \$2,729,000 at mid-year 1971.

While domestic crude oil production for the industry showed a 3.3 percent decline, Sun showed a 2.3 percent increase in U.S. production. Its world-wide production, at 370,523 barrels of crude and condensate daily, was less than one percent below production a year earlier.

Noteworthy in considering these higher levels of operation is the fact that they were accomplished during a period when progress was being made in reducing operating costs. The results are a tribute to the dedication and skill of the Company's employees. Unfortunately, their efforts were frustrated by the lower market value of the products and increases in other elements of cost.

ROBERT G. DUNLOP,
Chairman of the Board.

FIREFIGHTER BENYO GIVEN PHOTO AWARD

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize a significant honor bestowed upon one of my constituents, Lt. Joseph Benyo of the Westland Fire Department.

Lieutenant Benyo was awarded two trophies in the Annual Photo Contest Awards conducted by the International Fire Photographers Association. His awards were for the best lifesaving photo and for the best fire movie—11 mm. Of the 19 awards given this year, Benyo was one of only two participants who received two trophies.

I want to express my public congratulations to this outstanding citizen, who has brought well-deserved honor to his family, his colleagues, and his community.

Lieutenant Benyo's accomplishments are not limited to his activities in the fields of firefighting and photography. He is a past president of the Westland Chamber of Commerce; is active in the Goodfellows, Boy Scouts, and Knights of Columbus, and was honored with a Distinguished Service Award by the Westland Jaycees in 1966. He was general chairman of the Westland City Festival in 1971, and was listed in the 1970 Edition of the Outstanding Young Men of America.

October 12, 1972

I enclose at this point a newspaper article announcing Lieutenant Benyo's awards at the International Fire Photographers' Association:

FIREFIGHTER BENYO GIVEN PHOTO AWARD

Lt. Joseph Benyo of the Westland Fire Department was recently awarded two trophies at the International Fire Photographers Association 9th Annual Fire Photographers Seminar in Chicago.

The trophies were presented as part of the photo contest awards and were given at a dinner which honored fire photographers from all over the world.

Members represent the United States, Canada, and England.

The organization which was founded by Chicago Chief George Schuller in 1964, hold their annual seminar and photo contest each year in Chicago.

Its aim is to further the knowledge of fire photography, and to aid in the investigations of fires, as well as to be an asset to helping in saving the lives of thousands of humans through their educational programs.

It also provides training for both the professional firefighter as well as the citizen.

Benyo, who has won many awards for photography, including the coveted Andy Lester-Graflex award, was presented the trophies for his entries by Chief Schuller, president of the IFPA, and Luther M. Dey, law enforcement photography chief of Eastman Kodak Co.

Benyo, who also serves on the board of directors of the IFPA, also is a member of the National Press Photographers, Michigan Press Photographers and National Association of Fire Investigators, and the Michigan Fire Inspectors Society.

In addition, he gave a class at the annual seminar on the use of photography in the fire service, and the need for press and public relations among fire and police departments everywhere. He also exhibited some of his photographs.

His awards for Best Life Saving Photo and Best Fire Movie (16MM).

THE BREAD TAX FOR SOVIET INTERDEPENDENCE

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. consumer will soon be forced to pay a "bread tax," partly because of the recent massive sale of wheat to the Soviet Union.

The Price Commission reportedly "is allowing General Mills, Inc., to raise its flour prices partly because of the big sale to Russia drove wheat prices higher."

It is indicated that other flour price increases will follow. It is only logical, therefore, that the price of bread must rise accordingly.

So, the American consumer will have to participate in bearing the cost of the Nixon administration's emphasis on interdependence with Communist countries.

The absurdity of the situation is unbelievable and only confirms earlier fears—the only one who loses in these new agreements with the Soviet Union will be the American people. And this new Soviet tax on U.S. food is just a start.

I ask that a related news clipping follow:

October 12, 1972

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[From the Evening Star and Daily News, October 11, 1972]

GENERAL MILLS FLOUR PRICE INCREASE OK'D

Government price controllers have approved an increase in the price of flour, citing the recent U.S.-Soviet grain deal as part of the cause.

The Price Commission said it is allowing General Mills Inc. to raise its prices partly because the big sale to Russia drove wheat prices higher.

It was the first flour price increase granted, indicating that others may follow. General Mills was given permission to increase its price in Western states by 6.55 percent and in Eastern states by 11.08 percent.

THOMAS HARRIS, ENVIRONMENTAL WRITER HONORED

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize an outstanding young man and one of my constituents, Mr. Thomas Harris, environmental affairs writer for the San Jose Mercury. Mr. Harris was recently the recipient of a journalism fellowship to Stanford University enabling him to take a year's leave of absence from his job. The fellowship offers him the opportunity to take courses of his own choosing in order to gain further expertise in his reporting.

This award is only one of the many that recognize the important contributions Mr. Harris has made over the years toward improving the quality of the environment in and around Santa Clara City. His insightful reporting and perceptive evaluation of the problems of pollution and conservation have been invaluable to those who have been exposed to his work. His stories have prompted legislative investigations and remedial laws in forestry practices, and legal action to punish air pollution and Bay fill law violators. His extensive knowledge of the South San Francisco Bay area has led pollution control officials to the scenes of fish kills and other pollution hazards.

Mr. Harris was the winner of the 1971 Meeman Conservation Writing Contest and was selected by the California Wildlife Federation in 1970 as the outstanding conservation writer in California. In addition, he was selected to participate with 32 other environmental specialists in the American Press Institute's Environmental Problems Seminar at Columbia University in 1970. From time to time he serves as a guest lecturer on the environment at universities in California and as a consultant to the Governor's Conference on California's Changing Environment.

Anything but an armchair environmentalist, Tom Harris spent 50 days of exploratory paddle work with his family on mountain, coastal and valley streams in northern California gathering information for his recently published book, "Down the Wild Rivers." This guide not only acquaints the reader with the basics of canoeing, but serves as a reliable source of information on types, difficulty

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and variety of rivers and streams in northern California. It glows with the enthusiasm and commitment Mr. Harris brings to all his environmental work. His example, can serve us as an inspiration, not only to better enjoy the natural wonders that our varied nation has to offer, but also to preserve and protect those natural resources for the future.

WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

HON. JAMES HARVEY

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted, I wish to insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD my Washington Newsletter dated October 14, 1972, in which I have set forth my thoughts relative to hasty legislation passed just prior to adjournment; a review of some of the more important pieces of legislation we have considered in this 92d Congress; as well as other information I feel will be helpful to my constituents. My newsletter follows:

WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

(By Congressman Jim Harvey)

As seems to be the case every year when the time for adjournment nears, Congress has begun to step up the legislative pace. I also view this period as one when faulty and weak legislation can zip through in the rush to adjourn.

For example, to expedite consideration of some of the many bills not yet disposed of, the House recently voted to ignore normal procedures and allow certain bills to be considered under "suspension of the rules" any day after October 10th. Such action only permits a maximum of 40 minutes of debate with no opportunity for amendment. A measure can then be approved if favored by a two-thirds majority. This is a procedure which should be used with great caution.

The pressure for legislative action is best illustrated by the fact that out of 64 major Administration legislative requests, at this time only 24 have become public law. Twenty-six of the requests have not reached the House or Senate floor for a vote.

As Chairman of the Republican Task Force on House Rules, our hearings have already developed 16 major proposals suggesting changes in the procedures of the United States House of Representatives. Our Committee recommendations, to improve the flow of legislation in the House, will be formally presented just prior to the convening of the 93d Congress in January, 1973.

ENVIRONMENT

As a long-time backer of legislation to create a Joint Committee on the Environment, a recent meeting with Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton presented an opportunity to press for further support. The magnitude of environmental issues before Congress is clearly shown in a review to date of the 75 separate votes taken in the past 21 months. As of October 7th, I have supported 38 of these environmental issues for 77.3%. I have been in opposition 11 times for a 14.6% average, and missed six votes for 8.0%.

LOOKING BACK

Much has been said and written about the action and inaction of this the 92d Congress. As mentioned above, much of the Administration's major legislative measures remain on the shelf. In a review of legislative accomplishments within the House of Representa-

tives, I note that 23 legislative proposals that I sponsored or cosponsored were passed by the House.

Number one would have to be Revenue Sharing, with the Rural Development program a close second. Other legislation on this list includes my support of the Public Works Acceleration Act to aid unemployment; election campaign spending reform; repealing the 7% excise tax on automobiles; a 20% increase in railroad retirement benefits; prohibit the use of interstate facilities for certain materials (pornography) to minors; amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; support milk parity at not under 85%; restore the 7% investment tax credit on depreciable property; and legislation calling for the relief of the suppression of Soviet Jewry.

I, of course, lent my support and votes to a host of other legislative matters, including education; the environment; social security; emergency strike legislation; combat drug abuse; older American Act; women's rights; eliminate cancer; pension protection; health insurance; and welfare reform.

RAILROAD PENSIONS

As one who had introduced legislation to grant a 20% increase in pension payments for over 900,000 retired railroad workers, I voted to override the President's recent veto of this matter. I can appreciate the President's concern that such an increase at this time might be harmful to the railroad retirement system. But equity, in light of the recent social security increase, required a comparable increase to railroad retirees. As I have stated before, I do think that Congress should immediately undertake an exhaustive study of the railroad retirement system and take action to make certain that it is financially sound.

GOOD NEWS

In my personal meeting with Herbert Stein, Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, to discuss economic conditions in the 8th District, he indicated to me that from all available information a strong economic expansion now is underway. Unemployment in September remained at 5.5%, essentially no increase than previously, and the number of persons at work increased by 250,000, to a soaring record high of over 82 million workers in the U.S. My concern remains that we must attack "pockets" of unemployment throughout our country.

MEDICARE PAYMENTS

County-by-County data on Medicare benefit payments in 1970 have just been compiled by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. There is no question that once statistics are worked out for 1971 and 1972, they will be much higher. The overall total of Medicare payments during 1970 for services and items furnished beneficiaries was nearly \$6.6 billion. Here's a breakdown for both the old and new Eighth District Counties for that period:

County, Number of Persons Enrolled, and Hospital and/or Medical Insurance Reimbursed

Arenac, 1,642, and \$569,559.
Bay, 9,552, and \$3,310,155.
Huron, 4,556, \$1,106,364.
Lapeer, 4,009, and \$1,237,777.
Saginaw, 17,113, and \$5,167,907.
St. Clair, 12,330, and \$3,067,474.
Sanilac, 4,567, and \$1,246,232.
Tuscola, 4,834, and \$1,348,328.

NATIONAL SHRINE PILGRIMAGE

As always, it was a pleasure to meet and visit with Eighth District residents who took part in the National Shrine Pilgrimage of the Diocese of Saginaw earlier this month. This group included folks from Bay City, Bentley, Saginaw, Linwood, New Lothrop,

Pinconning, West Branch, Bad Axe, Essexville, Cadillac and Chesaning.

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

BILL TO AMEND SECTION 453 OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

HON. JOHN W. BYRNES

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to correct a very inequitable situation that has been brought to my attention by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Mueller of Chetek, Wis.

A brief review of the facts will put the problem in context. Mr. and Mrs. Mueller purchased and began operating Barker Lake Lodge and Golf Course in Winter, Wis., under a partnership agreement in May 1950. The business was incorporated on the advice of attorneys on January 1, 1963, in order to provide limited liability and some continuity of existence, with Mr. and Mrs. Mueller as the sole proprietors.

On September 27, 1969, all of the assets of the corporation except for one vehicle were sold for \$175,000. Terms of the sale were \$50,000 down, with the balance to be paid in semiannual installments of \$6,000 on each May 1, and November 1, with the payment first applied to interest at 6 percent and the balance to principle.

After paying the realtor's commission, Federal, State and local taxes, Mr. and Mrs. Mueller retained \$23,600 of the downpayment. The balance of the purchase price remaining after the downpayment is secured by land contract, and the sale was reported by the corporation on the installment basis for income tax purposes under section 453 of the Internal Revenue Code.

The corporation continues to exist, its only assets consisting of the right to receive semiannual installments of \$6,000 until the remaining balance on the contract of sale is liquidated. As these payments are received, they are taxed to the corporation at capital gains rates—25 percent—and then distributed to the Muellers as dividends and taxed to them at ordinary income tax rates. When the impact of this double taxation under both Federal and State law is considered, Mr. and Mrs. Mueller are bearing a tax burden of in excess of 50 percent of \$12,000 per annum—a significant portion of which is in reality a return of capital—that are being made for the sale of their business.

What makes this result particularly inequitable is that there are provisions of the Internal Revenue Code—quite complex to the uninitiated—that would have avoided this "double taxation" of the sale of the business and imposed a single tax on the sale. As the Treasury Department has stated in responding to my request for suggestions for simplifying the law to treat small business taxpayers in this situation more fairly:

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Mr. and Mrs. Mueller could have elected to liquidate the Barker Lake Corporation pursuant to section 333 of the Code at the time of the sale of the property. In this way the taxpayers would have limited their gain on the liquidation to the greater of the earnings and profits of the corporation or the cash and securities (acquired after December 31, 1953) of the corporation. Gain realized upon the subsequent sale of the business assets would then have been taxed only once, at the shareholder level.

Alternatively, Mr. and Mrs. Mueller could have elected to liquidate their company pursuant to section 337 of the Code. A liquidation following a sale of assets within one year results in gain on such sale of corporate assets being exempted from tax, thereby again limiting Mr. and Mrs. Mueller to a single tax at the shareholder level when the corporation was liquidated.

A third possibility would have been for Mr. and Mrs. Mueller to simply sell their stock in the corporation instead of disposing of the corporate assets. This approach would have resulted in the imposition of a single capital gains tax on Mr. and Mrs. Mueller at the time of sale. The purchasers could have obtained a "stepped-up" basis under section 334(b)(2), yielding the same net result as a 337 liquidation.

These three options are well-known to lawyers and accountants dealing in tax consequences. I am not sure the rules could be made any simpler.

The problem is that the rules are not simple to individuals who are not dealing regularly with these issues. Mr. and Mrs. Mueller sought and received the advice of an attorney and an accountant. As Mr. Mueller has written to me:

We had an attorney and we did go to a C.P.A. office later. But none of these were familiar with the tax avenues open to us. There are no sophisticated tax people in the Northwoods area who were available to us.

I would personally prefer a solution that would permit individuals who are selling very small businesses that they have worked in most of their lives to elect to utilize the most advantageous method available when they first file their returns after a sale, which is the time they are generally made aware of the options open to them and the mistakes they may have made. Unfortunately, it has not been possible to work out an amendment along these lines that the Treasury and others who have reviewed the problem feel is satisfactory. For this reason, the bill I have introduced is not as broad as I had hoped, but it will provide relief to Mr. and Mrs. Mueller and others similarly situated.

If the corporation is liquidated under present law, section 453(d) would impose a tax at the corporate level on the entire gain realized on the sale of the corporate assets. Additionally, the basis of the installment obligations to Mr. and Mrs. Mueller would generally be equal to the basis they have in their corporate stock, and the excess of amounts they receive pursuant to the installment obligation would be taxable.

My bill would eliminate the first tax above described, the corporate tax that would otherwise be applicable if the installment obligations are distributed in liquidation. The second tax above described would remain applicable, with amounts received pursuant to the installment sales contract in excess of basis

being taxed at ordinary income tax rates. While this is less favorable than the capital gains rates that would have been applicable had the sale been cast in the form yielding the greatest tax advantages, the double tax burden that is so inequitable and currently being imposed will be eliminated.

QUEST FOR PEACE

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, recently I have acquired a book entitled "Nixon's Quest for Peace" by Frank van der Linden. Mr. van der Linden is a White House and congressional correspondent. He was the first columnist to predict, a month in advance, that the United States and Russia would reach a preliminary agreement before June 1971, to discuss controlling both offensive and defensive nuclear weapons.

Mr. van der Linden was born in Hendersonville, N.C., and was managing editor of the Hickory, N.C., Daily Record before moving to Washington where he represents a number of very fine newspapers and reports for them. He is a valued and respected member of the Board of the U.S. Capitol Historical Society. He is a man of stature among his peers because he is selected periodically to appear on panels, such as Meet the Press and others.

Mr. Speaker, his new book, Nixon's Quest for Peace, is a magnificent contribution to a better understanding of both our foreign policy and of the Nixon approach. I have read the book. It has been very helpful in my thinking and evaluation of the problems in that area and certainly I get a new insight into the difficulties that the Chief Executive and the State Department are confronted with.

The chapter entitled "The Week That Changed the World" is a magnificent description of the trip to China and of its impact on the thinking of the world and how it served to help us all better understand the problems of China which, and as a result served to lessen our fear of China and most surely it had a comparable effect upon the leadership of the people of China.

Several newspapers have written eloquently in their review of this book and I should like to quote from several of them.

The Nashville, Tenn. Banner says:

Van der Linden provides us with the most authoritative book to date on Nixon's foreign policies, an account that is based on his firsthand observations in Washington and around the globe, plus scores of private interviews with the movers and shakers within the administration, from President Nixon himself to adviser Henry Kissinger and Secretary of State William Rogers to countless individuals behind the scenes instrumental in helping shape the course of events. The basic premise of the van der Linden book is that the President set out on a pre-determined course to inject realism into our rela-

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tionships with the major foreign powers, principally Soviet Russia and the Peoples Republic of China, thereby paving the way for negotiations, rather than confrontations.

The Boston Globe observes:

Van der Linden, one of the few Capitol newsmen close to Mr. Nixon, also was impressed by the arm chair, a presidential favorite. Mr. Nixon has spent so many hours in it reading that its back cover simply wore out. The whole chair then was re-covered with its new yellow fabric.

The Charleston, S.C. News and Courier reminds us that:

Nixon has matured from a simplistic anti-communist to a practical statesman with a world view who is defending his country's security but refraining from overseas crusades. This is a paradox—an anti-communist President dealing with the communist powers. But, to Nixon, it is the only policy that holds a real hope for peace. The great central fact in the President's life is that he must assure his country's safety in a perilous world where, for the first time, Soviet Russia has taken away the United States' once absolute superiority in strategic nuclear weapons. He must face the hard fact that, if this country should ever slide down to second-rate status, it could confront the impossible choice of surrender to nuclear blackmail, or war.

Mr. Speaker, here in this book by this great and good man, we can read and learn more about the Nixon quest for peace than I believe we can read in any other source.

HON. WILLIAM COLMER

HON. JOHN H. DENT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, it was indeed a privilege for me to have the opportunity to join with my colleagues in extending our tributes to the truly Honorable WILLIAM COLMER on the occasion of his retirement from Congress.

Because I am unable to join his many friends in Mississippi later this month at an evening in his honor, I would like to put just a few of my thoughts into the permanent records of the Congress. This is a man who indeed belongs, in my opinion, in the permanent archives of our Nation along with the text-book number of other outstanding Southern gentlemen and statesmen by whose rules we try to govern our proceedings today.

The following is a letter which I have addressed to Mr. MONTGOMERY as a testimonial tribute to BILL COLMER, and I know that I am joined by almost all of my colleagues in wishing for him the brightest and happiest of futures:

OCTOBER 6, 1972.

Hon. GILLESPIE V. MONTGOMERY
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SONNY: I am indeed grateful for the opportunity to join with you and other colleagues and friends of the gentleman from Mississippi, the Honorable William Colmer.

Bill Colmer has served a long and eventful term of office in the Congress of the United States. One can say that Bill is the type of a person who measures up as a worthy opponent, a staunch friend, and a dedicated public servant. I have a great respect for

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Bill as an implement in debate. He doesn't crowd the House Floor; but, when he does tap to the well, what he has to say is said well and worth listening to. While Bill and myself have been on the opposite side of many questions, I have always respected his dedication to his beliefs and his strong adherence to the problems and philosophies of his dedicated life.

I am sure that Bill will be happy to be back in his beloved Mississippi, and yet I want to believe that he will still have a yearning to keep in touch with all the close friends and associates that he will be leaving behind. We will all miss Bill Colmer, and wish him for the rest of his days a fair wind and falling sea. My respects to Bill and my congratulations to his many friends who are having the privilege to be with him.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

JOHN H. DENT,
Member of Congress.

RAYMOND P. HAROLD OF WEST BOYLSTON, MASS., DEAD; FRIEND OF LATE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, FORMER STATE DEPARTMENT REPRESENTATIVE TO THE PHILIPPINES, FORMER PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL LEAGUE OF INSURED SAVINGS ASSOCIATIONS, AND VICE CHAIRMAN OF SAVINGS AND LOAN FOUNDATION IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed sad for me to call to the attention of the House of Representatives of the death Tuesday night of Raymond P. Harold of West Boylston, Mass., a former vice chairman of the Savings and Loan Foundation in Washington, and a former State Department representative to the Philippines.

Mr. Harold was chairman of the board of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association, formerly the Worcester Federal Savings and Loan Association, which has branches in Auburn and Shrewsbury and my home city of Springfield.

He made several trips to South America for President John F. Kennedy to help Latin American countries start banking projects, and he was former president of the National League of Insured Savings Associations.

For many years I have known Ray Harold not only as a close personal friend but as an outstanding citizen of the community and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Ray Harold's life is the story of American opportunity come true. From humble beginnings, he rose to world-wide prominence in the savings and loan industry. His advice and counsel on matters of housing, finance, and community development were sought after and followed by the business community and by public officials at all levels of government.

Above all, he was a charitable man. Throughout his lifetime, he gave not only of material things but more im-

portantly of himself to those who needed the succor of a warm and comforting hand.

Ray Harold has been a great citizen of our community. He has been a truly great American. I am privileged to have known him and I extend to his family my deepest sympathy in their great loss.

MODERN MANAGEMENT AND THE MULTIPLICATION OF ERROR POINTED OUT IN NIX HEARINGS

HON. ROBERT N. C. NIX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. NIX. Mr. Speaker, I would at this time like to insert in the RECORD a third in a series of articles by Mr. Edward Zuckerman describing the decline of the Postal Service while vast amounts of money are being spent in the name of improving service.

This article appeared in Ridder publications across the United States. The article follows:

ERRORS MULTIPLY AT POSTAL CENTER

(By Ed Zuckerman)

WASHINGTON.—The kingpin of the U.S. Postal Service's national network of modernistic bulk mail processing centers is being built on a foundation of costly errors.

Under construction in Jersey City, N.J., the mammoth building will wind up costing more than double its original estimate. Postal planners set a \$62.3 million price tag for the building in 1969, but so far the cost has risen to over \$130 million—a 109 per cent overrun.

Critics of the building, who have found much to be critical about, refer to it as "the Seacucus facility" in casual conversation. The discovery that the building is actually situated in Jersey City—not in adjacent Seacucus—was belated. Their continued reference to the erroneous location is an oblique sarcasm—a purposeful mistake which pales in contrast to the parade of blunders which has shadowed the project from its inception.

An investigation in 1971 by the General Accounting Office (GAO) found little, if anything, to recommend the Postal Service's handling of the project.

It was hopeless, the GAO seemed to say. Land site selection was improper, soil tests were incomplete. There was even a hint of conflict of interest in the award of a contract for the procurement of mail sorting machinery.

There was another error which the government auditors failed to detect—the discovery of deadly methane gas on the swampy Jersey City site which came after a portion of the building's 25-acre concrete floor was poured.

"The discovery could only take place as the gas occurred," remarked Brig. Gen. George Rebh, chief of the Army Corps of Engineers Postal Construction Support Office, when he was called before a House post office and civil service subcommittee.

"There were pools of water in the area and they noticed bubbles and this is what attracted their attention to it," the military construction expert said.

Rebh, at the time, was unable to estimate how much extra cost would result from the addition of ventilation shafts beneath the completed floor area. According to an unofficial estimate, it came to about \$1 million.

Utilizing an incomplete soil test information, the Postal Service hired a firm to sink

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6,322 piles to a depth of 110 feet, but the actual depth of the swamp, concealed by subterranean boulders, which caused pilings to twist out of shape, was closer to 130 feet. A revised contract, adding 162,000 lineal feet of piling, exactly doubled the value of the original contract.

The soil test report was based on 14 borings, some of which didn't fall within the buildings' actual location because architect designs weren't completed at the time. The purpose of the report was to recommend a method for preparing the swamp site and, when concrete piles were selected, advised that no further exploration was needed "unless more information is desired for better estimating of pile lengths."

A postal official told the GAO that further soil tests weren't ordered because "it wouldn't have been economical." He further justified the decision, saying, "The test borings showed only what subsoil conditions existed at the spot where the boring was actually taken and might not be indicative of the existing conditions several yards in any direction."

The decision was an infraction of test probing requirements established by the General Services Administration (GSA), a federal agency. According to GSA rules, "The placing of borings shall be no more than 50 feet apart where strata is expected to vary considerably. . . ."

This would have meant a minimum of 120 test borings for the 144.5 acre postal facility site, GAO said.

The Postal Service deposited \$2,167,500 for the site (\$15,000 per acre), a price that is being contested in a federal court suit. Most of the tract was owned by the Penn Central Railroad Co. with considerably smaller parcels owned by the Erie-Lackawanna Railroad Co., a gas and electric utility and two municipalities.

The cost to prepare the site—not counting the pilings which are part of the construction costs—came to \$3.1 million, or an additional \$22,000 per acre.

The swampy site was selected after three other sites were eliminated:

A 300-acre tract at the Cavern Point Army Terminal in Jersey City; found unacceptable because of serious transportation access problems, possible flooding problems and questionable soil conditions.

A 260-acre tract is Secaucus, eliminated because of unfavorable soil conditions, limited accessibility and indication of a high price for the property. (The GAO learned from the owners of the property that no price had ever been quoted; that the Postal Service told the owners the property was ruled out because it didn't have a rail siding connecting to the Penn Central.)

An 80-acre tract in Secaucus, eliminated because it was too small. (Preliminary designs for the building specified an 80-acre site but architects, in oral presentations to the Postal Service, recommended a larger area even though, in retrospect, 80 acres could have accommodated their plans.)

"According to postal officials," the GAO report said, "No detailed evaluation was made of the site plans presented by the architects to determine the need for increasing the acreage from 80 acres. . . . They told us that reliance had been placed on the architectural firm's judgment."

Another facet of the GAO investigation which received critical attention was the awarding of two contracts—valued at \$9.2 million—for procurement of sack and parcel sorting machines to be installed in the new bulk mail center.

Speaker Sortation Systems, a division of A-T-O, Inc., was awarded the contracts on a sole-source basis—meaning there was no competitive bidding. The Postal Service defended the contract award, claiming the company was the only one which manufactured such equipment and that no major developmental work was required.

The GAO, raising possible conflict of interest charges, learned that the postal official who recommended the company had been employed as management consultant to Speaker Sortation Systems from April to August, 1969. The contracts were awarded in September and November, 1969. The postal official's role with the company had been to advise on production practices, cost accounting, product pricing and record keeping.

The government investigation also questioned the Postal Service's claim that no developmental work was required to produce the machinery.

"A substantial amount of development work, which was known to the Postal Service prior to award of the contract, was necessary on a major component in attempting to make the system economically adaptable to postal operations. More than a year after the contract was awarded, serious machine-operating problems still existed and development work and testing of the machines was continuing," the GAO said.

"The problems still being encountered more than a year after the contract was awarded indicated to us that much more than 'minor modifications' was necessary to the parcel-sorting machine system. Therefore, we question the Postal Service justification for awarding this sole-source contract on the basis that no development work was required," the report added.

HOUSING FOR ELDERLY IN SHOPPING CENTERS

HON. GILBERT GUDE
OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, Montgomery County, Md., has demonstrated an awareness of the importance of locating senior citizens housing programs in a living community, not in isolation, away from shopping, recreational, cultural and transportation facilities. An innovation to overcome such problems while providing increased housing opportunities for the elderly has been recommended by Maryland State Senator Schweinhaut. Following is the WTOP radio editorial of September 16 and 17, 1972, commenting on this very appealing suggestion, and I commend it for your attention.

HOUSING FOR ELDERLY IN SHOPPING CENTERS

One of the more innovative ideas for providing housing for the elderly is to put them up in the air above shopping centers. Not literally in the air, of course, but in housing which takes advantage of air-rights above commercial centers, or on adjoining land.

The proposal comes from Montgomery County Senator Margaret Schweinhaut, who is one of Maryland's most knowledgeable experts on the problem of older people.

Many persons in their 60s, 70s, and 80s have unique problems of mobility. Even when they can afford transportation, getting to stores, doctors, theaters, libraries, and other places is difficult at best. Housing for this age-group, for whom money is very hard to come by, never is easily provided.

Mrs. Schweinhaut's thinking is that housing constructed above shopping centers would work to the advantage of merchants and residents alike. The stores would have a built-in market, as well as around-the-clock activity. Residents would have most necessities near their front doors, and some could find part-time employment opportunities.

Many communities elsewhere in the nation have put this concept to work, and the no-

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tion of carefully combining residential and commercial development—rather than separating them—is gaining among enlightened planners.

Those of advanced age in our society have suffered most by being shoved aside. Perhaps the best that could happen to that age-group is to put them right in the thick of things, and that's why the suggestions of housing for the elderly above commercial centers sounds so appealing.

This was a WTOP Editorial . . . Norman Davis speaking for WTOP.

GIVES AID TO NEEDY CAUSES

HON. DAVID N. HENDERSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Speaker, in these days of corporate charities, institutionalized and highly organized foundations, and other agencies which are involved in charitable fund-raising and giving, it is most refreshing to learn that the old-fashioned type of expressing concern for one's fellow man still exists.

I refer to an organization called the North East Ladies Auxiliary in my home community near Wallace, N.C. I want to share with my colleagues an account from a recent edition of the Wallace Enterprise:

NORTHEAST AUXILIARY "COOKS OUT" THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS IN HELP TO NEEDY CAUSES . . .

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—There is no organization in the Greater Duplin area—civic, religious, fraternal or otherwise—that is more faithful and dedicated to its purpose than is the Northeast Auxiliary. This group of Christian women from the Northeast Community, located east of Wallace between Tin City and Chinquapin have in some 25 years "cooked out" over \$100,000 in fried chicken, pork barbecue and hushpuppies at their now-famous Saturday night suppers to give aid and assistance to numerous worthy causes and needy individuals. The following is a history of this group prepared by a member that is proudly featured by The Wallace Enterprise as a tribute to the Northeast Auxiliary and its many good deeds.)

HISTORY OF NORTH EAST LADIES AUXILIARY
DUPLIN COUNTY,
Wallace, North Carolina.

On April 25, 1948, in a little wooden, one-room country church known as North East Freewill Baptist Church, a Ladies Auxiliary was organized with the aid of the pastor, Rev. Vance Rich. The membership consisted of ladies from three different churches and the auxiliary was named North East Ladies Auxiliary. At the present time we have about twenty five active members.

We held our monthly devotions in the members' homes. We began to reach out and try to raise some funds for our auxiliary. We decided to have an auction sale after each meeting and the members were to donate the articles for the sale and the proceeds from these sales were put in our treasury. This was very successful, but after several months we decided we needed more money to make contributions to share Christian love to our community and other places.

Through the cooperation of all the members, we worked out a plan to put on a barbecue supper once a month in a building rent free. (This building was later used for our meeting purposes also.) The members donated the food, prepared it, served it, and our treasury began to grow. Due to the good

business we had acquired, we began serving barbecue and chicken suppers twice a month. This also proved so successful that after about two years we finally decided we could serve suppers every Saturday night. Some of the food donated at times, and if not we purchased the balance to be served and we realized good net profits.

As our auxiliary began to grow, the old wood church we were organized in was torn down and a beautiful brick church was built. The Ladies Auxiliary donated \$30,000 on this church in labor, material, and furnishings.

We also gave \$3,000 on an unfinished parsonage. This parsonage has since been remodeled and the pastor of North East Church is living in it. After ten years, our business had so increased that we needed a larger and better place to serve our suppers. We then moved to the North East Community Building which is our present location. This building seats 125 people at a time. Each Saturday night these ladies prepare, cook, and serve an average of over five hundred people coming from New York to Florida.

In 1967, the new brick church that was only a few years old was completely destroyed by fire. Work was soon begun on another brick church building. The Auxiliary purchased for this new church a new piano, vacuum cleaner and carpet. During the construction of this church, the building we were using to serve our suppers was used for church services until the church could be completed.

We continued to serve suppers and worked diligently to help where ever it was needed. The three churches involved in our auxiliary receive donations each year.

We are now in our twenty-fifth year and through the efforts, labor, and determination of the members, we have gained much profit, as well as many a blessing from this work. Many donations have been given to ministers, churches, the aged, missions, orphanages, Boys Home, to sick, needy people, and to Bible Colleges; we helped a young man through Bible College. We donated \$700 to the Young People from the three churches on their trip to Texas to Expo 72. We have even helped bury a man. We are always willing to help any needy cause.

We have spent at least \$10,000 on improvements to the Community Building which had to be done to meet health requirements. We have donated \$1500 to the Northeast Volunteer Fire Department. In the last twenty years the Ladies Auxiliary has given at least \$110,000 to all these needy causes and this money has all been made from these suppers.

The work has not all been easy but the blessings we have enjoyed far out weigh any inconvenience we may have had, and the Christian fellowship and cooperation we have gained are beyond words.

We appreciate all who have ever eaten a meal with us and invite anyone reading this to come and enjoy a meal with us in the Northeast Community Building, known sometimes as the "Pink Building" on the left side of Highway No. 41 going toward Chinquapin from Wallace.

It has been a great joy to all of us and we hope we can continue to show our love and Christian fellowship in this manner for years to come.—The Northeast Ladies Auxiliary, by a Member.

CASIMIR PULASKI

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 12, 1972

MR. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, in this brief period before we end our pending

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

legislative business, I wish to pay tribute to one of the men of foreign birth who contributed so much to the cause of American independence.

Count Casimir Pulaski, who had escaped from his native Poland under sentence of death after having led an unsuccessful revolt against Russia, came to America in July 1777. As a soldier in George Washington's army, he distinguished himself at the battle of Brandywine. The Continental Congress made him a brigadier general and chief of cavalry in gratitude for his services and in recognition of his ability.

Pulaski took part in the battle of Germantown as well as in other battles in 1777 and 1778. With a force known as the Pulaski Legion, which was composed of both Americans and Frenchmen, he defended Charleston, S.C., in May 1779. Pulaski was wounded on October 9, 1779, during the siege of Savannah, and died 2 days later.

Had he not been cut down at the early age of 31, Casimir Pulaski might well have written an even brighter chapter in the early history of our Nation. Like Moses, who was not permitted to enter the promised land, Pulaski was not destined to live to see America achieve its independence, nor was he able to continue his efforts to restore freedom to his native country of Poland.

Although this gallant son of Poland did not survive to enjoy the independence for which he fought so bravely and for which he made the supreme sacrifice, his services to our infant Republic will not be forgotten. It was he who organized the U.S. Cavalry. The horses of the cavalrymen have long since been replaced by tanks, but the men who operate these vehicles are still inspired by the spirit that led Casimir Pulaski across the Atlantic to fight for human freedom.

FRANK FISHKIN, A DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN

HON. JAMES C. CORMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

MR. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, on January 18, 1973, a testimonial dinner is being given for Frank Fishkin, a leading San Fernando Valley citizen. We will pay tribute to a man who for over 30 years has proven himself to be a citizen of the first degree, who has used all his energies in improving the lives of those around him.

Frank Fishkin is this man. He has lived in the Los Angeles area since the age of 17, when he had his first job. Attending school at night he secured a college and legal degree. With these in hand he set out not just to be a success for himself and his family but to give of himself to his friends and neighbors just as much.

Frank has been a member of the San Fernando Valley Bar Association and in this capacity served on the original committee that worked in the creation of legal aid and lawyer reference service for San Fernando Valley. He has worked

with the Valley Bar Association and the Los Angeles County Bar Association and been their delegate to the State bar association meetings on numerous occasions. In the community Frank has served as president of the Sun Valley Chamber of Commerce and president of the Valley Jewish Community Center and Temple, which has the largest congregation in the valley.

As a personal friend of Frank Fishkin's for over 20 years and his colleague in the San Fernando Valley Bar Association, I can easily identify to his consistent high integrity and willingness to use all the time required for the betterment of his community. I am sure that Frank Fishkin will continue this service, and we in the San Fernando Valley are grateful to him.

LETTER TO CONSTITUENTS

HON. JOHN W. WYDLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

MR. WYDLER. Mr. Speaker, it has been my practice to keep the people in my district informed. This is particularly important to our older Americans who live on tight budgets and who need information at once concerning their rights under the Federal laws that we are passing.

Recently I directed a letter to them, together with information of value to assure that they fully participate in the Federal programs that Congress has made. The letter follows:

OCTOBER 6, 1972.

DEAR FRIEND: As you are one of the Older Americans who lives in what I like to call the "Fabulous Fifth" congressional district, I wish to keep you informed of programs that may be helpful to you.

The Congress has taken actions recently which have been helpful to the senior citizens, such as the 20 percent rise in Social Security, but there are many other programs that can help and aid senior citizens. Unfortunately, too often we find out older Americans are not aware of them. I am enclosing a booklet describing some food and housing programs for the elderly which may be helpful to you. If you have any further questions about them I would be glad to hear from you.

Last spring you were invited to an Older Americans Forum I arranged, at which approximately 400 older Americans from all over the Fifth district attended. Much information was made available to the people who came and I have prepared special folders containing many booklets of general information of use to older Americans. Some people have suggested I make these booklets available to other older Americans who could not attend the meeting. I will do this upon your request. The folders are free, but I do have a limited supply. If you would like one of these folders, with the enclosed information, just drop a line to me at my local office, 150 Old Country Road, Mineola, New York 11501 and say you would like the *Senior Citizens Special Packet*.

If you have any other questions or needs, please let me know. I am always glad to be able to be of help to you.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

JOHN W. WYDLER,
Member of Congress.

THE 1972 McCCLURE POLL

HON. JAMES A. McCCLURE

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. McCCLURE. Mr. Speaker, earlier in the year I sent out my annual questionnaire to the people of the First Congressional District. As in the past, the people of my State responded to the questions posed in a most thought-provoking manner.

Subsequently, I sent out a second poll. This time the questions were devoted entirely to matters of environmental concern, and again the response from my constituents was enormous and extremely interesting. I am sure my colleagues will find the results of these two surveys of interest and I insert them as a part of my remarks at this point in the RECORD. I also include the statement which accompanied the release of the results.

1972 POLL RESULTS

My staff and I have tabulated the results of my 1972 questionnaire. As in the past, the response was enormous and the results significant. With so many important issues before Congress today, I only wish time and space had permitted additional questions on other subjects. I am convinced that the people of Idaho do grasp the urgency of today's problems and that this poll reflects their feelings about them.

I was particularly pleased with the results of the first question. The fact that 81% of the people in the First District approve of our present policy in Vietnam is significant, because it shows that we are ridding ourselves of the kind of dissent which divided the nation for so long on this issue. I'm sure that many still feel the United States should never have been involved in Vietnam and I'm sure that an equal number still think we should have pursued the war in a more vigorous manner. But the fact remains that, under present conditions, the Vietnamization program has won considerable acceptance.

Another significant factor in this poll is the discovery that both farm and non-farm families feel Idaho agriculture would best be served by *fewer* federal farm programs rather than *better* programs. I don't think those responding want us to abandon our efforts to improve present farm policies, but they are telling us that the time has come to begin thinking about how to phase out some of these government controls which are such a burden to the farmer.

I was especially impressed by the results of the two pollution questions. An overwhelming number of Idahoans endorsed air and water pollution control programs even if it means increased costs to them personally. This concern for the environment is unique in Idaho, I am told. In other polls taken around the country, the commitment to the environment declines sharply when the price tag is spelled out.

VIETNAM

Until recently it appeared that the options open to us in Vietnam were limited. The President is on a program of steadily withdrawing our forces and negotiating for the release of POW's. The main debate centered on whether or not we should have immediate and complete withdrawal of our forces or continue with the Nixon program. However, recently the North Vietnamese launched a direct invasion against South Vietnam and we have been assisting the South Vietnamese by stepping up our bombing raids.

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1. Do you support the President in his efforts to assist the South Vietnamese and to protect our forces in Vietnam by the increased bombing raids on North Vietnam and the North Vietnamese invading forces? Yes, 81 percent; no, 17 percent; no opinion, 2 percent.

Other questions that remain concerning our activities in Southeast Asia are:

2. Do you feel a small U.S. military force should remain in Vietnam until all Americans held prisoner by the North Vietnamese are returned home? Yes, 77 percent; no, 19 percent; no opinion, 4 percent.

3a. Would you favor amnesty for all young men who avoided military service by leaving this country? Yes, 14 percent; no, 84 percent; no opinion, 2 percent.

3b. Would you favor amnesty if these men agreed to make up their service requirement? Yes, 49 percent; no, 45 percent; no opinion, 6 percent.

4. Do you feel the President's trip to Red China will contribute toward a lessening of tensions between the Communist nations and the Free World? Yes, 64 percent; no, 31 percent; no opinion, 5 percent.

TAXES

More and more, we hear people propose the use of tax incentives or tax credits to solve certain national problems. Some people view these as tax "loopholes" through which citizens can avoid paying their fair share. Others point to the success of such devices in encouraging industry to retrain the unemployed. All of them cost the government revenue. Would you favor the use of such devices in any of the following instances:

5. To encourage job-creating industries to locate in rural areas? Yes, 54 percent; no, 42 percent; no opinion, 4 percent.

6. To help parents meet some of the costs of sending their children through college? Yes, 48 percent; no, 53 percent; no opinion, 4 percent.

7. To help businessmen and farmers meet the cost of adopting new pollution control methods? Yes, 55 percent; no, 41 percent; no opinion, 4 percent.

8. To help defray the costs of a presidential election campaign? Yes, 17 percent; no, 77 percent; no opinion, 6 percent.

Another tax change under discussion is the value-added tax, which in practice is really a Federal sales tax. Some feel it would provide relief against property taxes and thereby help meet the soaring costs of education.

9. Would you favor the value-added tax for this purpose? Yes, 23 percent; no, 70 percent; no opinion, 7 percent.

AGRICULTURE

Last year was a difficult one for the Idaho farmer, his troubles ranging from grasshoppers to transportation strikes—from dwindling profits to rising costs. The West Coast dock strike proved the importance of foreign markets, while at home he found it more difficult to compete with foreign-made products. However, rising costs brought about by inflation continue to be the major obstacle to adequate farm income.

10. Do you approve of the wage and price controls now in effect as a tool to bring inflation under control? Yes, 66 percent; no, 26 percent; no opinion, 88 percent.

11. Are you in favor of restricting the importation of foreign-produced foods in order to firm-up prices of agricultural products? Yes, 65 percent; no, 26 percent; no opinion, 9 percent.

12. Would the interests of Idaho farmers be best served by:

a. better Federal farm programs. Yes, 27 percent; no, 68 percent; no opinion, 5 percent (non-farm).

b. fewer Federal farm programs? Yes, 26 percent; no, 56 percent; no opinion, 18 percent (farm family).

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LABOR DISPUTES

In the past 10 years, Congress has been asked to intervene nine times in strikes within the transportation industry. I have usually opposed compulsory arbitration or anything else that smacks of government interference in the collective bargaining process. Nevertheless, a great many people feel a permanent legislative solution is inevitable. If this is true:

13. Do you favor giving the government the power to force a settlement of national transportation strikes (such as railroad and dock strikes) affecting the health and economic well-being of our country? Yes, 80 percent; no, 17 percent; no opinion, 3 percent.

14. Do you favor giving the government the power to force a settlement of all labor problems? Yes, 30 percent; no, 65 percent; no opinion, 5 percent.

POLLUTION

Many people feel that we can rid the nation of a major environmental problem, water pollution, if we set a particular date by which time the problem must be solved or polluters would face criminal penalties. Direct governmental expenditures to meet the intermediate standards for 1981 have been estimated at three trillion dollars. No estimates are available for the cost of meeting the 1986 goal. However, it is agreed that we must make a start.

15. Do you feel it reasonable to pass a law requiring that no pollutants can be discharged into the nation's streams after 1986 if in the meantime industry and municipalities are assisted in constructing waste treatment facilities? Yes, 82 percent; no, 14 percent; no opinion, 4 percent.

Similarly, the Clean Air Act sets 1976 as the date by which automotive emissions must be pollution-free. To achieve the goal, horsepower and gas mileage will be reduced, while costs will increase.

16. Would you be willing to pay a higher price for an automobile (current estimate: an average of \$350 per vehicle) and for gasoline (current estimate: slightly more than one cent per gallon and with fewer miles per gallon) if doing so would help achieve the 1976 clean air goal? Yes, 62 percent; no, 32 percent; no opinion, 6 percent.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEY

Late last summer, I distributed a special questionnaire to every household in the First Congressional District.

The subject was the environment: How committed are we to finding reasonable solutions? How willing are we to make a certain amount of personal sacrifices to find lasting solutions?

Approximately 15,000 Idahoans took the time to fill out the ballots and return them to my Capitol Hill office. The results illustrate again the deep commitment our people have in protecting the environment.

The results must be especially satisfying to Senator Len Jordan, who at the twilight of his career in public service can look back, secure in the knowledge that he has played a major role in making the people of Idaho concerned about environmental matters.

The first question on the environmental survey concerned mining:

1. Generally speaking, do you think that mining on the public domain should be:

Allowed, but strictly controlled? 49.5 percent.

Prevented in areas of exceptional aesthetic or environmental value? 29.4 percent.

Permitted as we have under present law? 14.0 percent.

Totally abolished? 5.7 percent.

No answer, 1.4 percent.

It isn't surprising that the majority of Idahoans selected the more moderate choices posed in this question. Perhaps the real significance here is that those who feel mining should be abolished entirely do not make up

a very substantial part of the populace. Sometimes we get a different impression simply because such extreme stands are given more attention than they deserve by the national news media.

2. Do you believe that clear-cutting of our forests should be:

Allowed, but strictly controlled? 43.8 percent.

Prevented in areas of exceptional aesthetic or environmental value? 19.5 percent.

Permitted as we have under present law? 13.1 percent.

Totally abolished? 21.7 percent.

No answer, 1.9 percent.

I have cautioned the Forest Service that present clear cutting policies are not acceptable to the public and will lead to restrictive legislation. Recent studies indicate, however, that in some areas clear cutting is necessary if proper regrowth is to occur. (A good example is douglas fir which will not regenerate in a mixed stand.) Nevertheless, the timber industry and the Forest Service have sometimes overused clear cutting techniques, and that kind of approach should be stopped.

3. In building a house, should standards be imposed which substantially reduce heating and cooling energy loads even if it means 20 percent higher building costs? 44.5 percent yes; 51.4 percent no; 4.1 percent no answer.

Protecting our energy resources is as much a matter of urgency as protecting the environment. When the cost of living enters the picture, the people want to know a little bit more about the cost-benefit ratio involved. At the present time, no such detailed information has been determined, and the 20 percent figure used in this question was based upon rough estimates in testimony presented to the Task Force on Energy and Resources, of which I am chairman.

4. Are you in favor of restricting the off-road use of:

a. Trail bikes? Yes, 73.3 percent; no, 24.6 percent; no answer, 2.1 percent.

b. Snowmobiles? Yes, 60.8 percent; no, 26.2 percent; no answer, 4.0 percent.

c. Jeeps or pickups? Yes, 51.0 percent; no, 44.1 percent; no answer, 4.9 percent.

The off-road use of recreational vehicles is a matter seldom discussed in a low voice. Few other subjects can get a person's dander up more quickly. Whether trail bikes, snowmobiles, jeeps, or pick-ups, a majority of Idahoans voice objection to their use on public lands. Yet, it is clear from the increasing sales of these vehicles that they are here to stay. It is important for us to devise a plan for their use consistent with environmental protection—one that neither penalizes the owner of these vehicles, nor permits environmental destruction. I have such a plan under study and intend to introduce it before the end of this Congress.

One of the more interesting results of this question is the breakdown of the vote regarding jeeps and pickups. Ten counties favored imposing restrictions on them—Ada, Adams, Bonner, Canyon, Elmore, Kootenai, Latah, Nez Perce, Payette, and Valley. Nine others opposed restrictions—Benewah, Boise, Boundary, Gem, Idaho, Lewis, Owyhee, Shoshone, and Washington. The residents of Clearwater County split exactly even on the question.

5. Are you in favor of closing low-standard backcountry roads in order to reduce erosion and siltation? 39.2 percent yes; 57.7 percent no; 3.1 percent no answer.

The people of Idaho, while wanting to limit the use of off-road vehicles, apparently want to keep the back country roads open to vehicular travel. These roads are their primary access for camping, hunting and fishing in the mountains. A majority want to be able to continue this practice.

6. Do you favor the classification of more of Idaho's National Forest land as wilder-

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ness? 43.2 percent yes; 54.2 percent no; 2.6 percent no answer.

If your answer is yes, please check the amount of additional acreage you would like to see classified:

less than 3 million acres, 18.1 percent.

3 million to 5 million acres, 35.5 percent.

5 million to 7 million acres, 18.8 percent.

over 7 million acres, 23.7 percent.

no answer, 3.9 percent.

Idaho has the largest acreage of wilderness areas in the United States, with the exception of Alaska. It is evident by the answers to this question that the people of Idaho are expressing caution about including more Idaho acreage in the system.

7. Now that the bill authorizing the Sawtooth National Recreation Area has become law, do you feel it affords the kind of management needed in that area? 45.8 percent yes; 34.4 percent no; 19.8 percent no answer.

Under the Sawtooth legislation, the National Park Service is directed to devise a park proposal for the area. Would you favor designating part of the Sawtooth National Recreation Area as a national park? 49.7 percent yes, 42.3 percent no, 8.0 percent no answer.

The Sawtooth National Recreation Area is at last a reality. President Nixon signed the authorizing legislation into law in August, and on September 1, a dedication ceremony took place within the NRA itself. The National Park Service is devising a park plan for the Sawtooths and will submit it to Congress by December 31, 1974.

8. The Thousand Springs area in the Hagerman Valley is unique and beautiful, as well as a storehouse of geological history. Should it be:

A national monument precluding further development within the area and eventual acquisition of some private lands? 17.1 percent.

A cultural park, which would protect existing aesthetic values, while at the same time portraying the role of electrical production and fish farming unique to that area of the Snake River? 41.6 percent.

A national recreation area emphasizing the outdoor recreation potential while at the same time affording special consideration to the wildlife and geology of the area? 24.9 percent.

No further restrictions or regulations, 13.1 percent, no answer, 3.3 percent.

Seven out of every eight persons favor some kinds of protection for Idaho's geological storehouse in the Hagerman Valley. It is especially interesting to find that so many of them favored the new cultural park-concept. Park Service Director George B. Hartzog flew over Thousand Springs and the City of Rocks with me two years ago. I warned at that time we were rapidly reaching a point of decision over future management of the area's unique geology, environmental qualities and economic value. Shortly after the questionnaire was sent out Mr. Hartzog dispatched a study team to Thousand Springs. This will make it possible for the people of Idaho and their elected representatives to offer a sound management approach for governing the Hagerman Valley.

ENLIGHTENED TIME

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, on the last Sunday of this month, most of the Nation will turn its clocks back an hour as daylight saving time comes to an end and we revert to the so-called standard time.

With the days already growing short,

I find it anachronistic that we should be deprived of afternoon daylight right at the time we need it most.

According to the Washington Post this morning, sunrise here in the District of Columbia today was a 7:14 a.m. Sunset tonight will be at 6:35 p.m.

In 2½ weeks, on the first day of standard time, the sun will rise at 6:32 a.m. and set at 5:12 p.m.

That, I submit, will be good news for the Nation's farmers, early morning joggers and early evening muggers. But for the majority of Americans, it will be bad news.

To me and 15 of our colleagues, it seems more logical and responsive to the needs of our present society that we do not set the clocks back.

The result would be year-round daylight saving time, adding an extra hour of daylight to the end of the day rather than the beginning of the day.

To that end we have introduced H.R. 5464 and H.R. 15579 to establish daylight saving time on a year-round basis. We propose that this become the "new" standard time or, as it has been nicknamed enlightened time.

And while we certainly do not expect a legislative stampede to enact this bill before adjournment, we do expect to reintroduce this measure in the next session.

We fully intend to water-drop this issue until people realize that the time zones and schedules are not established in Heaven but should be responsive to the public need.

MAN LOSES LIFE RESCUING GIRL

HON. TOM BEVILL

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. BEVILL. Mr. Speaker, in these times when there seems to be so much indifference and reluctance on the part of many to become involved in other people's troubles, the heroic example of Troy Otis McCormick, of Boaz, Ala., stands as a shining example that some people do care and will get involved.

Mr. McCormick gave his life to save a 13-year old girl. The incident occurred on June 22, 1971.

To insure that this heroic action is called to the attention of as many people as possible, I am inserting a brief summary of the rescue from the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission. A Bronze Medal is to be awarded posthumously to Troy's parents.

The summary follows:

CARNEGIE HERO FUND COMMISSION CASE

SUMMARY

DROWNING—FILE NO. 52139

Case of: Troy Otis McCormick, deceased.
Address: (Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd McCormick, parents) Route 6, Boaz, Alabama 35957

Bronze Medal awarded to Troy Otis McCormick, who died helping to save Janice R. Perry from drowning, Boaz, Ala., June 22, 1971. Janice, aged 13, a non-swimmer, was floating on an inflated inner tube in a farm pond. In deep water, she slipped off the tube and, flailing, called for help. McCormick,

aged 28, elementary schoolteacher, ran to the pond, removed his shoes, and entered the water. He waded and swam to Janice, who grasped him. Both went under briefly. While McCormick strove to support Janice at the surface, an inner tube was thrown toward him. McCormick got the tube and tried in vain to place it over the head of Janice, who continued flailing but then managed to obtain a hold on the tube. McCormick moaned, sank, and drowned. With the aid of the tube, Janice reached wadable water.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA JAIL

HON. TOM RAILSBACK

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. RAILSBACK. Mr. Speaker, I am thankful that the armed prisoners at District of Columbia Jail released unharmed the hostages they had held for nearly 24 hours in a dramatic confrontation between the inmates and Washington officials.

I do not condone the inmates seizing control of the cellblock or taking guards as hostages. There must be other means of resolving grievances.

However, the District of Columbia Jail situation did not result in another Attica. All those concerned are to be commended for resolving the tense situation without bloodshed.

Now we must turn our attention to what actions are needed to assure that such events will not happen again—both for the benefit of the prisoners, and for the security of society.

In this morning's Washington Post, Peter Osnos presented a news analysis, "Pressures Build On Prisons in Time of Change." I ask insert in the RECORD for the review of my colleagues immediately following my remarks:

PRESSURES BUILD ON PRISONS IN TIME OF CHANGE

(By Peter Osnos)

Washington's troubled prisons, like so many across the country, are caught in the deepening conflict between prisoners' demands for change and mounting community alarm over the spread of crime.

"What happens in the end is a lot of talk and no action," E. Preston Sharp, general secretary of the American Corrections Association commented yesterday. "The result is what you're seeing at the jail."

The pressures build from all sides. Inmates look for allies in progressive administrators willing to try new ways to make the institutions less destructive to the people in them. Frightened guards find support from politicians who deplore permissiveness.

The tensions erupt in recurring cycles of riots, strikes and jailbreaks. Over the years here, a succession of congressional investigations and outside surveys have portrayed the situation as grim.

And still it gets worse.

The squalid 100-year-old D.C. jail, where inmates yesterday seized Kenneth Hardy, director of the corrections department, has filled to twice its capacity in recent years as the number of arrests in the city has grown.

Last winter, after a two-year study, the American Civil Liberties Union called the jail "a filthy example of man's inhumanity to man." The report said that with as many as 1,300 prisoners in a facility built for 550,

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the jail was one of the five most overcrowded in the country.

In those conditions of intolerable overcrowding, the experts say, outbursts of violence are inevitable.

The jail, said ACLU in the same report, "is a case study in cruel and unusual punishment, in the denial of due process (and) in the failure of justice." The corrections staff, according to the report, "seems indifferent at best to the horror over which it presides."

The brunt of such criticism falls on Kenneth Hardy.

Ironically, it is Hardy, the man the inmates chose as their principal hostage, who has also drawn the abuse for what some critics see as an almost complete collapse of discipline in local prisons.

As director of corrections, he, more than anyone else, is caught amid the pressures.

"We have been on an incompatible course," said Robert Montilla, a former high-ranking Washington corrections official.

"Our prisons are getting more overcrowded. No new ones are yet being built. Programs that might relieve the situation aren't getting a chance."

Kenneth Hardy and his associates are reformers by disposition, tending towards rehabilitation as the way to deal with criminals. But the public mood is not so forgiving, nor are many of the prison guards. Tougher prisons, they say, is what we need.

"At the same time that expectations for corrections reform are rising," City Councilman Tedson Meyers observed yesterday, "we're getting more of the hardened guys locked up, the ones that are toughest to control."

Yesterday, attention was focused on Washington's jail. But less than a month ago, the trouble was at Lorton reformatory, the city's other major corrections facility and also the scene of innumerable disturbances in the past.

For five days, most of the inmates there struck, seeking, they said, a wide range of improvements: better medical and dental services, improved lighting for visitors, politeness from guards.

The inmates said they were making requests rather than demands. The negotiations were generally peaceful. In the end, many of the requests were peaceful. This time, Lorton did not explode.

Like the D.C. jail, Lorton is badly overcrowded. It has some 1,800 inmates in space for 1,300. The prisoners and guards there have often spoken out, describing their respective conditions as deplorable. Lately, the number of assaults among the prison population, including guards, has risen sharply.

The institution is undergoing a gradual breakdown of control, a Washington Post report concluded last month, and fear is commonplace.

Yesterday, the experts were puzzling over why the inmates at Lorton this time simply made "requests" of Hardy while the inmates at the D.C. jail have threatened to kill him.

The main difference, according to Montilla, is that most of the prisoners at the D.C. jail are there awaiting trial. Their bitterness at being locked up is not tempered by the fact that they have been convicted and must make the best possible situation for themselves.

"They don't want to strike on weekends at Lorton," he said, "because that's when they get visitors. They have things they don't want to lose there. The majority will contain the minority of reckless men."

There were no demands for better medical services and more politeness from the guards at D.C. jail yesterday. The men originally said they wanted one thing: to get out. The time gets longer and heavier as what seems to be an endless wait for trial continues, and that what the inmates finally wanted to talk

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about—the long hiatus between incarceration and trial.

Under Kenneth Hardy and Robert Montilla, who was his deputy until a year ago, an effort was made to move more prisoners out of Lorton and D.C. jail and into community centers—halfway houses. Since the jails couldn't be made better, then fewer inmates should be in them, the reasoning went.

"They gambled that they would have the time to prove the rightness of the community corrections system," said Councilman Meyers. Thirteen halfway houses were opened, but too many prisoners sent there quickly became involved again in crime. The plan foundered.

Meanwhile, said Meyers, nothing much had been done to improve the existing facilities. Congress has appropriated funds for a new institution, but construction hasn't even begun.

The dispute that must be resolved first is just what kind of prison Washington needs.

ASCS—COMMITTEE ELECTIONS

HON. FRANK E. DENHOLM

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. DENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, the town hall meetings have substantially vanished in our changing times. The farmers of this country are the last group of citizens to forsake the heritage of our forefathers.

The limitation of tenure imposed upon the farmer elected committeemen of the local Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service is an unwarranted invasion of the free choice of the governed.

I have proposed an amendment to existing law to permit the farmer elected committeemen of ASCS to succeed to subsequent terms of office at the will of their peers—the electors. My proposal was amended in committee to provide for a maximum of four consecutive terms of 3 years each for a total of 12 years. The existing law provides for three successive terms and a limitation of 9 years of successive service. The administration objects to any change in the existing law.

The Agriculture Act of 1970 will expire in 1973. A new national policy for agriculture will be determined in the next session of Congress. The farmers should have the lawful right to elect committeemen of their choice. In many instances men of experience will be denied the right to seek reelection in December of 1972, unless the existing law is amended—unless tenure is extended and the will of the people preserved. I do not agree that the free choice and the will of the people should be infringed upon without cause. However, the legislation that I have proposed to provide for the elimination of limited tenure has been amended to limit tenure of committeemen to a total of four successive 3-year terms. The Agriculture Act of 1970 is subject to change next year and this matter can then be considered again. I submit that H.R. 16182, as amended, be enacted.

It is right that the governed shall govern. It is right that men of experience

be permitted to continue, if elected, as committeemen through any change of existing agriculture programs.

There is nothing more democratic than the procedures of the governed in the administration of their own affairs. That is democracy in action. That is a goal worthy of the best effort of every citizen of this country. I urge that H.R. 16182 be approved accordingly.

A TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM M. McCULLOCH FROM THE REVEREND THEODORE M. HESBURGH, C.S.C.

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, I take great pleasure in asking unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD the text of the following letter from the Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of the University of Notre Dame and Chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, to our distinguished colleague, the Honorable WILLIAM M. McCULLOCH, on the occasion of his retirement from Congress.

The text of Father Hesburgh's letter to Congressman McCULLOCH follows:

U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS,
Washington, D.C., September 21, 1972.
Hon. WILLIAM M. McCULLOCH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. McCULLOCH: It is a great privilege to be among those saluting you on your retirement from the House, but I hasten to add that the occasion fills me with sadness. If there is anything I can say with certainty after 15 years as a member of the United States Commission on Civil Rights, it is that the cause of civil rights will sorely miss having Bill McCulloch in Congress.

Periodically during my 15 years as a Commissioner, it has been my duty to appear before the House Judiciary Committee in the interest of legislation affecting the Commission and civil rights. I do not always relish appearances before Congressional committees, but I have enjoyed testifying before the House Judiciary Committee. It has been comforting to look up and find you there in your usual place as ranking minority member. I have looked forward to your penetrating questions, and to the honesty, fair-mindedness, and reasonableness that characterize your views.

The Nation has made tremendous civil rights strides in the last two decades, and you deserve an enormous amount of the credit. I fear that many young Americans do not realize the extent of civil rights advances in the last few decades, and how difficult it has been to achieve each gain. Nothing less than a coordinated bipartisan effort could have brought us as far as we have come and made it possible to sustain that progress. The effort had to cut across party lines and enlist the support and leadership of both Republicans and Democrats of goodwill in order to succeed. It has been reassuring to those of us in the civil rights field to know in each of these fights that Bill McCulloch could be counted upon to provide essential leadership on the Republican side of the aisle.

To the growing number of Americans who declare that they are losing faith in our system, my rebuttal is the civil rights stand

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of Congressman McCulloch. With a constituency containing only a handful of minority voters, you could not be accused of crassly seeking minority votes in your enlightened crusade for minority rights. You had no political axe to grind. You took a place in the civil rights vanguard because you were convinced that it was the right thing to do, and because you had the courage to stand up for your convictions—irrespective of political punishment or reward. Your reward was simply the reward of doing the right thing. We would have far less cynicism about American politics if we had more politicians like Bill McCulloch.

We cannot hope to find a replacement for you, but we cannot deny that you have amply earned the joys of retirement. I am sure I speak for every member of the Commission on Civil Rights and its entire staff when I say we want Congressman McCulloch to know, as he leaves Congress, that the contributions he has made are deeply appreciated by millions of Americans and will never be forgotten.

Sincerely,

THEODORE M. HESBURGH,
Chairman.

**NATIONAL BIBLE WEEK
OBSERVANCE**

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, as co-chairman of the Congressional Committee for National Bible Week, it seems most appropriate during this busiest of weeks before adjournment that we in this great body pause to pay our respect to the Bible—the source of the basic religious principles upon which our American democracy rests.

National Bible Week is being sponsored for the 32d consecutive year by the Layman's National Bible Committee, an interfaith organization, during the week of November 19–26. It is observed during the Thanksgiving week to coincide with America's only universally observed non-sectarian religious holiday.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, the central purpose of this observance is to focus national attention on the Bible as the foundation of our Judeo-Christian heritage and to motivate people to read and study the holy scriptures. In these unstable times, knowledge of the Bible and adherence to its timeless teachings can serve as that steady source of guidance and encouragement which aided generations before us.

It is often said that the founders of our country regarded the Bible as their greatest personal treasure. The hope, the promise, the inspiration which gave them the necessary courage to continue despite all difficulties and disappointments were found within its covers.

It is impossible to overemphasize the importance of the Bible in the development of modern society. Every legal system in the world has the Ten Commandments at its foundation. Every code of organized life has the word of God at its center. Every form of government which is dedicated to the worth and dignity of man regards the Bible as its handbook of life. The values and ideals

which we as Americans today cherish and honor are found within the Bible. Its contents touch upon every area of human thought and beneath its universal applicability lies a unity pointing to the direction of one divine mind.

From the beginning of our Republic, our Presidents and Government officials have used the Bible in conjunction with their oaths of office. In our courts all testimony offered is sworn to be true on the Bible. This is more than a mere symbolic gesture. It is the recognition that within this Holy Book is the word of God, the code by which all men should live. What better way to pledge man's words than to link them with His.

Amid the frenzy, the passion and prejudice, the hate and strife that mark our days, the Bible sounds a clear and single-minded call:

Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His Righteousness and all these things shall be added unto you.

So, Mr. Speaker, it befits us all each day, and especially during National Bible Week to pledge renewed vigilance to study and meditation of the Bible.

**HONORABLE CHARLES RAPER
JONAS**

HON. EARL B. RUTH

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. RUTH. Mr. Speaker, I have been especially fortunate to have had CHARLES RAPER JONAS as an adviser in Congress. Mrs. Ruth and I have had the golden opportunity to know and respect CHARLIE and Annie Elliott Jonas.

Today the North Carolina delegation is paying its respects to the years CHARLIE JONAS has served his State in the U.S. House of Representatives. By his own decision, he has chosen retirement after 20 of the best years a man can give his constituents, the Congress, and the people of America.

Almost any man who knows Mr. JONAS, from either political party, will tell you he has served with integrity, intelligence, and vision.

CHARLIE JONAS and his father, Charles A. Jonas, were the first members of the Republican Party to be elected to Congress from North Carolina in modern times. As a Republican, Mr. JONAS was a rare treasure to the national party, and to all of us in North Carolina, he has been a good man in public life.

He also has another unbreakable record to the people of North Carolina. He was appointed to the Appropriations Committee during his first term. Since then, his position that a good government is one that works from a sound fiscal policy has become as much a by-product of his character as his honored title at home—"Mr. Republican."

As I said, I have been especially fortunate to have known this man and to have been a beneficiary of his guidance in Congress.

We are going to miss him—sorely miss him.

CUMBERLAND ISLAND NATIONAL
SEASHOREHON. W. S. (BILL) STUCKEY
OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. STUCKEY. Mr. Speaker, I take a great amount of pride in the final passage of legislation which I introduced and worked diligently for 6 years to accomplish: the establishment of Cumberland Island National Seashore in the State of Georgia.

Cumberland Island is the southernmost of what for more than 200 years have been known as the Golden Isles. This string of off-shore islands extends the length of the Georgia coast from just below Savannah to within 20 air miles of Jacksonville, Fla. The area to be encompassed within the Cumberland Island National Seashore includes all of Big Cumberland Island and 300 acres facing the island on the Georgia mainland. Development of Little Cumberland Island will also be regulated so as not to impair the use of Big Cumberland as a national seashore.

Reminders of the island's rich and varied past remain and would be a protected asset of the national seashore. The Timucuran Indians who enjoyed Cumberland before the coming of the first Spanish soldiers constructed burial mounds which contain archeological artifacts. Other earthen rises mark the sites of an early Spanish Jesuit mission and of an English fortification constructed by Oglethorpe, Fort Saint Andrew.

It was during the first years of English colonization that Cumberland acquired her present name. History records that the island was named by Toonahowie, son of an Indian chief, in honor of the Duke of Cumberland after the latter presented a gold watch to the Indian during a visit to England.

During the early days of the Republic and continuing until the War Between the States, the arable land of the island sustained a flourishing plantation economy producing indigo and long-staple Sea Island cotton. An early planter was Revolutionary War hero General Nathanael Greene who constructed a four-story 30-room tabbey house on the site of Oglethorpe's hunting lodge at the southern end of the island. It was while visiting at the Greene mansion that Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin. Another guest at the Greene's mansion was Light-horse Harry Lee, the father of Robert E. Lee. The elder Lee died on Cumberland and was interred there until 1913 when his remains were removed to the Washington and Lee Chapel in Lexington, Va.

Following the War Between the States the freed slaves either left or moved to the northern end of the island where some still own plots. A planter named Stafford burned the cabins of his slaves upon learning they had been emancipated. The chimneys which served the cabins now stand in three parallel lines, mute witnesses of a bygone culture. In the absence of slave labor, agriculture proved economically unfeasible and activities on the island went into eclipse.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The somnolence of the island was broken during the last decade of the 19th century when some of the industrial elite of America discovered the attractions of Cumberland and other of the Golden Isles as vacation retreats. Andrew and Thomas Carnegie purchased approximately 80 percent of the island. The Candler family, made wealthy by the development of Coca-Cola, acquired much of the northern end of the island. The families constructed mansions such as Plum Orchard and Grey Field which still stand in decaying splendor. To enter these massive houses, which are fully furnished in pieces of the period, is to step into a time machine and be carried back to the opulence of the nation's first generation captains of industry. These spacious mansions with heavy wooden fixtures, indoor swimming pools, and rococo furnishing, if preserved, would be interesting as museums. Impressive in ruin is the three-story skeleton of Thomas Carnegie's Dungeness at the southern end of the island.

The allure of Cumberland as a vacation spot was short-lived, with it being supplanted as a favored retreat before the great depression. Nonetheless, the Carnegie and Candler families retained most of their holdings until recently. The fact that the island has been controlled by a very few people has proven fortuitous since these wealthy families prevented the development of the island as has occurred on Jekyll and St. Simons Islands to the north.

Since it is still almost totally undeveloped, Cumberland Island has the potential to become an integral part of both the national park system and of the Nation's growing program of national seashores and national lakeshores. Designation of Cumberland Island as a national seashore would, as the National Park Service has recognized, be a significant addition to the Nation's public land holdings. In 1955 the Park Service, after an extensive evaluation of the entire Atlantic and gulf coasts, concluded that Cumberland Island has one of the two best undeveloped beaches along this vast stretch of coastline and that it deserves to be preserved so that it can be enjoyed by the greatest number of people—Cumberland Island: A Challenge in the Golden Isles, p. 1—With the amount of privately owned beach declining and with additional miles of beach being consumed annually by hotels, shoreside communities, and so forth, coupled with more people having more leisure time, the availability of beaches to the public becomes increasingly critical.

Cumberland Island is the last large island along the Atlantic coast which remains almost entirely in its natural state. While the island once sustained a thriving plantation economy, most of it gradually returned to a primeval state after the War Between the States. The interior of the island is heavily forested with giant live oaks, cedars and numerous species of palms. The trees are hung with flowing Spanish moss and various vines and creepers. The forests shelter wild pigs, deer, wild turkeys as well as smaller animals.

The sea coast boasts what may be Cumberland's most impressive feature, 18 miles of gleaming white beach. If a visi-

tor to the island has not been overcome by the solitude of the island while in the forest, he cannot help but notice the absence of man when on the beach. A multitude of shells in infinite variety cover the sand. The white sand is free of the litter of man—no soft drink cans, no candy wrappers, no cigarette packs. Indeed, standing on the beach, buffeted by the winds, you can look up and down the coast and in your reverie easily imagine that you are the discoverer of this lush isle, that yours are the first feet to mark the sand.

Back from the shoreline the winds have whipped the sand into ever-shifting dunes, some rising as high as 50 feet. The dunes protect the interior of the island from the sea and the wind and in their lee are fresh water lakes in which visitors can observe sea and shore birds or fish for bass.

While the vast bulk of the island has the pristine beauty of unspoiled beaches and subtropical forests, civilized man has left his mark. The mark rests lightly on the island's beauty however and is in no way like the deep scars of neon civilization which have marred much of coastal America. Indeed the ruins of Dungeness and the faded grandeur of Plum Orchard mansion contribute to the visitor's feeling that he has withdrawn from the hurly-burly of the 20th century and has been reborn into Shangri-la.

Cumberland Island has no paved roads, only jeep trails winding under the expansive arms of ancient trees. The primitive state of transportation on the island was brought home to the Interior Committee members who visited Cumberland last November and found one of the bridges impassable because of extraordinarily high tides. The present jeep trails, which lead to the island's points of natural and historical interest, will be excellent for hiking, bicycling, and horseback riding, once Cumberland comes under the administration of the National Park Service.

In addition to using the trails of the island, plans call for additional recreational facilities, none of which will destroy the natural beauty of the island. The beaches will be available for sunbathing, gathering sea shells, and swimming. The jetty at the southern tip of the island at the mouth of the St. Mary's River provides exceptional opportunities for surf fishing. There will also be areas available for camping for those willing to back-pack in after bringing their gear over by ferry.

Plans for development of the Cumberland Island National Seashore have been carefully made so as not to impair the natural features of the island. The island will never become a jumble of neon lights, quick food dispensaries, tourist come-ons, and motels. Available will be a back-to-nature experience which can be enjoyed by almost anyone at minimal expense. Access to the island will be limited to ferries, which ultimately will dock at three points on the island, Plum Orchard, Brick Hill, and Dungeness. The ferries will dock on the mainland at Cabin Bluff which will serve as the administrative and maintenance headquarters for the park. Visitors will be able to leave their cars at Cabin Bluff, or stay in accommodations to be built

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there. On the island, a vehicular shuttle, probably operating along today's jeep trails, is envisioned which will link the primary points of interest.

In addition to the potential recreational use to which the island can be put, it has examples of flora and fauna not currently found in the national park system. There are no live oak-palmetto forests or longleaf slash pine forests in the national parks. A number of types of plants on Cumberland are not found in any of the national parks and the Cumberland Island pocket gopher is found nowhere else in the world. Nor do any of the constituent units of the park system possess the range of landscape encountered on Cumberland—shore, dunes, marshes, fresh water lakes, and the flat Pamlico Terrace. The National Park Service has reported:

A representative example of the islands would move the Nation closer to a well-rounded, logically balanced system of scenic-natural parks. (Cumberland Island, p. 37.)

Cumberland Island is unique. We have a rare opportunity to preserve this enchanting isle for posterity.

Presently there are eight national seashores and four national lakeshores. Of the seashores, five are on the Atlantic coast, two on the gulf coast, and one along the Pacific coast. The authorized lakeshores border on the Great Lakes. Cumberland Island would be only the second national seashore between Cape Lookout National Seashore in Carteret County, N.C., and Padre Island National Seashore south of Corpus Christi, Tex. Along this coastline of thousands of miles, the newly authorized Gulf Islands National Seashore is the only enclave of Federal parkland at which the American public can enjoy the beauty of undeveloped, unexploited, unravished expanses of beach and coastal forest. The southeast is one of the nation's fastest growing areas yet relatively little of the coast has been preserved in its natural state for recreational purposes. The Cumberland Island National Seashore is only 20 air miles from the residents of Jacksonville, Fla. Population projections indicate that by 1976 more than 16,000,000 people will live within 300 miles of Cumberland and in excess of 40,000,000 people will be less than 500 miles from the island seashore. Further predictions are that by 1976 some 5.5 million vacationers will pass by Cumberland Island annually as they motor down the Georgia coast to Florida. Thus there are millions of Americans who would be potential visitors to the Cumberland Island National Seashore, located a few miles off Interstate 95.

The potential usage of Cumberland Island, while predominantly recreational in nature, is not exclusively so. The island, so long as it remains undeveloped, offers opportunities for scientific research. Archeologists can probe the secrets of the Indian burial mounds and the sites of early European fortifications. More significantly, the island is an outdoors laboratory for those interested in learning about the ecology of coastal islands. Segments of Cumberland Island will in all probability be reserved for research. It has been suggested that there

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be facilities at Plum Orchard to be utilized as a study-research center.

Steps taken by the National Park Foundation to preserve Cumberland Island came just in time. The island, after having been owned almost entirely by two families for decades, was on the verge of subdivision and development when Stoddard Stephens, a trustee of the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, became interested in preserving Cumberland for future generations. Upon Stephen's advice the Mellon Foundation donated several million dollars to the National Park Foundation to be used to acquire a significant portion of the island. National Park Foundation efforts halted the plans of Charles Fraser, developer of the beach resort at Hilton Head, S.C., who had acquired acreage on Cumberland and intended to convert it into another commercial seaside playground. Acquisitions of the National Park Foundation will be a gift to the American people once the Cumberland Island National Seashore is created. Cumberland Island which might have become a preserve for the rich will instead be open to all citizens who love nature.

Elsewhere on the island lots have been sold to people interested in building vacation cottages. Thus, while Fraser's large-scale development has been nipped in the bud, time remains critical. The greater the delay in authorizing Cumberland Island as a national seashore, the more numerous become the landowners who must be dealt with and the more likely that the island's beauty will be marred. Currently there are several hundred acres open to subdivision. Potentially this could mean as many as a thousand new landowners and residences if this tract is divided into one-third of an acre lots.

Another motivation for speedy action on H.R. 9859 is that with each passing year the cost of land on Cumberland increases. The longer we delay, the more expensive the land will become, increasing at perhaps as much as 15 to 20 percent a year. While these prices are probably in excess of the fair market value, some of the small lots are now being sold for the equivalent of \$21,000 per acre.

Slightly more than two-thirds of the island is presently owned by the National Park Foundation. The remainder of the island, slightly less than 4,500 upland acres, is largely held by five people. The National Park Foundation is presently negotiating to acquire more of the privately owned lands and is very close to concluding at least one major acquisition.

I hope that the committee will move expeditiously to insure that future generations of Americans will be able to enjoy the natural beauty of Cumberland Island. Failure to preserve Cumberland for posterity may be an irrevocable decision. Should we fail to prevent the development and despoilation of this unblemished jewel of the golden necklace along the Georgia coast, we cast die which cannot be changed for centuries. Our coastline has been transmogrified; great cities with soaring skylines, bustling ports, and opulent hotels, crowded public beaches, and resort areas have

replaced the natural beauty in many places. While it is right and proper that the mask of civilization replace some of the tractless forests and unmarred shore, a great nation must not sacrifice all of its natural heritage before the icon of progress.

Cumberland Island is the only one of the Golden Isles which can be maintained in all of its primitive beauty. Indeed, it offers the best opportunity anywhere along the southern coast to set aside an unspoiled strip of beach and coast for public enjoyment. Our position now is one for which the words of the poet James Montgomery are appropriate:

"What (we) preserve can perish never,
"What (we) forego is lost forever."

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS' BENEFITS ACT

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate my colleague from New Jersey (Mr. RODINO) for his subcommittee's work on the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Act. The bill will give the many thousands of policemen, firemen, and corrections officers some assurance that when they risk their lives to protect the public they are not also risking the safety and security of their families.

As a 23-year veteran of the New York Police Force, I know what it is to walk a beat or pursue a criminal and fear not only for your life, but for those of your loved ones as well. Ten times, I was wounded in the line of duty and as I lay in the hospital I wondered what would have happened to my family had I not survived.

Today, with public safety officers the target of not only criminal, but political attacks, a better measure of financial security must be provided for these men. This \$50,000 death benefits bill will at least assure them that their families will not have to go on the welfare rolls if they should be killed in the line of duty.

The bill is particularly good because it recognizes that not only policemen, but many other public safety officers sacrifice their lives in protecting our society. I am pleased that the committee accepted my recommendations to include firemen, both regular and voluntary, corrections officers, court and probation officers, auxiliary policemen and other public safety officers in the coverage of the bill. These men, too, risk their lives and should be adequately compensated if killed as a result of their work in the line of duty.

It is unfortunate that it took the killing of seven New York policemen in a short period of time to move the Government and the country to action. For years now, I have been calling for a recognition of the risks involved in protecting the public. Nevertheless, when the President announced his support for a \$50,000 death benefits bill last May, it finally set in motion a chain of events that

resulted in the passage of this important bill.

I hope now that the Senate will accept the House version as a better bill and immediately send the measure to the President for his signature. The men and women who daily man the front lines here at home need our backing. This bill is a small measure of our commitment and support for their efforts.

VANDERBURGH "WEATHERVANE" REPORTS

HON. ROGER H. ZION

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. ZION. Mr. Speaker, a great deal of recent publicity has focused on the institution of the political poll, its accurateness, and the men that conduct it. While I have no views on the various national polling institutions, I have been greatly impressed with the highly accurate results gained over many years from a single bellweather precinct poll in my own community of Evansville, Ind.

Conducted by Bob Flynn, political writer for the Evansville Press, the poll of this precinct has produced not only an amazingly accurate forecast of Vanderburgh County, Ind. elections but, as Vanderburgh County itself has been a national weathervane county, has forecast national trends with great precision.

Once again Mr. Flynn has conducted his poll of precinct 21, ward 4 and I would like to share the results with my colleagues. His analytical article from the Monday, October 9 Evansville Press follows:

(By Robert Flynn)

Voters in Vanderburgh County's weathervane precinct forecast such an overwhelming victory here for President Richard Nixon that a Republican sweep appears certain on Nov. 7.

A poll of the area last week showed the only candidate with a chance to outscore Nixon is another Republican, 8th District Rep. Roger Zion.

House Speaker Otis Bowen, the Republican nominee for governor, though running third, had a lead in the poll over his better known Democratic opponent, former Gov. Matthew Welsh. Eighteen were undecided.

Most of the candidates for local offices, regardless of party, weren't well known among the 86 residents polled. The answers, however, produced a disturbing statistic for the Democrats since 31 said they'd vote straight Republican, and only 9 Democrats promised the same for their party.

The other 46 said they were "undecided" about the local ticket.

The poll was in Ward 4, Precinct 21, the politically-sensitive area between Parkland Avenue and Pigeon Creek, an area bounded on the west by Heidelbach and on the east by Kentucky Avenue.

It's the same area which came within half a percentage point a year ago in predicting Republican Mayor Russell Lloyd's upset victory a month in advance.

Its importance is heightened this year because Vanderburgh County has an 82-year history as a national weathervane.

Last week it showed that:

Only 7 of the 86 interviewed were "undecided" about the presidential race—while 73 favored Nixon and only 6 said they'd vote

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for his Democratic opponent, Sen. George McGovern.

Zion's opponent, Richard Deen of Milltown, a Democrat with token support, received 8 votes against 57 for Zion—with 21 Nixon backers saying they were "undecided" about any other races so far.

Last week's endorsement of McGovern and Deen by leaders of the Central Labor Council had minimum impact, as 11 of 13 polled who are members of unions in that organization said they'd vote for Nixon.

In spite of predictions to the contrary Nixon outscored McGovern 8 to 1 among the young voters, with half of the Republican's support coming from those casting their first votes in a national election.

Curt John, a 22-year-old University of Evansville senior and basketball star running for county recorder, is the best known of the local Democratic candidates and will probably lead that party's ticket.

Nixon's support, though mammoth, was not given enthusiastically at all of the doorsteps in the weathervane area.

"He hasn't done everything I hoped he would," said a Democratic railroader who switched to Nixon in 1968. "But he's certainly the best one running for president this year."

An independent voter said he's "stuck with Nixon" again this year.

"I don't like Nixon," a ticket-splitting housewife said. "I wish there were some way I could vote for McGovern, but I can't feel confident about him. He changes his positions too often."

A hard-core Republican who supported Sen. Barry Goldwater for president in 1964 put it another way. "I'm not all that impressed with Nixon," he said. "There are too many special interests for him. But McGovern won't let you vote for him."

Mixed with those comments were those of Republicans, Democrats and independents who credit Nixon with doing "a good job" after inheriting what they called an impossible situation. They credited him with bringing American troops back from Vietnam, seeking world peace, and raising Social Security payments.

McGovern's supporters included:

A young couple who said, "He might stop the war."

An older couple who "always voted Democratic."

A middle-aged woman who said she does not like Nixon or Zion.

A student at Indiana State University, Evansville, who "likes McGovern."

While Nixon appeared to have little personal popularity in the polled area, 48 of his 73 supporters voted for him in 1968. Another 13 had backed his opponent of four years ago, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D-Minn., and another four supported Alabama Gov. George Wallace in that election.

Eight others will be casting their first votes in a national election.

Only two of those who voted for Nixon in 1968 said they are "undecided" about this year's election.

One Nixon supporter said he'd split his ticket for Welsh, the Democratic nominee for governor. "He's been there before," he explained. "This isn't an ego trip for him."

He also said he was voting for Zion because of the congressman's questionnaires on national issues—a process which made him feel Zion was really representing him in Washington.

A housewife who splits her vote extensively said she was influenced by candidate's appearances. She would vote for Sen. Robert Orr, Republican nominee for lieutenant governor, she said, because of his distinguished bearing.

"And I'll vote for Curt John because he looks like a blond Omar Sharif," she said.

A 19-year-old secretary had a special reason for supporting Nixon, her mother said.

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"Her boyfriend is back from Vietnam," the woman said. "And she says it's because of President Nixon's policies."

CONGRESS GIVETH AND CONGRESS TAKETH AWAY

HON. JOHN N. ERLENBORN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. ERLENBORN. Mr. Speaker, on two occasions this House has rejected motions to send H.R. 7130, the minimum wage bill, to conference. We have done so because of our concern—justified by case history—that the position of the House would not be protected in conference.

The differences between the House and Senate versions of this bill are many. Eminent among them are the Senate provision to impose financial burdens upon our hardpressed cities and the lack of a provision in the Senate bill to encourage the hiring of inexperienced young people—20 percent of whom cannot now find jobs at all.

Very simply, if this Congress, for example, tells the city of Grand Island, Nebr., that it must pay overtime to its employees—to people who have opted for unusual working hours—we will be handing them a bill for \$200,000. If that is not enough, along with that bill, we will be enclosing pink slips for the teenagers who are employed by that city during the summer months.

Of course, we could tell these people that we are also sending them about \$260,000 in revenue-sharing funds; and, therefore, they could manage somehow. But is this the intent of revenue sharing? I do not think it is, and neither do the mayors and presidents of our cities and towns.

I urge my colleagues to read and to ponder the plea of John Ditter, mayor of the city of Grand Island, Nebr. His plea echoes that of his fellow mayors across the Nation, and conveys in part the rationale behind this body's insistence that the sentiment of the House not be overpowered in conference:

OCTOBER 4, 1972.

Hon. JOHN ERLENBORN,
State of Illinois,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN ERLENBORN: The City Council of Grand Island and I are very much concerned over the possibility that the Fair Labor Standards Act Amendment of 1972 if adopted is to include the provision to extend the minimum wage and overtime provision of the basic act to State and Local employees.

The Fire Fighters in the State of Nebraska have established a 56 hour work week based upon 24 hours on duty with 48 hours off duty as their desire for work conditions. Through lobbying with State Legislature we also operate our Ambulance operation on the same type schedule. The current salary budgeted for the personnel in these two operations is \$396,827. If we maintain the same number of personnel available for duty on a 40 hour work week schedule, these costs would increase approximately 50 percent, or approximately \$200,000 annually.

We do not have the final figures on the

recently passed Revenue Sharing Bill. The most recent figures, released in the local paper, indicated that our payment would be approximately \$260,000. Therefore, it does appear that one bill purported for the benefit of our financial ills would be negated by the adoption of this bill.

The wage scale paid to employees of the City of Grand Island exceeds the present minimum wage with the exception of temporary summer-time help. To establish a minimum wage of either \$2.00 or \$2.20 per hour for these inexperienced young people, we are trying to help by employing as many as possible, would reduce the number whom we can help, thereby increasing the unemployment for our citizens.

Please give us your support and urge your fellow legislators to join you in eliminating this provision of the Bill.

Sincerely,

JOHN DITTER,
Mayor.

"HAIR" TO LOS ANGELES

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, on December 3, 1968, Michael Butler's "Hair" opened at the Aquarius Theater in Hollywood, earlier famed as Earl Carroll's during Hollywood's lustrous nitery era. The theater was renamed and refurbished for the event which marked the beginning of an unprecedented and, to date, unmatched success story within the Los Angeles theater milieu.

The fact that "Hair" has been seen by over 30 million people all over the world in over 30 countries and 15 languages, and the fact that after 5 years it is still in great demand and going strong in cities all over the United States and more than five major capitals in the world, testifies to the universal opinion that "Hair" is one of the alltime greatest theatrical phenomena. Its success was perhaps most striking in the case of Los Angeles, where the show skyrocketed the entire Los Angeles theatrical box office figures for 2 years, and indeed, created nationwide notice and respect for the viability of Los Angeles as a highly favorable and desirable theater market.

The figures are astonishing. Variety states that during the show's first 39 weeks the gross was \$2,098,458—39 weeks in which the Los Angeles box office soared nearly 17 percent from the previous year. This highly unusual gain was directly and singularly attributed to "Hair," whose gross during that time constituted the greatest take in Los Angeles history.

"Hair's" next full year record racked up a blistering \$2,712,093, pushing the local market up another 6 percent. As the longest running engagement of any major production in Los Angeles theatrical history, "Hair" continued to shatter the reputation that Los Angeles was a no-theater town.

When "Hair" closed, its final \$484,920 in 12 weeks pushed the total volume to nearly \$5½ million—\$5½ million—for the most part spent employing Los Angeles actors, musicians, stagehands,

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et cetera. It also created a platform for new entertainers and talent who might otherwise never have had the opportunity, including Melba Moore, Jennifer, Ronny Dyson, et cetera.

It is more than passing notice, too that "Hair's" original engagement was physically created by Los Angeles talent for Los Angeles audiences—setting a pattern often repeated since.

After "Hair" closed, critics noted that with its loss from the Los Angeles scene, the local box office nosedived 15 percent—but many failed to see the net increase in theatrical activity was still some 30 percent above its level before the show opened.

Since then "Hair" has come and gone twice—putting perhaps another \$500,000 into the Los Angeles market.

No one can doubt or even question the tremendous impact of the show on Los Angeles' theater environment, economy and financial health.

In bringing "Hair" to Los Angeles, Michael Butler established the viability for Los Angeles as a true theater town. He opened the door for legitimate entertainment by proving over and over again that the people of Los Angeles do want theater, good theater, and are willing to support and patronize that theater.

Michael Butler had the foresight to recognize Los Angeles and its tremendous potential. He had the faith in its people, its talents and its future. His continuing support and enthusiasm for the Los Angeles theater world is deeply appreciated.

INTRODUCTION OF SENSE OF CONGRESS RESOLUTION THAT A STATUE OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS SHOULD BE ERECTED IN THE CAPITOL

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer a resolution which, I feel, is especially timely in light of our observance of Columbus Day this week as one of our national holidays. We are all aware of the important role Christopher Columbus played as the discoverer of our land, and there is no need to recount once again his bravery and foresight when he made his historic voyage nearly 500 years ago.

Yet it has recently come to my attention that despite our recognition of Columbus' brave deeds by our designation of a national holiday in his honor, we nevertheless have never properly honored his importance within the halls of our own Capitol Building. Unbelievable as it seems, nowhere in the Capitol is there a statue of Christopher Columbus.

So many of our national heroes and other men and women who played an important part in the development of our country are represented throughout the Capitol Building, and I see no reason why the same honor should not be extended to the individual who set out, against great odds, to explore the un-

known, and who finally reached this land.

As the discoverer of America, I believe that Christopher Columbus deserves his rightful place in the halls of our great Capitol, and by way of the resolution which I am introducing today, along with my esteemed colleagues, Congressmen BIAGGI, CAREY, and SCHWENGEL, I hereby call for this unfortunate oversight to be corrected by the placing of an appropriate statue in the Capitol.

THE TEACHER UTILIZATION ACT OF 1972

HON. MARVIN L. ESCH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, educating our Nation's young people is one of the most important tasks our society undertakes. If it is possible to isolate the key factor in the educational process one must conclude that the teacher serves this role. In spite of all our sophisticated learning equipment within the system the teacher can make the difference between an educational program which is successful and innovative to the student's needs and one which is not.

I am introducing today the Teacher Utilization Act of 1972. In the past year the Education and Labor Committee has done some excellent preliminary investigation into the problems of our school systems across the Nation and possible solutions which might be included in revisions next year of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

Although many problems have been raised, three seem most susceptible to the solution of immediate concentrated resources. First, there is a so-called teacher surplus. Estimates from across the country count as many as 250,000 persons who have been trained to be educators but are not employed in the profession. Second, there is a definite teacher shortage in schools with high concentrations of children from low-income families. The third problem relates to the ability of school districts across the country to support additional positions for teachers so that quality education services can be provided to all students.

PROVISIONS IN THE ACT

The Teacher Utilization Act of 1972 is based on an elementary principle for allocation of resources. It authorizes \$375 million in a direct grant to school districts to hire teachers. In essence, it is an immediate solution which creates no new bureaucracies. The proposal authorizes local districts to hire teachers using Federal funds and to target them into teaching slots where these new funds will not be substituted for present expenditures.

Funds for the act will be distributed in two ways. Part A grants may be used for employing classroom teachers. Obviously, this is where the brunt of any impact moneys should be allocated. There has been significant disagreement among educators as to the perfect per-pupil

load for maximum teacher efficiency. One thing is for sure, increased teacher contact and individualized instructional programs do have a positive effect on children with learning disabilities. Part B funds are for the hiring of pupil personnel services specialists such as psychologists, counsellors and psychometrists. The allocation of part B funds is not to exceed 10 percent of any funds received by the district under part A.

An additional \$25 million is authorized for preservice and inservice training of the teachers to acculturate them to the particular needs and problems facing the children they will be teaching.

THE SO-CALLED SURPLUS OF TEACHERS

The surplus of teachers is growing to crisis proportions. Last year our colleges and universities graduated 110,000 newly qualified teachers. This is on top of 100,700 graduates in 1971 and 54,800 teacher graduates in 1970. Many of these young people cannot find work even though there is a critical need for their skills in solving many of our educational problems.

The need for additional teachers in many of our largest school districts is well established. A recent survey of 63 of the Nation's school districts indicated that only 6 percent of the children in those districts were receiving improved teacher services as a result of the available teacher manpower. Most of the other districts in the survey characterized their financial resources as "slowing, arresting, or reversing normal progress toward improved school programs and staffing."

Children with specific learning disabilities need additional teacher intervention if we are to succeed in educating them to the limits of their potential. In the early days of the "industrial school model" we had an easy solution for such children; force them to remain out of the system. Thus, those from poor families who could not afford to attend school and those with physical and psychological disabilities who needed special attention

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

in school were discouraged from attending. About 75 to 100 years ago this country established as a goal providing education for all of our children. The goal is still a long way from being realized, but we have made strides. Learning experiences are available for many students through the secondary level who 10 and 20 years ago were not encouraged to go on in school. We should not stand on this record patting ourselves on the back, because there is still a great deal more we can do. Although our efforts have increased gradually, many urban school systems still have an attrition rate of over 50 percent of their students between the ninth and 12th grades. Many of our elementary schools have shown declining reading scores for their children in the last 5 to 10 years.

The problems facing our schools have grown as we have taken on the task of providing a quality education for all of our students.

OUR SCHOOL DISTRICTS FACE TIGHT BUDGET CONSTRAINTS

Our school districts have been given a larger job but their financial position has shown a significant decline in the last few years. Their ability to increase resources available for improving educational quality has been under serious pressure. Ten years ago millage votes passed at a rate of close to 80 percent. Their passage rate last year was just over 40 percent. Many districts have been forced to freeze or cut hiring at a time when they need additional teacher services. To some districts this has meant the elimination of enrichment classes such as music, art, and foreign language. To others it has meant basic subject classes such as English, reading and math have teacher ratios of 50 to 1. In some districts both of these types of cuts have been instituted.

The Serrano decision has inspired a large amount of research on per-pupil ratios and level of educational expenditures between central city schools and

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suburban schools. Those disparities are concisely presented in the following table:

COMPARISON OF PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO IN SELECTED CENTRAL CITIES AND SUBURBS 1973

City and suburb	Pupil/teacher ratio	Per pupil expenditures
Los Angeles.....	27:1	\$602
Beverly Hills.....	17:1	1,193
San Francisco.....	26:1	694
Palo Alto.....	21:1	981
Chicago.....	28:1	571
Evanston.....	18:1	757
Detroit.....	31:1	530
Grosse Pointe.....	22:1	713
St. Louis.....	30:1	525
University City.....	22:1	747
New York City.....	20:1	854
Great Neck.....	16:1	1,391
Cleveland.....	28:1	559
Cleveland Heights.....	22:1	703
Philadelphia.....	27:1	617
Lower Merion.....	20:1	733

Source: Gerald Kahn and Warren A. Hughes, Statistics of Local Public School Systems, 1967, National Center for Educational Statistics, U.S. Office of Education.

Although there will be a 4-percent decrease in enrollment in our elementary and secondary schools in the next 10 years, the requirements for decreasing teacher-pupil load so that our school districts will be able to accomplish their goals in educating all of our children will increase. Demands of educating children from low-income families are significantly greater than those from other income groups. At the same time school districts which serve large percentages of these children are faced with high turnover in personnel and a shortage in funds to hire additional personnel who can provide the personal attention to these schoolchildren whose accomplishments in school and society can be increased to match those records amassed by children in suburban districts. The relationship between wealth and educational quality is well shown in the following comparison of Texas school districts:

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISTRICT WEALTH AND EDUCATIONAL QUALITY—TEXAS SCHOOL DISTRICTS CATEGORIZED BY EQUALIZED PROPERTY VALUATION AND SELECTED INDICATORS OF EDUCATIONAL QUALITY

	Total revenues per pupil ¹	Professional salaries per pupil ¹	Percent teachers with masters degrees ²	Percent of total staff with emergency permits ²	Pupils per counselor ¹	Professional personnel per 100 pupils
Selected districts from high to low by market value per pupil: ³						
Alamo Heights.....	\$595	\$372	40	11	645	4.80
Northeast.....	468	288	24	7	1516	4.50
San Antonio.....	422	251	29	17	2320	4.00
Northside.....	443	258	20	17	1493	4.30
Harlandale.....	394	243	21	22	1800	4.00
Edgewood.....	356	209	15	47	3098	4.06

¹ Id.

² U.S. District Court, Western District of Texas, San Antonio Division. Answers to interrogatories. Civil Action No. 68-175-SA.

³ Policy Institute, Syracuse University Research Corporation, Syracuse, N.Y.

Note: The information in this table was drawn from the report of the 1968 Governors Committee on Public School Education and official reports of the Texas Education Agency.

Several of the teacher strikes in our urban systems at the beginning of this school year were related more to issues of improving educational quality than to increasing teacher salaries.

DO SCHOOLS MAKE A DIFFERENCE?

The basis of the Teacher Utilization Act is that teachers and schools do make a difference in helping all our children to become useful, participating members of society.

In the past few months some educational critics have commented that

"schools do not matter." Their gloomy assumption is that increased fund for educating children with the complex disadvantages of poverty will not solve the problems which these children face outside of school. This type of sloganizing may sell books, but it is extremely shortsighted. Social scientists cannot agree on an exact per-pupil ratio which will provide exacted learning results. On a systemic basis it is obviously almost impossible to make such broad generalizations. I have seen the results of what

good teachers can accomplish at all levels. It also seems logical that up to the point of resource limitations that increased teacher contact with students, that extra bit of individual attention, will lead to beneficial results for the students.

If schools don't make a difference, then why have any schools at all? The Federal effort for our schools should be to provide that extra level of assistance to bring all our schools up to a quality standard. I would hope that American education in the seventies can accomplish the goal

of providing educational opportunities to all our students which are only limited by the students' desires and abilities.

The Teacher Utilization Act of 1972 will go one step toward accomplishing that goal.

BORAX—CALIFORNIA FIRM CELEBRATES 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, 100 years ago today, in 1872, the predecessor company of U.S. Borax was launched by Francis Marion "Borax" Smith, an ex-farm boy from Wisconsin who decided his future lay in the little known ore called "borax."

The scene was Teel's Marsh, Nev., where Smith and his brother Julius shoveled borate from the ground for refining into marketable borax. A man of genius and inexhaustible energy, Mr. Smith acquired other borate properties and, at the same time, promoted borax from a rare product into a "household staple of universal use" as he called it.

A brilliant promoter, he used all the means known to merchandisers of the period: Posters, folders, cards, giveaway games, puzzles, and claims of its utility as both a medicinal cure-all and as a food preservative, disinfectant, and cleanser.

In 1890, Smith joined forces with William T. Coleman of San Francisco, a leading pioneer merchant of great wealth and civic reputation, who owned the Harmony Borax Co. in Death Valley, Calif.

At Harmony, it was J. W. S. Perry and a muleskinner named Ed Stiles who devised the famous teams of 20 mules and the big-wheeled towering wagons to carry the ore over a desert route of 165 miles to the railroad at Mojave, Calif.

The romantic and dramatic appeal of men and animals pitted against the harsh and inhospitable desert soon made the Twenty-Mule Team a popular and picturesque trademark.

As reserves began to dwindle in Death Valley, the company began looking for other sources and in 1925, discovered a large deposit of sodium borate ore at Boron, Calif., the only one of its kind known to exist.

When "Borax" Smith began his operation 100 years ago, the total U.S. consumption of borax was 140 tons per year. Today, the Boron, Calif. mine produces up to 10,000 tons in a 24-hour day.

Today, borax is an ingredient used in making fiberglass, heat-resistant household glassware, porcelain enamel, and sealed-beam headlights for automobiles. It is also used in the manufacture of ceramics, soaps, starches, adhesives, drugs, cosmetics, insulation materials, antifreeze preparations, and fire retardants, as well as the "household staple" known to the homemaker as laundry additives and hand cleaners.

Mr. Speaker, U.S. Borax, the world's leading producers of borates, and boron chemicals, and a major producer of

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

potash, has its headquarters in Los Angeles, a mine and processing plant at Boron, a research center in Anaheim, and a manufacturing and shipping facility at Wilmington, an area that I am proud to represent.

Since its early day operations in Death Valley, the company has contributed much to the history of California.

Presidents, managers, men, mines, plants, and methods have come and gone, and even the name of the company has changed, but U.S. Borax, as an entity, traces its heritage directly back 100 years.

Mr. Speaker, this first centennial is not only the end of a century of history, but importantly, is the beginning of a second century of growth and success.

I take this opportunity to commend the president of U.S. Borax, Dr. Carl L. Randolph, and the many men and women who have made this California business a world leader, and have brought us the famous Twenty-Mule Team products for these past 100 years.

POWER AND ECOLOGY

HON. GILBERT GUDE

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, one frequently hears the cry that American industry is totally unresponsive to the public need unless there is money in it. But I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a proposal from a segment of industry in my district which, I believe, is a practical, well reasoned approach to solving environmental problems which so concern us all.

The Potomac Electric Power Co., which serves the metropolitan Washington area, has proposed a joint venture with the Montgomery County, Md., government which could well mark an excellent beginning in cooperation between the private and public sector to solve mutual problems.

Recently, WRC-TV editorialized on the Pepco proposal to couple two new power generating plants with a wastewater treatment facility. I would like to share that editorial with my colleagues:

POWER AND ECOLOGY

A milestone in cooperation between government and industry to aid the environment is possible in Montgomery County. Whether it will work depends upon the outcome of a study that is now underway.

Montgomery County is looking for a site for a wastewater treatment plant. Four locations now under consideration have aroused opposition in one form or another. That is the government side.

To help meet the demand for additional electricity in the Washington area the Potomac Electric Power Company plans to build two new generating units at its 1000 acre installation at Dickerson, Maryland. They would use millions of gallons of water a day from the Potomac. That is the industry side.

Now the cooperation aspect. PEPCO has offered to turn over to the county at no cost 200 acres of land for the wastewater treatment plant and further permit the use of its present rights of way for the piping needed to transport the effluent to the site.

After the wastewater is treated PEPCO will use a part of it in its power plants and return the rest to the Potomac. The sludge from the treatment process and other solid wastes will be burned by the utility in its boilers to help produce the extra power.

Montgomery County would get its wastewater site and perhaps a partial solution to its solid waste disposal problem. PEPCO would get waste for its units, and the area would get more water in the Potomac.

Utilities are often criticized for polluting the environment. In this case PEPCO deserves congratulations.

WRC-TV hopes the feasibility study makes the project possible.

**OBSERVANCE OF PULASKI DAY,
OCTOBER 11, 1972**

HON. JOHN J. ROONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, October 11 commemorates the tragic death almost 200 years ago of one of America's greatest heroes, for it was on October 11, 1779 that the brilliant young Gen. Casimir Pulaski was shot down in battle in defense of American freedom.

America lost one of her truest and most valuable friends when British guns at the battle of Savannah killed the young Polish-born patriot who gave up his all for us—his many valued talents, his unswerving loyalty and finally his own life.

All of us who are privileged to share in the moving observance of this historic date feel a new and deepening warmth of our gratitude for this magnificent Revolutionary hero. As we join with the millions of Polish-born Americans or their descendants who today pay homage to Casimir Pulaski, we are again inspired by the magnitude of his contribution to the gaining of our independence.

Grateful to Almighty God are we that He allowed Pulaski to arrive on our shores at one of the darkest and most critical times in our history. This gallant officer asked no favors and sought no rewards for his services which he offered to Benjamin Franklin, our Ambassador to France. It wasn't hard for George Washington to recognize Pulaski's potentiality. He first was placed upon General Washington's personal staff as a volunteer. His enthusiasm, his bravery, and his military knowledge were such that he soon overshadowed many of the contemporary officers.

Pulaski had one compelling aim—that of gaining American independence by gaining military supremacy over the much vaunted British Army.

Washington supported his request to the Continental Congress to create an independent cavalry unit which became known as the "Pulaski Legion." This unit was the beginning of our American cavalry. Through the decades of glorious American cavalry exploits which followed Pulaski's initial leadership, no cavalry action exceeded the "Pulaski Legion's" magnificent fighting record at the Battles of Charleston and Savannah.

Mr. Speaker, the observance of Pulaski Day affords us all an opportunity to remind ourselves of the deep debt of gratitude we owe to the countless thousands of other Poles who like Pulaski adopted this country as their own. These loyal Americans and their offspring represent one of the most loyal and valued segments of our society. From their ranks hundreds have brought leadership to our social, economic and political life.

It was not only the military heroes like Pulaski, Kosciuszko and others who made contributions of incalculable value to our forebears. Thousands of other Poles have also given of their talents to the growth and well-being of America. They have helped to pioneer our developments in science, in industry, in social welfare, in culture, in art, and in every phase of American life.

As early as 1603 the Virginia Company brought Polish manufacturing experts and technical instructors to Jamestown. The span of time during which our people of Polish birth or ancestry have been a vital contributing part of our society covers the period of our whole existence.

Yes, this day should remind us again of events and of Polish people that amply demonstrate the debt of gratitude all Americans owe them.

Let us remember the little ship *God Speed* which in September 1608, sailed up the James River bearing six husky Polish-born artisans who followed Capt. John Smith into the woods to chop out a clearing. Within 3 weeks they had a roaring fire going under America's first glass furnace. They tapped pine trees and distilled tar and pitch. They set up a soap works and erected a saw mill. Theirs was a contribution of such magnitude that John Smith gave them credit for saving the colony.

Let us remember the exploits of Jan Antoni Sadowski, an Indian trader, better known to us as Jonathan Sandusky. This intrepid pioneer pushed through the Alleghenies for 200 miles beyond the closest English settlement to set up a trading post near the western end of Lake Erie where the city of Sandusky now stands.

These are but a hint as to the inexhaustible number of situations in which Americans of Polish origin or descent have made such valued contributions. We could flip the pages of history and be intrigued by others.

There is no facet of American life in which Americans with Polish names are not enriching this country. Just consider for a moment the field in which there is now so much public interest—that of baseball and football and note the numbers of stars bearing Polish names.

The observance of Pulaski Day means much to me. It affords me the opportunity to revive personal contacts with so many of my long-time Polish friends. It affords me a source of gratification to be reminded of the part Polish Americans have played in the growth and improvement of our country and above all, it strengthens my desire to try to emulate the great Polish American heroes to whom America will forever be indebted.

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I very much regret that this year unexpected personal illness requiring great care and hospitalization prevented my annual attendance in New York.

MONKEY OFF THEIR BACKS?

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I am placing the following article in the RECORD and commend it to the attention of my colleagues:

MONKEY OFF THEIR BACKS?—AN EXPERIMENTAL DRUG OFFERS FRESH HOPE FOR HEROIN ADDICTS

(By David A. Loehwing)

There are perhaps 20 patients in the third floor narcotic detoxification ward of the Trafalgar Hospital on East 90th Street in New York City when Dr. Emanuel Revici, the medical director, walks through with two visitors. All the patients are drug addicts—heavy, long-term users—who have sought out the 78-year-old scientist in the hope of being cured. They are mostly young black men, although one is an attractive, 18-year-old Puerto Rican girl. Few have been there more than a week, some less than 48 hours, and none has had any narcotic since being admitted. Normally, they should be climbing the walls, vomiting incessantly, clutching their bellies in the agony of withdrawal. Despite the assurances they have received, they seem surprised that they are not suffering. "I feel fine, doctor," they all say, as Dr. Revici questions them. "No problems." The Puerto Rican girl, who has been there longer than the others, receiving treatment for needle sores, is happily flirting in one room with the four male inhabitants. "I came in to cheer them up," she explains. "They all looked so scared. They couldn't believe it would be painless."

METHADONE DIDN'T WORK

One white youth, who had been in the ward a week, tells the doctor abruptly, "I want to be discharged." Why, is he having trouble? No, he feels fine. In fact, he's certain that he's cured, and he's anxious to get back to his job as a telephone repairman. His supervisors don't know he's an addict—he had come to Trafalgar during his vacation—and if he doesn't return on time he's afraid they would make inquiries. He says he had been on heroin for five years, but for the past three he had been on methadone maintenance.

"Why did you come here if you were on methadone?" Dr. Revici asks.

"It wasn't doing me any good. It's just as bad as the horse. I wanted to be cured." Asked how he knew about Trafalgar, he says he had read a story about Dr. Revici in the New York Daily News 18 months ago. "I knew who you were right away when you came in the room," he tells Dr. Revici, in a tone of deference, as though to a movie star. "I've been carrying your picture around in my wallet for a year and a half."

Not many addicts and apparently even fewer officials in charge of drug addiction clinics have heard of Dr. Revici or his detoxification drug, called Bionar. So much is written about the subject of drug addiction that the single item in the Daily News had little impact, except on the telephone repairman. However, in the months to come, if Bionar gets a green light from the Food and Drug Administration for extensive testing, it may become an important factor in the

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fight against drug addiction. Ten days ago, Bionar Corp., a company formed to commercialize Dr. Revici's development, applied to the FDA for an IND (Investigation of New Drugs) permit, which would allow its use in clinics around the country on an experimental basis. Currently, methadone is being used on an IND permit.

NOT A CURE

Both Dr. Revici and Dr. Benjamin Robert Payne, president of Bionar Corp., are careful not to call Bionar a cure for drug addiction, stressing that it is only a detoxification drug which enables an addict to "kick the habit" without undergoing painful withdrawal symptoms and blocks his desire for the needle. Without psychological treatment and help in making socio-economic adjustments, however, most Trafalgar patients will relapse into addiction. Dr. Payne also stresses that an IND permit implies no endorsement by the FDA of the efficacy of the drug.

"You detoxify a patient and you send him back—where?" demands Dr. Revici. "To a home where the father is an alcoholic, the brothers addicts and all his friends are addicts. He cannot get a job, and without one he can't stay clean. One week, two weeks. The third week, so many of them tell me, they cannot stand it. They are being pushed inexorably back to the drug. There are three elements—medical, psychological and socio-economic—which must be treated together to resolve the problem of drug addiction. We can help with the first."

HAS TREATED 3,000 ADDICTS

Over the past three years, approximately 3,000 patients have been treated by Dr. Revici at the Trafalgar facility for addiction to heroin, methadone and barbiturates. About two-thirds of them were given Perse, the original formulation of Dr. Revici's drug; it was abandoned because it contained selenium, an element similar to mercury, and it seemed doubtful that he would be able to convince the FDA of its non-toxicity. The remainder of the patients have been treated with Bionar. In most cases the shots—the drug is injected into the rump—have virtually eliminated withdrawal symptoms and blocked the drug craving. There have been no discernible side-effects. Dr. Revici says few complain that the shots are painful. "I don't ask them," he adds. "If you give a patient an injection and ask him if it hurts, he will say, 'Yes, it hurts.' So I don't ask." Bionar produces no euphoria or "high" of its own. Patients say they simply feel "normal."

Application has been made for patents on Bionar, and Dr. Revici has assigned his rights to Bionar Corp. under a royalty arrangement. The company is capitalized at \$100,000 and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Compudat Scientific Systems. Formerly a computer software firm, Compudat went out of that business at the start of the 1969-70 recession, when many firms in the software field were going broke: rather than trying to overcome client indifference, Compudat decided to phase out its computer operations and look around for another business. Dr. Payne, the president, says he is seeking other acquisitions in the food and drug related area. Meanwhile, Compudat's assets consist of about \$400,000 in cash and Bionar; approximately 550,000 shares are outstanding, of which about 150,000 are floating. Of Bionar's \$100,000 capitalization, \$55,000 was advanced by Compudat, the remainder by Camin Industries, a diversified concern also headed by Dr. Payne, which derives its principal revenues from electro-coating and mechanical forming of metals. Camin holds Bionar's note for \$45,000, which is convertible at Camin's option into a 42% interest in Bionar.

STOCK HAS ZOOMED

Although news of Bionar's success in treating drug addicts has been almost entirely

word-of-mouth, there have been whisperings in Wall Street, and the over-the-counter market has pushed Compudat common from around \$1 per share early this year to 12½ currently. At that price, Dr. Payn notes, the market is evaluating future profits from Bionar in the millions. "That will take a long time," he says. "While I think the company has a great future, I wouldn't like to see people using their life savings to buy the stock at this level."

Shares of Camin Industries are quoted in the over-the-counter market at 7½ bid, up from around 3 earlier this year. The company has 1.3 million shares outstanding. In the fiscal year ended May 31, on sales of \$6 million, the company earned \$273,583, or 21 cents per share; sales were up \$79,000 from last year, and earnings again were 21 cents per share.

Not a physician, Dr. Payn holds the degree of Docteur des Lettres from the University of Paris and a Ph.D. (a.b.t.) from Columbia University in political science. France has recognized his contributions to Franco-American economic and cultural relations by making him a Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur. When Israeli shipping was barred from the Suez Canal by Egypt in 1958, he helped negotiate the concession for the Elath-Haifa pipeline, on behalf of Baron Edmond de Rothschild. He learned of Dr. Revici's work in addict detoxification through mutual friends and persuaded the scientist to allow his company to take over the financing and commercial aspects of the development. Dr. Revici, a cancer specialist before becoming involved in the drug addiction problem, was a member of the Institut de Medicine in Paris before World War II.

FUTURE IS CLOUDY

At the present time, Dr. Payn says it is impossible to estimate the future potential, from a financial standpoint, of Bionar. It is relatively inexpensive to produce and will be offered to drug addiction clinics at reasonable prices, once FDA approval is obtained for experimental use. All toxicity tests on animals have been performed at the Food & Drug Research Laboratories Inc. in Massapequa, L.I., and if nothing goes awry the IND permit from the FDA should be forthcoming in about a month.

After the IND permit is received, Bionar will be subjected to prolonged controlled study tests at the Addiction Institute in Racine, Wis., and possibly also at a state facility in Baltimore. These and other tests could take as long as a year, during which Dr. Payn says, "We should hope to recoup our costs." Subsequently, if the drug proves as effective as it now seems to be, and if there are no unforeseen side effects, it would be released for experimental use in addiction clinics across the country. Then, it could start to yield a profit for the company, but Dr. Payn says any estimates at this time would be "pure guesswork."

Besides the usual hurdles confronting the promoters of any new drug, the developers of Bionar anticipate potent opposition from doctors and government officials who, in Dr. Payn's words, "have committed themselves to methadone," the synthetic drug to which heroin addicts by the thousands are being shifted. Although methadone is every bit as addictive as heroin, it is deemed preferable to the opium-based drug because it does not produce a "high," if properly administered, and it enables patients to hold jobs and function more-or-less normally. In New York City, where there are an officially estimated 150,000 addicts (unofficially, 500,000), about 50,000 now are on "methadone maintenance."

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works of St. Louis is the principal supplier of "raw" methadone. Eli Lilly and West Chemical Works process it into a tablet, similar to Alka Seltzer, which they say cannot be broken down and injected by addicts in order to reach a state of euphoria similar to that produced by heroin.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Considerable quantities of raw methadone reportedly are reaching street markets in New York and other large cities, where it is sold at high prices as a substitute for heroin.

SEE METHADONE ABUSE

Dr. Payn thinks it is important to make Bionar quickly available in drug addiction clinics across the country before the use of methadone becomes so widespread that it replaces heroin as Public Enemy No. 1. He notes that, whereas all heroin must be imported from abroad and, therefore, can be controlled to some extent, methadone can be manufactured readily in any bootleg chemical laboratory. Originally, heroin was developed as a drug to help morphine addicts turn to a less harmful opiate, but it simply replaced morphine as the chief stock-in-trade of street pushers. Many experts on addiction see methadone, aided by official sanction, as following the same course.

Dr. Daniel Casriel, originator of Daytop Village and considered one of this country's foremost authorities on drug addiction, has been using Bionar and its predecessor, Perse, for the detoxification of addicts for the past two and a half years. He says it is "extremely effective" and "certainly one of the most promising drugs for the addictive disorders that I've heard about." He says he encounters no difficulty in detoxifying heroin addicts, including long-term users with a high degree of tolerance, even as out-patients.

"LIKE FOUR QUARTS OF GIN"

Relieving methadone addicts of their physical dependence on that drug, however, is another matter. Dr. Casriel says: "Not only is methadone much more tenacious, but the cumulative amount of methadone they give for maintenance is far greater than the amount of heroin a drug addict could absorb. The reason methadone maintenance has a so-called blocking effect is that they so permeate the body with one narcotic that it doesn't react to the second one. It's like if you drink four quarts of gin, three ounces of Scotch won't make any difference. The body doesn't know from Scotch or gin, it just reacts to alcohol."

"The whole concept of methadone maintenance is to exhaust the body's response. It's ridiculous. More than that, it's a tragedy. I can understand using methadone as a method of withdrawal. But as a treatment? To my mind, this is malpractice."

Dr. Casriel, it should be noted, is an unpaid consultant to Bionar Corp. and a stockholder of Compudat. However, his affiliation with the two companies has taken place in the past few months, whereas he has been using Perse, and lately Bionar, in his practice for two and a half years. Early last year, he testified before a Congressional committee on the virtues of Bionar's predecessor drug and against methadone.

While Dr. Payn thinks opposition to Bionar will come from people who sincerely believe in methadone maintenance as the best method of combating drug addiction, others point out that there is an economic aspect as well. "It's not very difficult for a doctor to set up a clinic qualified to administer methadone," says one observer. "He can care for 100 addicts without any great strain, charging them the standard costs him about \$2 per week. That's clear profit of \$4,300 per week."

Treatment with Bionar normally requires five-to-seven days, although patients may be hospitalized longer if there are other complications; addicts frequently suffer from hepatitis and infections due to the use of unsterilized needles; from malnutrition; and from venereal disease. On the first day, they are given two or three 20-cc. shots of Bionar; that dosage is progressively reduced until in the latter stages of the treatment they are receiving 10 cc. per day.

Dr. Revici developed the drug in the course of his research on cancer. Besides his work at Trafalgar Hospital, he is scientific director of New York's Institute of Applied Biology and the author of a book entitled *Research in Physiotherapy as the Basis of Guided Chemotherapy, with Special Application to Cancer*. In working with cancer patients who had become morphine-addicted, he found that when certain forms of lipids were used instead of morphine to counter pain, they did not develop the usual withdrawal symptoms. Lipids are of two main classes, sterols and fatty acids, which are biologically antagonistic.

KEY IS BODY'S RESPONSE

When he first began his research on addiction, Dr. Revici says virtually nothing was known about the biological changes in the body that take place with addiction, or with withdrawal, either. Studying these changes by actually inducing addiction under laboratory conditions yielded few results and looked as though it was require many years, so Dr. Revici decided to try a different approach. "In a general disease condition, besides the etiological factor—the microbe or trauma—the major role is played by the response of the body to the abnormal condition." It was in the body's response to addicting drugs, rather than in the drugs themselves, that he found the biological changes associated with addiction.

To determine what were the characteristics of addicting drugs that produced the responses, Dr. Revici says he was helped by the research he had done on lipids. He found that a drug, in order to be addicting, must have lipidic characteristics. It induces an impermeabilization of the cell membrane, and consequently a series of abnormal metabolisms. The body, unable to metabolize completely the addicting drug, defends itself with lipids of opposite characteristics; these other lipids, in turn, also induce abnormal metabolism, resulting in the manifestations found in withdrawal.

"This provided our hypothesis," Dr. Revici recalls. "The addicting drug and the defense mechanism both are able to produce certain manifestations in the body, if any one of them is predominant. Withdrawal symptoms correspond to the defense mechanism, brought about by lipids opposite in characteristics to those of the drug."

EXPLAINS MANY THINGS

The hypothesis, Dr. Revici goes on, explains a number of significant things about drug addiction. One is, why does the addict require ever higher dosages of drugs in order to satisfy his craving? Because the body manufactures more and more defense substances which must be neutralized by the drug. Again: How can a person addicted to one drug, like heroin, be shifted so readily to another, like methadone, when chemically the two have practically nothing in common? Explanation: both are lipids with one common characteristic—they can neutralize the defense lipids. Most importantly, if the body is deprived of the drug, the defense substances induce metabolic changes which correspond to withdrawal symptoms.

The problem remained of finding a non-addictive lipid with which to neutralize the defense substances, but which would not stimulate further output of those substances. Moreover, it had to be immediately effective. "With a cancer case," says Dr. Revici, "you treat it with a medication, and if you get a favorable result in a month you are lucky and happy. But with addiction, if you don't get some results in an hour or so, the patient becomes panicky." Then, too, there was the question of toxicity, which Dr. Revici ran into with Perse. Although as far as could be determined it was non-toxic, the presence of selenium in its formulation promised endless difficulties in proving it to be harmless. "Fortunately, we discovered

Bionar, which contains no selenium and consequently eliminates these difficulties."

Dr. Revici says Bionar promises to be equally effective in detoxifying alcoholics, since in alcoholism the same physio-pathological processes take place. As yet, however, little testing has been done on alcoholics.

Nevertheless, Dr. Payn sees its eventual use in alcoholic treatment centers. Providing its tests on large numbers of patients prove encouraging, it is potentially a more rewarding field for Bionar than drug addiction. Dr. Casriel even looks forward to the time when the medication may be freely available in pill form, for drinkers who want to straighten up after too many martinis. "Think of the lives that would be saved," he points out, "if you could pop one into your mouth at the end of a party and sober up before driving home."

OUR NATION SALUTES THE ESSEX COUNTY-NORTH JERSEY BLOOD BANK ON ITS 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF PUBLIC LIFE-SAVING SERVICE

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to join with you and my colleagues here in the Congress in extending heartiest congratulations and deep appreciation to the Essex County-North Jersey blood bank upon the celebration of their silver jubilee of outstanding public service to the people of our community, State, and Nation in their dedicated efforts to provide pure and safe blood and encourage the concept of volunteerism in the most comprehensive vitally important life-saving work they administer on a daily basis.

The Essex County-North Jersey blood bank is a nonprofit organization sponsored by the Essex County Medical Society and licensed by the Division of Biologics Standards of the National Institutes of Health and the American Association of Blood Banks. As the oldest blood bank in New Jersey and a founding member and active participant in the New Jersey Blood Bank Association, they have continued to excel in always seeking the highest standards of excellence in their health care services to hospitals and patients throughout our region.

This blood bank is recognized as a prime mover and organizer of the New Jersey Blood Exchange, a program in which the needed quantity of the proper blood type is located through the maintenance of a daily blood inventory in hospitals and community blood banks throughout our State. In order to alleviate blood shortages and surpluses, the New Jersey facility developed a plan to transport rare and emergency bloods via the "pony express life savers," a unique project of volunteer drivers now in operation under the auspices of the New Jersey Association of Hospital Auxiliaries. Another special service is the computerized rare donor file which, combined with the large inventory of whole blood maintained at all times, has made it possible to search for and locate rare bloods for patients with difficult transfusion problems.

In their continuing efforts to provide

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the most innovative techniques for optimum purity and safety of their life-saving blood bank, it is interesting to note that their long term liquid nitrogen freezing program, the only one of its kind in New Jersey, makes it possible to store blood in this manner from 3 to 5 years, compared with the 21-day life of whole blood in normal refrigeration.

The achievements and statistics that the Essex County-North Jersey blood bank has compiled during the past 25 years of their historic advancements in the collection, banking and dispensing of pure and safe blood in the best interests of hospital and health care are applauded by all of us. Their exemplary performance has encouraged greater confidence, support and increasing dependence upon their blood bank services by all of our citizens. During 1971 alone, the blood bank has provided more blood and services to patients than at any time in their history reflecting an increase of more than 35 percent over the previous year. A total of 38,393 bloods and blood components were distributed to 56 hospitals in the New Jersey Counties of Essex, Passaic, Union and Morris.

I particularly commend to you the officers and members of their Board of Trustees whose leadership and active participation in establishing this formidable record of achievements as well as encouraging hospitals and other blood banks to promote and develop similar programs in their areas. A roster of their present membership is as follows:

LIST OF MEMBERS

Harvey P. Einhorn, M.D., President; Olga Haller, M.D., Vice President; William C. Young, Secretary Treasurer; John E. Farrell, Assistant Secretary Treasurer; Herbert L. Goodman, M.D., Medical Director; Robert C. Kammerer, Managing Director; Walter J. Hamilton, Assistant to Director, Recruitment Director; Helen C. Luby, and Laboratory Supervisor.

Board of Trustees: Edwin H. Albano, M.D.; Donald B. Betrue, M.D.; Arthur Bernstein, M.D.; William M. Brown, William J. Cornetta, Jr., William D. Crecca, M.D., Richard P. Donovan, Melvin Freundlich, M.D., Kenneth E. Gardner, M.D.; Gustav L. Ibranyi, M.D.; S. William Kalb, M.D.; Jack T. Kvenland; John J. McGuire, M.D.; Arnold M. Potash; Anthony Scala; and John L. Work, M.D.

Honorary Trustees: Kenneth A. Gibson, Mayor, City of Newark; William S. Hart, Mayor, City of East Orange; John S. Thompson; and Francis W. Brennan.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to participate in this national recognition of the Essex County-North Jersey blood bank and am pleased to have you join with me in saluting the good works of this most distinguished health care facility upon the celebration of its 25th anniversary in service to our people.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN—HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 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?"

October 12, 1972

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

How long?

A SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM TO BENEFIT THE WAGE EARNER

HON. H. JOHN HEINZ III

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. HEINZ. Mr. Speaker, 1972 marks the 37th year of operation of the social security program. Although we have done a commendable job in the 92d Congress to eliminate many, many inequities in the system and to boost benefits by 20 percent, there still remain unresolved problems which severely damage the economic status, the morale and even the health of millions of retired Americans who depend on social security.

Because I feel very strongly that we must make some basic changes in our social security program to prevent the benefits from being eaten away by constantly rising costs, inflation and the new demands of a changing society, I am today introducing a bill which, I believe, goes far towards removing the injustices to the working man by effectively insuring the relative standard of living for those who have worked hard all their lives.

My bill, unlike the present system, bases benefits on wages over individual years of coverage in the system rather than on changes in prices. The effect is to protect a retiree's relative standard of living. What's more, my bill rewards those who contribute the greatest amount of income to the system and those who are covered by it for the longest period of time. Patterned in part after successful systems developed in such Western European countries as West Germany, my proposal goes to the heart of the problem that under social security retirement means poverty after a lifetime of work. At present many retirees receive an inadequate income, even with the 20-percent increase, because wages have risen so rapidly within the recent years that even a retired worker's years of highest earnings no longer compare to today's average wages. It is my hope, then, that through reform we can insure a worker an adequate benefit when his retirement age is reached.

In effect, my bill guarantees workers that their investment in the form of social security taxes paid will give them an adequate return when they themselves retire, not a declining standard of living. In order to consider the merits of my bill, let us look at our present dilemma in social security. The Government has been myopic with respect to retirement needs. Government's method of determining benefits is based solely on the unrealistic assumption that wages remain the same over a period of time. In other words, social security has always assumed that a person's relative standard of living can be protected if the benefits are protected against infla-

tion. This is a totally false assumption for it is easy to see that what was enough—in constant dollars—to permit a decent standard of living 30 years ago is obviously inadequate today. Thirty years ago society was less demanding and complex, the environment was less dangerous, and far less was needed to mitigate the effects of a simpler, less consumer- and consumption-oriented social structure. Today, living poses a more difficult and more expensive challenge.

On a comparative scale, over the 10-year period 1958 to 1968, while pensions rose by 29 percent and prices by 20 percent, wages actually rose by 43 percent. Clearly, although inflation has eaten away much of the workingman's purchasing power, he is in a much better position than the retiree and his pension, payments of which are based on prices.

In hard terms, this deficiency in government economic policy has allowed basic economic progress to sweep away retirement security.

Social security, as it now exists, has only played sporadic "catch-up" with the inexorable growth of inflation. Meanwhile the disparity in the standard of living grows between those who now work and those who have retired from work.

What we ought to be doing is to live up to the basic goals of the social security program, namely to promote a most fundamental long-range solution to the problem of securing economic security in the face of risks to earned income which came through old age, disability and premature death of the head of the family. I believe we must reassert our intent to guarantee minimum income support for the aged American, the disabled, and for dependent survivors. I also believe we must help moderate the decline in earning standards when the earnings of the family head drop or are lost through retirement, disability or death. And I am convinced we must develop a better system for dealing with the economic catastrophe of retirement: Today 30 percent of our elderly are classified as poor, and only one-third of the elderly have incomes large enough to provide at least a moderate level of living as defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as \$3,900 for a retired couple. Security is defined as freedom from fear and anxiety. My bill, which follows, provides freedom for social security beneficiaries.

We are also faced, today, with increased and very legitimate and understandable concern about rising social security payroll taxes. This concern is well-founded because our present social security fails to deliver its money's worth, and it fails at least two obvious ways.

First, today's wage earner knows that his contributions to the present social security will not mean a decent standard of living when he or she retires. As proof, one has only to look at the condition of a parent or elderly friend heroically, and stoically in so many cases, trying to "make it" on social security.

Second, today's wage earner also knows that the present system does not, I repeat, does not give him retirement

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income in proportion to what he or she has contributed to social security. Social security payments are not now based directly on the number of years worked and the amount earned per year. It is the purpose of the legislation, which I introduce today, to remedy both these inequities. I believe that in doing so, we can construct a social security system which will be fair and equitable to both those who benefit from social security and equally fair and rewarding to those who now are asked to pay the bills for this program.

What follows is the text of the bill:

H.R. 17107

A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to improve the computation of an individual's old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits by providing a formula under which such benefits will reflect both the current wage levels at the time of such individual's entitlement and the length of such individual's coverage

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 215 of the Social Security Act is amended by striking out subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Primary Insurance Amount

"(a) For the purposes of this title, the primary insurance amount of an insured individual shall (subject to subsection (1)) be an amount equal to one-twelfth of the product of—

"(1) such individual's average annual earnings for benefit purposes as determined under subsection (b), and

"(2) such individual's length-of-employment factor as determined under subsection (c).

"Average Annual Earnings for Benefit Purposes

"(b)(1) As used in subsection (a), the term 'average annual earnings for benefit purposes' with respect to any individual means—

"(A) an amount equal to the current national average annual earnings base as determined under paragraph (2), multiplied by

"(B) such individual's computation factor as determined under paragraph (3).

"(2)(A) The term 'current national average annual earnings base', with respect to any individual who becomes entitled to old-age or disability insurance benefits, or dies, in a given calendar year, means the average of the national earnings base (as determined under subparagraph (B)) for each of the 3 calendar years immediately preceding such given year.

"(B) The 'national earning base' for any calendar year is the average amount of wages and self-employment income, per employee or self-employed individual, reported to the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate and certified to the Secretary for such year.

"(C) The determinations required by subparagraphs (A) and (B) shall be made annually by the Secretary and published in the Federal Register.

"(3) An individual's 'computation factor' is a percentage figure derived by—

"(A) determining for each of such individual's years of coverage (as determined under subsection (d)) the percentage which the total of such individual's wages and self-employment income for such year is of the national earnings base for such year.

"(B) adding together all of the percentage figures determined under subparagraph (A), and

"(C) dividing the sum obtained under subparagraph (B) by the number of such individual's years of coverage.

"Length-of-Employment Factor

"(c) As used in subsection (a), the term 'length-of-employment factor' with respect to any individual means 0.015 multiplied by the number of such individual's years of coverage (as determined under subsection (d)).

"Years of Coverage

"(d) As used in subsections (b)(3) and (c), the term 'years of coverage' with respect to any individual means the sum of—

"(1) the number (disregarding any fraction) determined by dividing the total of the wages and self-employment income credited to such individual for years after 1936 and before 1951 by \$900, plus

"(2) a number equal to the number of calendar years after 1950 (and before the year in which such individual become entitled to benefits or dies) in each of which he is credited with wages and self-employment income of not less than 25 percent of the maximum amount which, pursuant to subsection (e), may be counted for such year."

Sec. 2. Section 215(e) of the Social Security Act is amended—

(1) by striking out "subsections (b) and (d)" and inserting in lieu thereof "the foregoing provisions of this section";

(2) by striking out "average monthly wage" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "average annual earnings"; and

(3) by striking out "computed under subsection (b) or for the purposes of subsection (d)" and inserting in lieu thereof "as otherwise computed under this section."

Sec. 3. Section 215(f) of the Social Security Act is amended—

(1) by striking out the second sentence of paragraph (2) and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Such recomputation shall be made under subsection (a) as though the year with respect to which such recomputation is made were the year in which such individual became entitled to benefits or died"; and

(2) by striking out ";" except that" and all that follows in the first sentence of paragraph (5) and inserting in lieu thereof a period.

Sec. 4. Section 215 of the Social Security Act is further amended by striking out subsection (i), and by adding after subsection (h) the following new subsection:

"Effective Date of New Benefit Formula; Special Rule for Determining Primary Insurance Amount of Individuals Becoming Entitled to Benefits or Dying, Before Effective Date

"(i)(1) The provisions of subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) of this section, as amended by the law which added this subsection, shall apply only to individuals who (without regard to section 202(j)(1) or 223(b)) first become entitled to benefits, or die, after 1972.

"(2) The primary insurance amount of any individual who (without regard to section 202(j)(1) or 223(b)) first became entitled to benefits, or died, in a year before 1973 shall, with respect to months after 1972, be determined in accordance with regulations which shall be prescribed by the Secretary and which shall produce for any such individual a primary insurance amount which—

"(A) bears the same ratios to the maximum, minimum, and average primary insurance amounts determined for other persons who become so entitled or died in the same year as the total amount of such individual's wages and self-employment bears to the maximum, minimum, and average total amounts of wages and self-employment income credited to such other persons; but

"(B) shall in no case be less than it would have been if determined under the provisions of subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) of this section as in effect immediately prior to the enactment of the law which added this subsection."

Sec. 5. Section 215 of the Social Security

October 12, 1972

Act is further amended by adding at the end thereof (after the new subsection added by section 4 of this Act) the following new subsection:

"Promulgation of Tables Reflecting Benefit Levels

"(j) On or before January 1 of the year 1973, and on or before January 1 of each year thereafter, the Secretary shall prepare, publish, and promulgate a series of two-column tables reflecting—

"(1) in column I, the primary insurance amount which will be applicable (for months in such year) on the basis of different levels of average annual earnings (within the meaning of subsection (a)(1)) in combination with various length-of-employment factors (within the meaning of subsection (a)(2)), and

"(2) in column II, the maximum amount of total family benefits which may be paid with respect to each primary insurance amount shown in column I.

The minimum primary insurance amount, as shown in column I, shall bear the same ratio to the first figure in column IV of the table in subsection (a) as in effect immediately prior to the enactment of the law which added this subsection as the current national average annual earnings base (within the meaning of subsection (b)(2)(A)) for the year involved bears to the corresponding figure (as determined by the Secretary) for the calendar year 1972. The maximum amount of total family benefits shown in column II with respect to any primary insurance amount shall bear the same ratio to such primary insurance amount as the most nearly comparable maximum amount of total family benefits shown in column V of the table in subsection (a) as in effect immediately prior to the enactment of the law which added this subsection bore to the primary insurance amount shown on the same line in column IV."

SEC. 6. (a) Section 202(m) of the Social Security Act is amended by striking out "column IV of the table in section 215(a)" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "column II of the table promulgated for the year involved under section 215(j)".

(b) (1) Section 203(a) of such Act is amended by striking out "in column V of the table in or deemed to be in section 215(a), on the line on which appears in column IV", in the matter preceding paragraph (1) and inserting in lieu thereof "in column II of the table promulgated for the year involved under section 215(j) on the line on which appears in column I".

(2) Paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 202(a) of Public Law 92-336 are repealed.

(c) Section 213(c) of the Social Security Act is amended by inserting "(as in effect on July 1, 1972)" immediately after "section 215(d)(1)(C)".

(d) Section 217(b)(1) of such Act is amended by striking out "the amount" in the first sentence and all that follows down through "except that" in the second sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "an amount determined under section 215 as in effect prior to the enactment of this section, except that".

(e) Section 223(a)(2) of such Act is amended by striking out the second sentence.

(f) Section 230(a) of such Act is amended—

1) by striking out "Whenever" and all that follows down through "as required by section 215(i)(2)(D))" and inserting in lieu thereof "On or before November 1 of each year after 1973 the Secretary shall determine and publish in the Federal Register";

2) by striking out "(unless such increase in benefits is prevented from becoming effective by section 215(i)(2)(E))"; and

3) by striking out "in which such quarter occurs and" and inserting in lieu thereof "in which such November 1 occurs and".

SEC. 7. Except as otherwise specifically indi-

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cated, the amendments made by this Act shall apply with respect to months after December 1972.

LADY BIRD'S BEAUTIFICATION AWARDS

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, as the Nation's First Lady, Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson led America to a new plateau in efforts to clean up the Nation's highways and beautify American roadsides.

When she left the White House she took her interest and concern to her home State where she established and financed the Lady Bird Johnson Highway Beautification Award.

The award is not designed to the planners and thinkers of efforts to keep Texas highways beautiful, but for the men directly responsible—the State's highway maintenance foremen.

These are the men behind the beauty and yesterday I was privileged to meet with President and Mrs. Johnson as the 1972 award was given to Mr. Cullen Luttrell of Sonora, Tex.

The runnerup for this year's award was Mr. Melvin Bayless of La Grange, Tex., which is in my congressional district.

The Texas Highway Department is the largest landscape gardener in the State. Its crews maintain 800,000 acres—an area larger than the State of Rhode Island—of grass, trees, and wildflowers along roadways.

Mr. Luttrell's award is a tribute to all the efforts of the maintenance crews that help keep Texas beautiful.

I think the press reports detailing those who are helping enhance the beauty of Texas highways merits the attention of the Members and I include them in the RECORD at this point:

[From the Austin American-Statesman, October 12, 1972]

LADY BIRD AWARDS PRESENTED
(By Nat Henderson)

STONEWALL.—An employee of the Texas Highway Department for three decades, Cullen Luttrell of Sonora, was named winner of the 1972 Lady Bird Johnson Award at the "Academy Awards Luncheon" for highway beautification at the LBJ State Park Wednesday.

Melvin Bayless of La Grange, who worked in the dismal depths of West Virginia coal mines before going to work for the Texas Highway Department in 1950, won the runnerup award for his leadership in making Texas roads among the best and most beautiful in the nation.

Mrs. Johnson presented Luttrell, maintenance construction supervisor for Highway District 7 at Sonora, a plaque and a \$1,000 check. The former First Lady gave Bayless, maintenance construction supervisor for Highway District 12 at La Grange, a check for \$500.

The other three finalists among 20 nominees for the third annual Lady Bird Johnson award were Milton C. Campbell, supervisor for District 5 at Ralls; Burnaldo Rivera, a maintenance construction foreman in District 1 at Falfurrias; and Harold Smith, a supervisor in District 10 at Rusk.

Longtime radio and television star Arthur Godfrey, whom Mrs. Johnson said spends much of his time traveling throughout the nation and "preaching the gospel about conservation and ecology," flew to the LBJ Ranch Tuesday to help former President and Mrs. Lyndon Johnson honor the outstanding Texas Highway Department construction and maintenance supervisors and foremen.

Godfrey, a close personal friend of the Johnsons, told guests at the awards ceremonies, "This is one of the few times in my life I've been a little bit speechless, because of the obvious dedication down here of just plain Joe Citizen."

Godfrey praised Texas highway programs and the employees who implement them. He said he particularly was impressed by the planting of wildflowers along the highways and using those which grow best in each area.

"Using flowers indigenous to that part of the country is the first lesson of ecology," Godfrey said.

He praised Mrs. Johnson for continuing her beautification programs since leaving the White House.

"History will prove that alongside the name of Martha Washington will be the name of Lady Bird Johnson," Godfrey said. "Washington, D.C. would be a shambles without her."

Mrs. Johnson arrived at the LBJ State Park an hour and a half before the start of the ceremonies to visit with highway department personnel, state officials, friends from the Hill Country and newsmen from across the state.

Mrs. Johnson mentioned many instances of the propagation and spread of bluebonnets and other wildflowers along the 70,000 miles of road in Texas as well as the placing of other trees and plants on the highways and in the 1,100 roadside parks.

She specifically called attention to "that glorious long strand of oleander as you leave Austin and head toward San Antonio."

She added, "You have to think how you would like that littered with beer cans, billboards and trash."

Dr. Elo Urbanovsky, a professor at Texas Tech University and chairman of the panel of judges for the Lady Bird Johnson Awards, took the names of the winners from an envelope and handed them to Mrs. Johnson at the ceremonies.

She searched through her purse as Godfrey held it to find the checks. Mrs. Johnson wrote in the names of the winners, because she did not know them until then.

Dewitt C. Greer, chairman of the Texas Highway Commission, presented Mrs. Johnson an oil painting of the first roadside park in Texas in behalf of the commission and the department.

The large landscape painted by Mrs. Willard Dyer of Round Rock showed the roadside park, probably the first in the nation, as it looked when it was constructed in 1930 by William Pape, a highway department foreman at La Grange.

The park on State Highway 71 between Smithville and La Grange has been in continuous use through the years, although it has been improved. Further expansion of the park is planned to coincide with forthcoming highway improvements on the road.

President Johnson had his own awards program after the main ceremonies.

"This is always a very proud day for me," the President said in a reference to the annual awards ceremony inaugurated by Mrs. Johnson. "This is her love. There is nothing in the world anyone could give her that gives her the pleasure of seeing the beauty of her native land."

President Johnson noted that U.S. Rep. Jake Pickle of Austin flew Wednesday from Washington to attend the ceremonies. Later at the luncheon, the Johnsons brought in a birthday cake for Rep. Pickle.

Pickle said Wednesday was his "annual 49th birthday."

President Johnson noted that he gave Pickle a job building a roadside park when Johnson was head of the National Youth Administration (NYA) in Texas.

Pickle's staff in Washington and Austin gave him a gift in keeping with Mrs. Johnson's beautification programs. Mrs. Johnson has been urging the beautification of Town Lake in Austin, and Pickle's staff took up a collection for the Austin Parks and Recreation Department to plant a Spanish oak on the parkway along the lake in the Congressman's name.

Mrs. Johnson earlier had made references to the planting of Maximilian daisies along the roadsides of the LBJ Park by other residents of the Stonewall, Johnson City, and "Fredericksburg areas.

President Johnson said he was going to present Rufus Jones, highway supervisor in the area, the "LBJ Maximilian Daisy Award." He noted that Jones recently suffered a heart attack.

President Johnson quipped, "I think the thing that brought on both of our heart attacks is having to plant all these wildflowers."

He gave Jones a check for \$500, telling him to keep half of it and give the other half to his men.

The President then gave LBJ Ranch hats, wildflower scarves, and books on the LBJ Country to several men and women. He gave Godfrey a gold wristwatch.

As the President signaled the end of the awards ceremonies, he told the audience, "Thank each and every one of you for the love of this land and this country."

LADY BIRD JOHNSON HONORS "BLUEBONNET SEED MAN"

(By Katherine Dillard)

STONEWALL, TEXAS.—A gracious lady offered her thanks Wednesday to a man who, like Johnny Appleseed, has spent 30 years nurturing trees and spreading a blanket of blue over a harsh and dry land.

Lady Bird Johnson gave her Highway Beautification Award to Cullen Luttrell of Sonora, maintenance construction supervisor, in ceremonies at Lyndon B. Johnson State Park.

The former First Lady's thanks carried a real monetary reward, her personal check for \$1,000.

Luttrell, a spare, balding man, has become known in Sutton and Schleicher counties as the "bluebonnet seed man."

From his first years with the Highway Department, he has carried a large sack of harvested seeds in his car, spreading them along the roadsides. He offers packages to all who will plant them.

Luttrell discovered a patch of rare white bluebonnets along a ranch road right of way. He has gradually spread the variety throughout the Sonora landscape.

The highway man has become known, too, as a man who always had a way with trees. West Texas was in a severe drought when he took over the Sonora maintenance section.

He began hauling water to the live oaks on the right of way.

"Through his efforts we have these large, stately trees to enjoy today," says District Engineer J. A. Snell of San Angelo.

Last summer, Luttrell found small Chinese elm trees growing on Highway 277. He marked each elm with a red flag so mowers wouldn't cut them down. Now, there are some 100 elms flourishing along the road.

An audience of several hundred conservationists, highway officials and members of the press watched her recognize other beautification efforts, too.

For the first time, Mrs. Johnson gave a runnerup award to Melvin Bayless of

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La Grange, supervisor for Fayette County, and her check for \$500.

Bayless worked in the coal mines of West Virginia before coming to work for the Highway Department 20 years ago.

He has transplanted every highway, in his jurisdiction into a wildflower garden. He furnishes surplus seed to eight other counties in the Yoakum district.

District Engineer Carl Ramert of Yoakum says he works so diligently because he has not forgotten these early days in the mines devoid of beauty.

Three other highway supervisors received Special Citation Certificates for beautification work: Milton C. Campbell of Ralls, Rumaldo Rivera of Falfurrias and Harold Smith of Rusk.

Mrs. Johnson was informal and relaxed. Her smile matched her simple, sunshine yellow shirtwaist dress and sensible walk shoes.

As she went to get the checks out of her big purse, she laughed and quipped: "I've got to find them in my purse. Every lady knows it takes a little bit."

As the honored men watched, President Johnson put in, "She holds on to those checks 'till the last minute."

Then, Texas Highway Commission chairman turned the tables with an award for Mrs. Johnson and these words of praise:

"The inspiration that Mrs. Johnson has given over the years is the greatest morale builder the highway department has ever had."

Greer said he spoke for "18,000 loyal souls" in the vast system which handles 70,000 miles of Texas highways. It has been declared the finest in the nation.

Greer presented her with an oil painting of the first roadside park in Texas—and the nation—on Highway 71 in Fayette County, built in 1930. The Texas Good Roads Association commissioned the painting by Mrs. Willard Dyer of Round Rock to express its appreciation.

President Johnson, looking tanned and fit in a beige suit with brown and white striped shirt and dark brown tie, was not to be outdone by his popular wife.

"He is the man in my life who always has the last word," she laughed as she turned the attention to him so he could make his own awards.

To Rufus C. Jones, construction supervisor of his home (Gillespie) County, he gave the "LBJ Maximilian Daisy Award" and a check for \$500. Jones is recovering from a heart attack and Johnson said he and his men needed this recognition.

(Lady Bird is planting her latest enthusiasm, Maximillian daisies, all along the fences in their area. That's how the award got its name.)

To Mr. and Mrs. Art Kowert, publishers of the Fredericksburg Standard, he presented the LBJ Ranch Hat and a specially designed Molly Parnis wildflower scarf, for their dedication to the beautification of the Hill Country.

His last gift was a muchly prized watch to the Johnsons' old environmental friend, Arthur Godfrey, who flew down in his Beechcraft Baron, a sleek twin engine job, to be honor guest.

Godfrey praised the "obvious dedication of Joe Citizen, just plain people" who have made such a success of beautification projects in Texas.

"In other parts of the country, they build a road and couldn't care less what has happened to it."

Of Lady Bird, Godfrey said "Her influence has been seen and enjoyed throughout the nation. Washington would have been a shambles without her."

Congressman Jake J. Pickle from Johnson's 10th District celebrated his birthday and got a cake at the barbecue luncheon which followed.

Attending from Dallas were L. B. Houston, retiring park director, and Mrs. Houston;

Maurice Acers, president of the Beautify Texas Council, and Henry Lambert, landscape architect.

WILL MECHANIZED SMASHERS HELP?

HON. ROBERT N. C. NIX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. NIX. Mr. Speaker, I would like at this time to include in the RECORD an article which appeared in the Gary Post Tribune on September 13, 1972, entitled "New Mail Techniques—Better or Worse," underlined by the question "Mechanized Smasher"?

This article sums up much of the criticism directed at the Postal Service as the result of my hearings on the postal construction program:

MECHANIZED SMASHER?: NEW MAIL TECHNIQUES—BETTER OR WORSE?

(By Ed Zuckerman)

WASHINGTON.—The brave new world of the U.S. Postal Service mail handler will be a push-button world of computers and optical character reading machines.

The further mail handler will have another technological miracle at his side—the "automatic sack shake-out system"—to empty the heavy canvas mail sacks onto a table where other machines will take over the task of mail sorting.

The vision of machines performing the human task of emptying sacks is disturbing to some.

"Now they'll have a machine to crush our packages," was the dim observation from a Postal Service critic.

But it doesn't necessarily mean that parcel-handling by machine will be worse than human-handling, especially if the time-honored suspicion—that postal clerks give an extra hard toss for the packages with "fragile" markings—is an accurate one. The machines, unable to distinguish the fragile from the non-fragile, seemingly would crush all packages equally.

Under the traditional, human system parcels could be thrown anywhere from two or four feet into containers. With the machines, no parcel would be dropped more than nine inches.

The machines are not designed to minimize damage, according to a Postal Service official. They are being installed purely for relief of "the very large amount of manual labor required to pick up and shake out each of the sacks."

H. F. Faught, senior assistant postmaster general who offered the explanation while testifying before a House Post Office and Civil Service subcommittee, said damage control would be achieved as the result of "fewer handlings."

The mechanical mail sorting equipment will be the prize feature of a national bulk mail processing system, consisting of 21 major and 12 satellite installations. The facilities will handle bulk mail only—such things as parcels, newspapers, mail order catalogs and advertising circulars. The cost of construction and equipping the network, which is to be operational in 1975, is an estimated \$950 million. Postal authorities claim the new system will trim annual operating costs, based on current labor and volume, by about \$300 million.

At the same time, the Postal Service is constructing a 177-building network to process preferential (first class) mail utilizing similar high-speed equipment. Those buildings, to be operational in 1978, will cost an

estimated \$4 billion and will yield annual operating savings of about \$1 billion.

Congressional critics of the proposed systems are doubtful that the networks can be established within the \$4.95 billion cost estimate. They have uncovered huge cost overruns at one major installation, located in Jersey City, N.J. There, a building originally estimated to cost \$62.3 million will now cost \$130.1 million. Duplication of such cost overruns at other installations, if they occur, would surely make the postal service estimates much lower than the actual cost, they feel.

Another area of criticism is generated by the distances between the preferential and bulk processing centers. The preferential centers are being located in the midst of cities while the bulk centers are located on the outskirts of major metropolitan areas, close to interstate highways and rail marshalling yards.

"Why can't they build them across the street from each other?" pondered Thomas Kennedy, an aide to the house postal subcommittee. "That way they could have a single parking lot or a central cafeteria. Or, when employees have no preferential mail to sort, they could be shifted to bulk mail."

"The postal service has never explained it to us. They just say 'it's better, it's better, it's better,'" he said.

Most of the anticipated savings in postal operating costs is based on the increased volume which postal service officials feel will come through the new systems and their service improvements. But the congressional critics question whether service really would be improved.

The one facet of the new system they feel could worsen service is the elimination of sorting in the local post offices. Except for those few parcels which stay in the same local postal delivery area, all parcels will be shipped directly to a bulk mail processing center where machines will perform the sorting work.

The critics, eager to debunk the system, have posed hypothetical delivery situations and have asked the postal service to supply the route which packages would follow. The hypothetical tests involve bulk parcels because—simply because there are fewer bulk centers than there are preferential centers—the distances involved are greater.

A favorite example cited by the critics is the routing of a parcel from Marquette to Sault St. Marie—two communities in Michigan's upper peninsula which are 167 miles apart. Because they are situated in separate bulk zones, a package would travel a circuitous route to reach its destination—a 961-mile journey which circumscribes Lake Michigan.

The first step on the Marquette-Sault St. Marie journey is a post office at Iron Mountain, Mich. from there it would be sent to a satellite bulk facility in Milwaukee, then to a major bulk facility in Chicago, then to another major bulk facility in Detroit, then to Mackinaw City, Mich., before making the final leg of the journey to Sault St. Marie.

HON. ALTON LENNON

HON. EARL B. RUTH

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. RUTH. Mr. Speaker, after almost 17 years in Congress, my colleague from North Carolina, ALTON LENNON, has decided to retire.

I would like to point out today that ALTON LENNON retires with distinction as a lawmaker, and with the greatest respect from his colleagues, his constitu-

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ents, and the many people in North Carolina who have witnessed his achievements in public life.

ALTON LENNON has spent almost all of his professional life in the public eye. He has been a conscientious and capable servant as a State legislator and a judge. And, he is one of few men in American history who has served in both the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate.

Although he sits on the other side of the aisle here, I have sought his opinions and I have valued his advice.

Mrs. Ruth and I wish ALTON and Kay Lennon better years yet in their retirement.

HON. ALTON LENNON

HON. EDWARD A. GARMATZ

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, I consider it a very personal honor and privilege to join my colleagues today in paying tribute to Representative ALTON LENNON for his truly outstanding contributions to the U.S. Congress, to his Nation and to his native State of North Carolina.

During my 25 years in Congress, I have brushed elbows with many legislators and I have met all kinds of men, but I have never respected or admired anyone more than I have AL LENNON.

As a legislator, this man has no peers. In addition to being a lawyer and a U.S. Congressman, he has also been a judge and a senator in the North Carolina General Assembly, and he served as a U.S. Senator before becoming a member of the House of Representatives.

But, even more impressive than his background is the dedication, the skill and the thousand natural abilities that AL LENNON brought with him when he came to Congress. I can tell you from personal experience that he put his talents to good use here in Washington, because I have had the good fortune to have AL serve for 15 years on our Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

I do not feel it necessary to dwell upon the outstanding job he has done in the halls of Congress. The eagerness of so many of his colleagues here today who want to join in this tribute is indicative of his contributions in that respect. There are so many other things he has done, and there are so many stories I could tell of this man's unique talents and accomplishments; but, unfortunately, I have neither the time nor the eloquence.

I will tell you that his quiet energy, his keen, searching mind, his amazing grasp of the complex legislative process and his wonderful, articulate way of expressing himself—with that delightful North Carolinian accent—have been a joy and a blessing to our committee. I think he is the embodiment of the perfect Congressman.

I can also tell you he has been an inspiration—a shining example—to the younger Congressmen of our committee,

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who have learned and benefited from watching and listening to AL LENNON. This man has been one of the solid rocks of our committee. He has been as the anvil and the forge in hammering out some of the most important legislation that ever emanated from our committee.

Although he is chairman of our Subcommittee on Oceanography, his leadership and his contributions have not been limited to oceanographic matters, and he has also served with distinction on our Subcommittee on Merchant Marine, our Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation, and our Subcommittee on Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey and Navigation. The American maritime industry, our Nation's fish and wildlife resource, the Coast Guard and our Nation's total welfare have all benefited from the work of this quiet but effective man.

Through the years, I have been privileged to work closely with AL LENNON, both in committee and in the Congress as a whole. In addition to realizing that he is a warm and gracious human being, I have been struck with one constant and overpowering impression: throughout the intricate weave of his legislative career, there has emerged a persistent pattern, dominated by a boundless, sincere enthusiasm for his work and a deep, unwavering love for his country.

Mr. Speaker, it is with genuine warmth and affection that I say I am proud today to pay tribute to AL LENNON, a great American, an outstanding legislator and—what is probably even more important—one of the finest gentlemen I have ever known. I wish him a long, happy and healthy retirement.

CAPITOL FLAG GIVEN TO OHIO SEA EXPLORER SHIP 272

HON. J. WILLIAM STANTON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. J. WILLIAM STANTON. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay a special tribute to a group of young men and women, members of Sea Explorer Ship 272, Northeast Ohio Council, Boy Scouts of America. These young people from Lake, Geauga and Ashtabula Counties in my district exemplify the most commendable attributes of responsible leadership.

Unselfishly, they have given up their vacation weekends to host tours of the obsolete World War II submarine U.S.S. "Cod" at Cleveland's lakefront. During this past Labor Day weekend they escorted almost 6,000 persons through the veteran ship.

Trained by veteran submariners to host these tours, these explorers have contributed a great public service toward the establishment of a submarine park-museum. This important adjunct to the existing educational and recreational facilities of northern Ohio is sponsored by the Cleveland Coordinating Committee for Cod, Inc., a nonprofit Ohio cor-

poration. Indeed, as the largest warship raised entirely out of water, it may well become a point of national interest.

For their extraordinary service, it will be my pleasure to present to these Scouts a flag that has flown over the Capitol. I am sure you join me in saluting the members of Sea Explorer Ship 272 for their exemplary service to their community.

AN ITALO-AMERICAN CARNIVAL WORKER FINALLY BURIED—61 YEARS AFTER DEATH

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, 3 months ago, I began work on a case so bizarre and dehumanizing that even recounting its details now sends shivers through my spine and stirs up a tremendous feeling of outrage within my soul.

In mid-July, Father S. M. Tomasi, director of the Center for Migration Studies in New York, forwarded to me a column from a local newspaper, the Raleigh News and Observer, which described one small town's fascination over the last 61 years with the remains of an Italo-American carnival worker, Forenzio Concippio. He received the column from Robert Di Pietro, a professor of linguistics at Georgetown University.

In the quiet back woods town of Laurinburg, N.C., the major source of entertainment, it seemed, was this mummified corpse, called "Old Spaghetti," on display in a glass-covered plywood box in the garage of the local funeral director, Hewitt McDougald.

Concippio was killed in neighboring McColl, S.C., by a fellow carnival worker, who clubbed him over the head with a tent stake after an argument. Local officials took the body to M. J. McDougald, the present funeral home owner's father, and arrested the killer.

While McDougald was making arrangements with Vincenzo Concippio for the burial of his son, the local wheels of justice were moving to free the killer on the grounds both were foreigners and it was a waste of the State's time to conduct a trial.

The elder Concippio did not have sufficient funds to pay for the burial and said he would send the balance due at a later date. Unfortunately, the father met a fate similar to that of his son and was killed shortly thereafter in Alabama. McDougald thus had possession of the body.

For 61 years, the elder McDougald and his son found notoriety coming their way with "Old Spaghetti" propped up in the corner of their garage. Townspeople and passers-by alike made frequent pilgrimages to view the corpse hanging by a rope across his chest and clad only in a loin cloth. In recent years the dehydrated skin grew taut and moldy and the teeth protruded to form an anguished smile.

Yet people still came in growing numbers to see the mummy, their visits

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nearly reaching the point of religious fervor. One woman, educated at the local St. Andrews Presbyterian College and now residing in Washington, said in a letter to me:

... Spaghetti is loved and cherished by not only the residents of Laurinburg but by the students of the College as well. . . . he is an honored and loved guest at Mr. McDougald's funeral home. Why should you want to stuff him into a box and put him in the ground where no one would visit him or talk to him anymore?

I could not countenance a continuation of this barbaric act of human indecency. I wrote to the entire North Carolina congressional delegation asking their assistance in ending this affront to human dignity and insult to Italo-Americans. The initial response from some was greatly disappointing. "It is not a Federal matter," some argued thus dismissing their obligation to humanity. However, others shared my outrage that such a crime could take place in their State and aided me in my battle. I owe a special word of thanks to my colleague from North Carolina (Mr. Broyhill) for joining with me in seeking a resolution to the problem.

I contacted the funeral director, McDougald, asking what he would charge to bury the body. He said he would need the OK of a relative before burial and then would insist on a 25 cents a day storage fee for the last 61 years, plus burial costs—a sum amounting to over \$5,000.

While I had not sought it, by this time, the press had taken an interest in the matter. One Associated Press story in late August caught the eye of my colleague from Michigan, Mr. Diggs, himself a funeral director and mortician in Detroit. Incensed by the lack of professional ethics displayed by McDougald, Mr. Diggs fired off a telegram to the North Carolina Funeral Directors Association saying:

Vehemently protest the continued retention and display of the remains of Forenzio Concippio by the McDougald Funeral Home of Laurinburg, North Carolina. It is sacrilegious, ghoulish and the body having been publicly named "spaghetti" involves ethnic aspersions. . . . As the only licensed mortician in Congress, I urge you in the interest of preventing the further ridicule of our profession to press for the immediate and decent disposition of the late Mr. Concippio.

The Congressman's telegram struck a responsive cord in the State. Two days later the State Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers sent a delegation to see McDougald and the coffin was closed.

McDougald remained adamant, however, that he would not bury the body without his \$5,000 fee. I was convinced more than ever that this was nothing more than a ransom for the body and directed my efforts at forcing burial of the body through legal channels.

I contacted the Governor of North Carolina, Robert Scott, and the Catholic bishop of Raleigh, Vincent S. Waters, asking their assistance. At the same time, I released a plea through the press for a massive letterwriting campaign to urge the Governor and the bishop to take action.

Disappointingly, the bishop wrote back saying:

It is a civic and legal problem and not a religious one.

An unfortunate cop-out for a prelate of the church.

The Governor, however, already feeling the public pressure in his own State, asked the Attorney General Robert Morgan to find a way to force burial of the body. In late September, the attorney general's office issued the statement that Deputy Attorney General James Bullock would personally visit McDougald to negotiate for the burial. If McDougald failed to respond the attorney general was prepared to take the case to court.

By now, letters were pouring in to the Governor's office and my own office from all over the country. People found it hard to believe that the remains of a human being could be used for such barbaric display purposes. These people were not only Italo-Americans, but people of other ancestries, religions, and backgrounds. They were concerned human beings angered that such atrocities were still taking place in America.

McDougald, too, found the fire too hot for his liking and agreed to bury the body. Saturday, September 30, was the day set by McDougald for the burial in Laurinburg. Despite requests by myself and others the date was not revealed in advance. It was kept a closely guarded secret by McDougald and the town of Laurinburg, with the exception of a short announcement in the local paper 2 days before the burial.

An enterprising reporter from the Charlotte News and Observer, Roger Mikeal, was able to pry loose the information about the funeral from the housekeeper of the priest who was to perform the religious service. With only hours to reach Laurinburg, Mikeal and a photographer raced down from Charlotte to be on hand for the early morning burial.

About 100 of the townspeople gathered at the funeral site. A short distance away, McDougald was placing the remains of Forenzio Concippio in a bronze casket supplied by an unknown donor. On hand to witness this loss to Laurinburg were the elders of the town: The city manager, the president of the bank and several of its directors, the chief and deputy chief of police, and selected other dignitaries; McDougald wanted witnesses.

The official service at the gravesite was quick—about 5 minutes. People were quiet, if not respectful.

But then the scene changed. As if directed by the master of the bizarre, Federico Fellini, under a darkening sky, the townspeople began to laugh and joke as they waited for the 2 feet of cement to be poured over the casket, permanently sealing Concippio in his grave. McDougald wanted to make sure nobody would steal the remains.

In the final press report by Mikeal, quotes from those in attendance revealed once again how deeply this corpse was enmeshed in the culture of the people of Laurinburg, how grotesquely death had been the life of the town.

I really hate to see him buried. I appreciated seeing him the way he was and all.

I got a kick out of seeing him and my kids get a kick out of him, to see him dead.

Said a young mother in her twenties. I think he was too valuable to bury him. They dig them mummies up in Mexico and charge to see them. This one was free.

A man remarked as he fondly held up a photo of himself and the corpse.

One man wrote a check for \$10,000 to "Spaghetti" and threw it into the wet cement.

I hope he has a good time spending it and enjoys every penny of it—

He said, laughing vigorously.

"You'd feel funny if you got that in your next bank statement," replied another, roaring with laughter.

Yet other townspeople let their humanity filter through such as in the words of one elderly woman who said:

I feel sad for him. I've had sons and he's somebody's son.

Yet another said:

I really was ashamed. I think we saw an injustice there.

With the last shovel full of dirt and a few small wreaths tossed on top of his grave Forenzio Concippio was finally laid to rest. With his burial, man perhaps moves one step closer to his own humanity, closer to a day when his efforts to lay waste to his own race are laid aside in favor of building a better world in which to live.

ENVIRONMENTAL DISTURBANCES CALLS FOR CONTROLS

HON. TOM RAILSBACK

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. RAILSBACK. Mr. Speaker, in recent years the environmental disturbances caused by unrestrained strip mining practices has resulted in calls for Federal standards and controls. In the absence of reclamation, the scars of strip mining can be terrible—not only degradation of the landscape but the human misery caused by slides, siltation, and water pollution are matters of the greatest concern.

In acting to meet this problem, however, we must not overlook the fact this country is faced with an energy crisis of growing proportions. We are faced, therefore, with developing a policy which balances our responsibility of protecting the environment with the necessity for developing a program to meet our energy needs. I believe that Federal involvement in the form of regulations governing and assistance for reclamation is essential and the bill we passed yesterday is a constructive step forward. I also believe that ways can be found to keep the coal industry viable to meet our energy needs, and at the same time, provide for the necessary environmental protection through safeguards and reclamation.

Fulton County, Ill., in my congressional district, has been the site of extensive strip mining since 1923. So the facts and the problems caused by strip mining may

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be called to the attention of my colleagues, the following two articles about Fulton County which appeared in the Sunday Magazine of the October 1, 1972 Chicago Tribune are inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE EARTH IS NOT ENDURING

By Casey Bukro

The first coal strip miners in Illinois scratched the earth near Danville in 1866. Since then, 165,988 acres of Illinois land have been torn open in places to a depth of more than 100 feet to reach the underlying seams of black coal—afeat not even envisioned at the advent of strip mining, also known as surface mining.

Mechanization makes such depths in strip mining possible, and some of the biggest earth-moving machines in the world are used in strip mining. Considered the granddaddy of them all is a \$25 million power shovel with a boom as long as a football field and jaws that strip away 200 cubic yards of earth with every mouthful. It is at work in the coalfields of eastern Ohio.

Some of its smaller cousins, tho, are at work in Fulton County, Ill., the most strip-mined county in the state. Almost 10 percent of Fulton County, or 50,000 acres, have been churned up since strip mining began there on a large scale in 1923.

The history of this central Illinois county shows that strip mining does more than just churn up the earth, often leaving it barren and desolate. It also causes a churning in the hearts and minds of those who have watched the strip miners at work.

Strip mining is not pretty. The surface of the land is first scalped of trees, houses, woods, or hills. Then giant earth-moving machinery is brought into carve a trench often 90 feet wide and as much as 120 feet deep. Much of the machinery is strangely quiet because it is electrically operated by giant cables.

Earth, clay, rocks, and shale (called "overburden" by miners) are stripped away until seams of coal several feet thick or more are exposed, looking like a black-top roadway at the bottom of the trench. Power shovels scoop up the coal and put it in trucks that haul it away to a processing plant.

A trench like that might run one or two miles long. Then the earth-moving machinery makes a sharp hair-pin turn and forms another trench parallel to the first, dumping the overburden into the first trench.

In this way, the typical "washboard" pattern of spoil banks 30 and 40 feet high seen in strip mining fields that might cover hundreds of acres are formed, ending with a large open trench called the "final cut."

Some people say the washboard pattern of spoil banks in a stripped area resemble welts or wounds caused by raking claws; it looks that painful. The sheer size of strip mine earth-moving equipment and the ease with which the machines tear the giant troughs into the ground often is unnerving to an onlooker who considers the earth solid and enduring.

The national battle over the consequences of strip mining centers partly around the issue of land reclamation.

Reclamation of land that once was stripped works, says Jack S. Lowary, farm manager of Peoria Farms near Farmington, Ill. Peoria Farms in Fulton County is operated by Peoria Coal Co., which is credited by some Illinois officials with developing a model strip mine land reclamation program.

"Some of the farms are making \$50,000 a year net income," said Lowary. "If you can make that kind of living, the land's not worthless." After strip mining, the land is leveled and seeded for pasture on which herds of cattle are raised. The farms are created by combining tillage land never mined, with acres of land reclaimed and used for pasture.

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Where once there were mining scars and spoil banks, the gently rolling fields are green. Some of the cuts in the land were left open, so that they formed fresh-water lakes for watering and fishing. But evidence of the neglect and destruction of strip miners is not far away.

Near Cuba, Ill., the shambles of 30 and 40 years of strip mining still can be seen. Black piles of wastes washed from coal, known as "gob" piles, still stand. When it rains, water seeps thru the gob piles and emerges again in the form of sulfuric acid known as "acid mine wastes."

The acid wastes drain away in bright orange pools and streams, killing everything they touch. They turn acres of land into a dead swamp with trees bleached white like bones. Rivers contaminated with the acid wastes become lifeless for hundreds of miles.

To combat this and ruined mine fields, Gov. Ogilvie has announced as \$1.2 million program to restore 50,000 acres of abandoned strip mine lands over the next 10 years. It is estimated that Illinois has about 65,000 acres of land that was never reclaimed by strip miners. An estimated 100,000 acres of stripped land in Illinois has been reclaimed to some extent, even if it meant only planting trees in spoil bank areas.

Strip mined coal is about \$1.50 a ton cheaper than coal mined in tunnels. But conservationists point to the barren and ugly strip mining fields and assert that neither the strip mine operators nor the consumers pay the full cost of stripped coal.

They say strip mined coal costs should include environmental damage, the price of repairing the land after mining, and devaluation of stripped property.

"In most cases, it is impossible to calculate the vast environmental and social effects of coal stripping," said Malcolm Baldwin of the Conservation Foundation. "But the difficulty of measuring such costs should not lead to the erroneous conclusion that they are insignificant; they are merely elusive."

Many of these costs are being passed on to society as a whole, conservationists say, such as the Illinois taxpayers being asked to pay \$1.2 million to repair the ravages of strip miners who raped the land and left with their pockets jingling.

Sometimes the spirit of one man offers hope in solving a tough problem like strip mining.

Phillip Ripper, 78, of Route 1, Canton, Ill., is a man like that. Not so much because he has persistently resisted efforts by strip mining companies for two decades to buy his 500-acre farm but because he recognizes the long-term value of land and has stubbornly resisted going the way of neighbors who have sold out.

"I don't think it is right to destroy a farm," said Ripper. "That's what you do when you take the soil off."

The concern for the environment is popular today, Ripper incurred the wrath of his neighbors who said he was "standing in the way of progress" by refusing to sell his land to strip miners. Ripper stayed on to watch his neighbors sell out, and see them forlornly patrolling the boundaries of their former property until farm buildings and then the farms disappeared under the jaws of the stripping machines. Ties to the land are not easily broken, says Ripper.

"You ought to leave the land better than when you found it. This farm is better than when I got it. When a man goes, it should be at least as good as when he got it."

The farm has been in the Ripper family since 1917; Ripper inherited it from his father. He intends to give it to his son, William, 46, who feels the same reverence for land as his father.

Ripper also is concerned for future generations. "How are they going to feed people after they tear up the farmlands?" he asked. "They are taking more and more land out of cultivation."

Even the promise of making millions did not daunt Ripper, who told of one land buyer for the coal mines offering "to make a millionaire out of you" if he sold.

"I said I didn't want to be a millionaire," said Ripper, looking at a point several hundred feet from his farmhouse where a giant water-filled trench in the earth showed how close the strip miners had come to his land, which is virtually surrounded by strip mining. But pressures against him continue, such as the time he had to go to court to prevent a coal mine company from closing the only road to his property.

THE LAND HOLDS SECRETS OF THE PAST (By David Nicholas)

When Paul Bunyan and his blue ox Babe dug the Mississippi River, they would have welcomed the help of the machines that strip mines use today. An aerial view of an active Illinois strip mine area will often look like the dredging of a wide and deep river. Machines lead the way that are capable of lifting thousands of tons a day of dirt, rock, artifacts, and profitable minerals; and smaller machines follow in their wake, clanking thru the debris to salvage what supports their operation. In parts of Illinois they seek coal, often digging down 100 feet or more and changing the face of the countryside.

The coal seekers bypass little. Everything goes, and once it is turned upside down, strip mined land is seldom good for more than light grazing, tho some areas have been planted with trees and a few reserved for wild game. Fish have been stocked in some of the trenches that have filled with water, and several of the areas have been worked over with earth-moving equipment to fill them or flatten them. Much of the strip mined land, however, looks like the mountains of the moon.

The miners own the mining claims and the tenants generally sell the land to the mining companies when the machines get close. Several generations of living side-by-side have shown the farmers and the miners how to get along with one another. Leases, lease purchase agreements, and a dozen different kinds of documents keep land available for the mining of coal. The coal is needed in our country, and may have an even greater value in the future as other fossil fuels become harder to find. Research continues on more efficient methods of mining, but most of the coal remains well below the surface of the land, so that much of the research concerns bigger and better machines that can dig up more ground even faster.

Power companies and many coal mines have a close relationship. The mines supply the coal to the power companies; the power companies burn the coal and produce electricity; the mines use the electricity to power the machines that dig the coal. So it seemed a natural thing when the Central Illinois Company (known as CILCO) decided to build a coal fired power plant and cooling lake next to an operations area of The United Electric Coal Companies in Fulton County.

Long before coal companies or power plants, some 10,000 years ago, scientists tell us that man came to Central Illinois. Thousands of Mississippian Indians inhabited the area. Their villages dotted the region, but their most important settlements were made on the bluffs above the rivers where water and food were readily available. Such an area was the valley of the Illinois River. Eight major Indian villages were built, one every 10 miles or so south on the river bluffs from present day Peoria. It was a lush region. The flood plain of the Illinois River, below the bluff, was a rich area for fish and water fowl with game available almost at the whim of the hunters. So, until the white men chased the Indians across the Mississippi, the natives prospered in a setting in which life was not too difficult.

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One of the eight major village sites, now known as the Orendorf property after one of the non-Indian owners, lies near what will one day be CILCO's cooling lake. The Indian village cannot be seen today; the remains lie under a cornfield. But you can still identify the burial mounds on the bluff. It will take careful excavation and considerable time to uncover the village. However, there is not much time left. Sometime in the next few years, machinery will excavate the village site and keep right on going down until it reaches the coal that underlies the whole area.

South of the proposed cooling lake is another Indian area called Dickson Mounds. The Mississippian Indians, sometimes called "The Mound Builders," would bury their dead in piles, bringing in nearby earth to cover them as each burial occurred. Eventually the mound could reach heroic proportions, as in the case of Cahokia Mound in South Central Illinois. The Dickson Mounds Museum was developed over a burial mound. Part of the museum is simply an excavation of the low hill showing the remains of more than 100 Indians and their tools, utensils, and jewelry with which they were buried.

Dickson Mounds were named after the man who owned the land and first excavated the Indian sites. Illinois maintains the area now and has spent more than a million dollars to construct a suitable building to hold the many exhibits. With a formal center of Indian study established in Fulton County, archaeological assessment of the nearby areas has accelerated. Part of the area at which the archaeological surveyors have looked is the land where CILCO's lake will be situated. Before the ownership of the land was transferred to CILCO, 37 sites of possible archaeological value on the 8,800 acres involved had been identified. One of these sites is the Orendorf village.

CILCO held several public hearings in Fulton County to present plans for the power plant and cooling lake. Dickson Mounds personnel listened and asked some questions. A later meeting between the power company and the museum people resulted in the archaeologists making an estimate of the cost of surveying the power company land for additional Indian sites. They also prepared a budget for the excavation of the tentative locations of relics and the removal of artifacts before the mining machinery moved into the area. The survey was estimated to cost \$2,200. The excavation plan was set at a cost of \$143,500.

There are few laws governing the excavation of archaeological sites. Since the 1860s, when the original mining exploration acts were written which charted the course of mineral exploration in our country, only a few archaeological protection acts have been enacted. If minerals are under a high density residential area, the law protects the homeowner. If a mining company wants to dig on federal land, artifacts must be salvaged first. If a federal license is issued for the building of a dam, any historical discoveries must be preserved. However, artifacts on privately owned land are normally not protected. So it is in the majority of the cases on the CILCO land. Only two of the 37 original sites of archaeological interest are in the future bed of the cooling lake. The rest lie in the path of the coal company expansion.

Dickson Mounds sent a letter to the Peoria area news media stating that CILCO would not finance either an archaeological survey or excavations. The news release also said that a meeting had taken place between all three parties involved: CILCO, The United Electric Coal Companies, and the archaeologists. No agreement to bypass the Orendorf site or to finance further efforts was reached.

Then it was CILCO's turn. They, too, sent a release to local news media. In it they said that they needed to be financially prudent in committing large sums of money and that CILCO posed no danger to the Orendorf vil-

lage and to the majority of the proposed archaeological sites. CILCO asked why, after knowing of the existence of a number of the sites for many years, no excavations had been undertaken in the past. No news release on the subject was sent to the media by The United Electric Coal Companies.

How important is this archaeological exploration? Scientists tell us the answer is that we actually have very little information about the history of man and these particular people that lived long ago in this region. Only more artifacts and study can fill in the knowledge gaps.

How important is the Orendorf site? The answer is that the Orendorf site is the only remaining source from which historians can piece together the social and religious life of the prehistoric Mississippian Indian culture. The other seven town sites have either been partly or, in most instances, completely destroyed without the benefit of sufficient scientific investigation.

Why were other village sites destroyed? Basically the most important reasons are: first, the heavily populated state of Illinois has put much of the land to practical use in farming, mining, and manufacturing at the expense of what might have been on the land in less crowded times; second, archaeological investment is a fairly new and relatively minor interest in the state. There appears to be no way that all parties associated directly with the situation can be satisfied. If CILCO pays for the excavation, the public will pay for the cost in the form of rising rates. If the coal company bypasses the village site, it will lose the profit in the coal underlying the preserved area. If the state subsidizes the excavation, the cost will be passed on to the taxpayers at a time when taxpayers are asking for cuts, not increases.

A private foundation recently donated the \$2,200 for a survey of the 8,800-acre area. So far, because of the up-dated survey work, the number of archaeological sites has increased from the original 37 to 43. More and more possibilities are being uncovered, but it will be of little value after the area has been strip-mined or flooded.

What is more important? Should we dig for tomorrow or expose mysteries of yesterday? Do we have an obligation to pursue the fuel for the future or the patterns of the past?

HON. ALTON LENNON OF NORTH CAROLINA

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this means of paying a brief but sincere tribute to our able and genial colleague, the gentleman from North Carolina, ALTON A. LENNON, who is retiring at the conclusion of the 92d Congress after more than 15 years of dedicated and devoted service in the Congress.

ALTON LENNON is one of the few Members of the House who have served in both bodies—he served in the U.S. Senate in 1953 and 1954. Subsequently he ran for the House and was elected in 1957.

AL LENNON served as a Member of the Armed Services Committee and has been a strong advocate of a strong America—an America that keeps its guard up to anticipate any eventuality.

Congressman LENNON has served his district, State, and Nation faithfully and

well and certainly can reflect with satisfaction on his accomplishments as an outstanding legislator—on a job well done—as he begins a richly deserved retirement. I wish him the very best of good luck, health, and happiness in the years ahead.

**AGRICULTURAL NEWS PERTAINING
TO NEBRASKA**

HON. CHARLES THONE

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. THONE. Mr. Speaker, agriculture is the No. 1 industry in my district. When agriculture prospers, Nebraska prospers.

Since coming to Congress last year I have worked and voted for a better deal for the farmers of America. There is still much work to be done in my opinion, and I intend to continue fighting for a healthier agricultural industry.

My October 5 release for the newspapers of Nebraska does tell an optimistic story on progress being made. It follows:

**NEBRASKA HARVEST WILL BE LARGEST EVER,
WITH BEST-EVER PRICES, REPRESENTATIVE
CHARLES THONE BELIEVES**

Nebraska is now headed for the most bountiful, all-around harvest in history with the best all-around farm prices ever. It's about time our state's farmers enjoyed a really good year.

As one who grew up on a farm and who, with my brother, still owns a farm near Washington, this forecast has me happy as a cow in clover.

Only disastrous weather in the next few weeks will prevent our cornhusker state from having our biggest harvest.

A record corn crop, the second largest harvest of soybeans and milo and one of the better years for alfalfa and wheat were predicted for Nebraska by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in their September 1st estimate of production.

The fact that national production will be down from last year for most crops will help Nebraska farmers obtain better prices for their great harvests.

The prediction for Nebraska corn is nearly 500 million bushels, compared with about 455 million bushels produced last year. In contrast, the national prediction for this year is 5.1 billion bushels, about 400 million bushels less than produced in 1971.

The 132 million bushels of milo predicted for Nebraska this year would be second by about 10 million bushels to the 1966 record. The national prediction is for 854 million bushels, about 41 million less than the 1971 record.

The 23 million bushels of soybeans forecast for our state in 1972 will be about 3 million under the 1969 record. Nationally, a record harvest of nearly 1.3 billion bushels is expected.

Nebraska is expected to harvest close to 95 million tons of alfalfa hay this year, about the fifth highest crop. The national estimate is 76 million tons, down from last year.

About 95 million bushels of winter wheat are expected to be harvested in Nebraska this year, down about 12 million from 1971 and 18 million less than the record set in 1958. The national forecast is for approximately 1.2 billion bushels.

On October 12th an estimate of Nebraska production, as of October 1st, will be available, and I wouldn't be surprised if the Corn-

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husker state harvest forecast isn't raised a little based on what I see traveling through the district.

The latest estimate of the total U.S. farm income for this year is a record \$18.6 billion dollars. This is up \$500 million from the last estimate.

With an all-around record harvest, with good prices for crops and with satisfactory prices for livestock, Nebraskans should enjoy a larger than usual share of the record national farm income.

On other occasions I have been in touch with my constituents concerning activities here in Washington to bolster the agriculture economy, and would like to share with my colleagues some of my activities in this area. The news release follows:

**BILL TYING PRICE CONTROLS ON FARM PRICES
TO 110 PERCENT OF PARITY INTRODUCED BY
CONGRESSMAN CHARLES THONE**

[News Release of June 30, 1972]

A bill to prohibit price controls on farm-level sales of raw agricultural products unless parity on those products stands at 110 percent or higher has been introduced by Representative Charles Thone and other farmbelt Congressmen.

"Price controls of food at the farm would be a disaster, in my opinion. Recent moves such as ending quotas on import of meat and price controls on agricultural products at the second level indicate, however, that such controls at the farm level might come about in the future. Therefore, we have introduced this bill to protect farmers," Thone said.

The formula of prices at 110 percent of parity before price controls were placed on raw agricultural products at the farm was used both in World War II and the Korean War, Thone pointed out. Parity is the relation between the prices received by a farmer for his production and the prices he has to pay for the things he must buy, the Congressman explained.

"As of May 15th, farmers were receiving only 73 percent for their products compared to their costs. This parity is on a 1910-1914 base, which is somewhat out of date, but is the basis for existing law on parity. Using a more modern base, 1967, the farmer was receiving 98 percent of parity as of May 15th," Thone said.

"My bill is to protect the farmers, but I believe the best protection for both consumers and farmers will be no price controls at all at the farm level. Such price controls will bring rationing, black marketing, a bureaucratic army of federal snoopers and shortages of food, particularly meat," Thone declared.

[News Release of June 29, 1972]

**BILL TO HELP FIGHT AGRICULTURAL POLLUTION
INTRODUCED BY CONGRESSMAN CHARLES
THONE**

A bill which passed both the Senate and House in different versions and is now in conference committee has been hailed by urban leaders as the "Clean Waters Act of 1972." That bill, concerned with cleaning up discharges from industries and municipalities, practically ignores the largest volume source of water pollution—runoff from the land.

The problems of both air and water pollution from the land would be tackled through passage of a bill I have just introduced with two other Congressmen James Kee, chairman of the House Public Works Subcommittee on Conservation and Water-shed Development, Fred Schwengel, ranking Republican on that subcommittee, and I, a subcommittee member, are sponsoring a bill to combat non-point source pollution from agricultural, rural and developing areas.

October 12, 1972

Here are some indications of the magnitude of the problems we are attacking. Soil erosion causes 500 million tons of dust to float over the U.S. annually. The Mississippi-Missouri River system dumps 250 million tons of sediment into the Gulf of Mexico each year. This is more than a third of a ton of soil for every acre in the basin, but most of the runoff comes from acres that are farmed.

Between 1920 and 1970, the use of nitrogen has doubled every 10 years. Fertilizer use increased 50 percent in just the past five years. When the nutrients from these fertilizers get into water, they cause the algae to "bloom." This causes difficult problems when water from streams is treated and causes lakes and reservoirs to become old in a short period of time.

"If we stop the runoff of sedimentation, we will also largely solve the problems caused by insecticides and fertilizers. Sedimentation is the major carrier of the other pollutants entering water. For example, as much as 96 percent of the phosphorus from land that gets into water is carried by particles of soil.

"Animal waste is another terrific problem. Dairy herds of 500 cows are not uncommon, yet such a herd produces waste equal to 8,000 people. Many feedlots contain 10,000 cattle, and there are even feedlots holding more than 100,000 head. Certainly, among poultry growers a concentration of 100,000 birds is not unusual.

Animal wastes in the Missouri Basin are equal to the sewage of 370 million people. If only 5 percent of this waste reaches our streams, this is equal to the waste of 18 million people. The basin has a population of only 7.9 million people. We must, of course, keep this waste out of our streams and recycle it to the land where it is a valuable resource.

Up until now, these problems have been treated as though they were just farmers' problems. Less money is being invested now to stop farm erosion and conserve topsoil than was spent in the 1930's.

The bill Congressmen Kee, Schwengel and I have introduced would treat these problems as national problems, just as the nation is treating the problems of industrial and municipal pollution as national problems.

We propose to expand the authority and the funding of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, so that these rural problems of pollution can be seriously attacked.

Our bill will use existing agencies of the USDA and would work through state and local soil and water conservation districts.

The bill would permit the USDA to give loans for up to 30 years to build dams, terraces and structures necessary to conserve topsoil. It would provide that the government would enter into 10-year agreements with individual farmers, covering maintenance of structures, cultivation methods and waste treatment. Any farmer who violated such an agreement would not be eligible to participate in any other agricultural program.

Loans and engineering help would be provided in building necessary waste treatment works for poultry and livestock operations. During a three-year period when these facilities were being developed, interim standards would be developed so that these operations wouldn't be forced out of business.

Our bill also tackles some other pollution problems that have been neglected. One of these is roadside erosion on county and township roads. There are some roadsides that are now losing as high as 356 tons per acre per year. Other problems to be combatted are streambank erosion and erosion in areas being converted from rural to residential developments.

Americans have made a commitment to improve the environment in which they live, instead of making our earth unfit for habi-

tation. Most of them, however, don't understand the extent of the sedimentation problem. I hope many Nebraskans will join in efforts to bring this matter to the attention of the nation.

CONGRESSMAN THONE TO BE HOST TO AMBASSADORS AT INTERNATIONAL FAIR TO PROMOTE USE OF SOYBEANS

Representative Charles Thone will be one of the members of Congress who will act as host to ambassadors to the United States at an International Soybean Fair on September 18, 1972. Thone really believes in the great export potential of farm products.

Foreign ambassadors and commercial and agricultural attaches are being invited to the fair at a House of Representatives office building, where new food and feed uses for soybeans will be demonstrated.

Congressmen from soybean-producing districts are hosting the fair in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, American Soybean Association, National Soybean Processors Association and other industry firms.

Thone said he would be the official host for the ambassadors and attaches from the nations of Greece, Quatar and Uganda.

"About half of the total soybean crop of the United States is exported. Nebraska obtains a large share of this income from sales of soybeans abroad. In 1971, the Cornhusker state was fourth among the 50 states in exports of grains. To maintain and improve prices for this crop, we must expand our sales to other nations. I am proud to help in this trade fair which will help to educate leaders of other nations about the richness in protein and the versatility of soybeans and the reliability of the United States as a source for soybeans," Thone declared.

RAYMOND P. HAROLD OF WORCESTER, MASS.—A GREAT HUMANITARIAN, AN EXEMPLARY CITIZEN

HON. HAROLD D. DONOHUE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday morning I, together with thousands of other individuals throughout our community, Commonwealth, and entire country, was greatly shocked and deeply saddened to learn of the death, during the night, of Raymond P. Harold, one of the most exemplary citizens ever born in this country or anywhere else in the world.

Raymond P. Harold was an extraordinarily wholesome influence upon everyone who was ever privileged to know him and the story of his life, from the anonymity of a lowly bank messenger to the prominence of a respected international banking counselor, is an inspiration to all his fellow Americans, particularly to the young people of our Nation today.

Raymond Harold was a unique man whose primary goal, from his earliest beginning, was excellence in every endeavor. He was a recognized world authority in his professional banking specialty whose advice and guidance was sought and respected by Presidents of the United States, by congressional legislative committees, by international statesmen everywhere and by professional associates.

He was the exemplary model of a truly

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patriotic and dedicated citizen. No man in the history of our home community of Worcester, Mass., ever contributed more of himself and his resources, than Raymond Harold, to the progress of his own city and area. But above all he was a warm, generous, principled and compassionate human being with a genuine concern for all his fellowmen.

For thousands of people who held him in the highest esteem and affection he provided a moving example of a good and decent man who was a devoted husband, loving father, faithful friend, wonderful neighbor and a vibrant, devoted community leader.

Raymond Harold was the recipient of countless public honors, one of which was the coveted Isaiah Thomas Award for distinguished community service, which was bestowed upon him by the Worcester Advertising Club in that city on Wednesday, April 15, 1959. At this ceremony His Excellency Bishop John J. Wright, now of the Vatican in Rome, spoke in tribute to Mr. Harold and Mr. Harold gave a brief response. Two extracts, one from Bishop Wright's speech and one from Mr. Harold's response, serve, I think, to summarize the great character and stature of this exceptional man.

Bishop Wright said, in part,

Raymond Harold represents the type of Worcester businessman who lives by the philosophy of responsibility in—human terms, by standing up to be counted, and, if need be, to be knocked down in the interest of building a better community.

Mr. Harold replied, in part,

Success is a journey, not a goal. It is entirely fitting that we should pause to mark a milestone. But to stop complacently would be tragedy. Rather we must go forward even beyond the time that is allotted to each of us, and like Isaiah Thomas, build worthily for those who follow us.

Mr. Speaker, Raymond Harold's own basic code of living was truly the acceptance of individual responsibility and his excellence in the practice of it, in all his personal, social and professional actions, will forever remain a legend in the annals of our region. He devoted his whole life to building worthily for those who would come after him and no mortal man can do more or better. I was honored in his friendship and his death is a tremendous personal loss to me.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to include here excerpts from an article, that appeared in the Wednesday, October 11, 1972, issue of the Worcester, Mass., Telegram newspaper, in recognition of the tremendous life achievements of Raymond P. Harold, and they follow.

R. P. HAROLD DIES

Raymond P. Harold, who developed three small cooperative banks into the largest savings and loan association in New England, died last night at New England Baptist Hospital, Boston, where he had been a patient since Oct. 2.

"My business is with the wage earner who saves money and buys a home," Mr. Harold once said.

With that philosophy, he revolutionized thrift banking in Central Massachusetts.

He was chairman and chief executive officer of First Federal Savings & Loan Association. The institution has resources of more

than \$400 million, compared to only \$43 million 25 years ago.

Mr. Harold was chiefly responsible for the development of public housing and urban renewal in Worcester after World War II.

He held the Isaiah Thomas Award, generally regarded as the highest civic honor in Worcester.

PRAISED BY PRESS

The Catholic Free Press said Mr. Harold "almost single-handedly . . . made citizens of Greater Worcester aware of the need to revitalize a decaying city." The Evening Gazette said Mr. Harold "has done great things, often against dogged and powerful, if short-sighted, opposition."

DECORATED BY PERU

Mr. Harold made several U.S. State Department trips to South America to organize savings and loan associations in Peru. For his contributions in this field, he was decorated by the government of Peru with the Order of Merit in 1960.

That year, he was a member of a team which wrote a home loan bank act for Peru that made possible the financing of thousands of homes.

In addition to three missions to South America for the State Department, he made a fourth trip as the late President Kennedy's special ambassador to the inauguration of President Victor Andres Belaunde in 1963. Mr. Harold was a major force in introducing and interpreting the concept of home financing through thrift savings in Latin America.

He made two journeys to the Philippines for the State Department as president of the International Union of Building Societies and Savings and Loan Associations.

Mr. Harold's interests varied in the community. He was involved in affairs of charitable organizations and hospitals and educational institutions.

He was the recipient of three honorary degrees—doctor of laws, Assumption College; doctor of commercial science, Holy Cross, and doctor of business administration, Anna Maria College.

Born in Worcester, July 12, 1898, he was the son of the late George S. and Sadie (Whittum) Harold.

He attended Dix Street School and the former High School of Commerce.

During the summer of 1915, he was a bank messenger at the former Worcester National Bank, now Worcester County National Bank. He joined the Army in 1917 and served in France two years. He was discharged with the rank of first lieutenant.

After World War I, Mr. Harold enrolled at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he remained two years. He later transferred to Carnegie Tech in Pittsburgh, Pa. He went from Carnegie Tech School of Industries to assistant trust officer at the South Side Trust Co., which later became the Pennsylvania Trust Co.

In 1923, he returned to Massachusetts and worked for the First National Bank of Boston as a trainee and eventually entered the bank's import-export division. He also took special courses at Harvard University.

He left that position to become state bank examiner for four years before being made, in 1927, assistant treasurer of three affiliated institutions—Worcester Cooperative Savings Fund and Loan Association, Home Cooperative Savings Fund and Loan Association, and Equity Bank.

He was made chief executive officer one year later. Each of the three associations paid him \$1,000 a year. They merged in 1937 to form Worcester Federal Savings & Loan. He became president. In 1971, the institution changed its name to First Federal Savings & Loan Association.

In a study of Worcester banking in 1970, Robert A. Foster, Worcester Telegram news editor, wrote:

"Over the past generation Worcester's

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thrift institutions have had to hustle just like commercial banks. Until quite recently, the principal reason for this was a man named Raymond P. Harold.

"Harold adopted the unheard of tactic of advertising the dividends that he paid on savings.

"As the deposits rolled in, Worcester Federal would loan the money out in home mortgages at interest a little less than what the savings banks charged. Volume did that.

"At first the savings bankers stood aghast at the spectacle of Worcester Federal's aggressive tactics—and its growth. Then they, too, began to advertise rates and offer premiums."

HOME OFFICE HERE

First Federal's home office is at 22 Elm St. It operates branches in Springfield, Shrewsbury and Auburn.

Mr. Harold had been scheduled to play host today at a press luncheon, one of several events noting the 95th anniversary of First Federal.

His longtime associate, Joseph T. Benedict, president of First Federal, said last night that Mr. Harold was one of six persons from the private sector of the economy with whom the Ford Foundation was discussing a possible trip to China next month to examine housing.

His state and local affiliations included being a member of the Springfield Committee on Business Development, a director of Worcester Chapter, American Red Cross; a member of the advisory board of the YWCA, chairman of the former Massachusetts Medical, Dental and Nursing Scholarship Board, president of Massachusetts Cooperative Bank League, president of Worcester Economic Club, and a director of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston for 16 years.

He was also a member of the former National Defense Executive Reserve, U.S. Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, Partners of the Alliance Program, Colombia, South America Committee, Home Loan Bank Board Advisory Committee on International Housing, Federal Home Loan Bank Task Force, Federal Savings and Loan Advisory Committee to the Federal Home Loan Board in Washington, former member advisory committee on Housing and Urban Development, Agency for International Development, Washington.

He was a former vice chairman of the Savings and Loan Foundation, Washington, a director of National Housing Conference, Inc., and past president of the National League of Insured Savings Associations. He was president of the Spruce Inn Corp. and was a director of the Harbor National Bank of Boston and Investors Mortgage Insurance Corp.

Mr. Harold was the 10th recipient of the Isalah Thomas Award from the Worcester Advertising Club for distinguished community service in 1959, the Armed Forces Award of Merit in 1960, a citation from the American Heart Association and Worcester Heart Fund drive which exceeded \$100,000 for the first time in 1959. He received the Distinguished Service Award from the American Cancer Society in 1951 and numerous other local and state awards.

He was a member of Gen. Charles Devens Post 282, American Legion, Worcester YMCA, New York Athletic Club, New York City, Jonathan Club, Los Angeles, and Boothbay Harbor (Maine) Yacht Club.

He and his wife, the former Myrtle S. (Rice) Harold, had traveled extensively in Europe, and other countries where Mr. Harold was a frequent speaker at international banking congresses. He had lectured at the International School of Savings and Loan at Oxford University and at Columbia University School of Architecture.

He was the author of numerous articles and booklets on savings and loan operations

and housing in the United States, South America and the Far East.

Mr. Harold also was a director of the Hundred Club of Massachusetts, an organization established 13 years ago to provide financial assistance for widows and children of policemen and fire fighters who died while on duty.

Earlier this year the Worcester Chapter, American Red Cross, established the Raymond P. Harold Award for heroism. He was a director of the Red Cross for many years.

Besides his widow, he leaves three daughters, Charlotte I., wife of John D. Druce of West Boylston and Spruce Point, Dorothy A., wife of Lester C. Conner of Framingham, and Ruth L., wife of Dr. Robert M. Zollinger Jr. of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, and seven grandchildren, John Dix Druce Jr., Jennifer Druce, Susan Conner, Sarah Conner, Robert W. Zollinger, Raymond Harold Zollinger and George Rice Zollinger.

SPIRITUAL VALUES

HON. JOHN H. ROUSSELOT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

MR. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. House of Representatives Prayer Group meets weekly to discuss the importance of spiritual values in the lives of the Members and, more important, the influence that those spiritual values have in our individual experience as Members of this people's body.

On Thursday, September 21, our colleague, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARCHER), gave us a deep insight into the strong dependency that he has, both in his public life and in his family life, on Godlike qualities. I felt my fellow colleagues would want to know of the high values and worthwhile principles on which BILL bases his judgments and, therefore, submit the remarks that he made before the House Prayer Breakfast Group for thoughtful review by the entire House.

The remarks follow:

REMARKS OF REPRESENTATIVE BILL ARCHER AT MEMBERS PRIVATE PRAYER BREAKFAST THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1972, IN THE MEMBERS' DINING ROOM, U.S. CAPITOL

I don't know why it is, but there are always empty seats up front here. It reminds me of the only time I ever spoke from a pulpit of a church in my district and told them the story of the minister who had permitted a politician, for the first time, to take the pulpit and he told him ahead of time that he was to limit his talk to twenty minutes. After thirty minutes had gone by, and then another thirty minutes, and then well over an hour, the minister finally, in desperation, picked up the gavel and threw it at him and, unfortunately, missed and hit a man in the front row who, stunned, fell to the floor. The people gathered around him and said, "Are you ok? Can I help you? Can I do anything for you?" and the man said, "Yeah, hit me again, I can still hear him." So, I suppose that is the reason why some of these seats are always vacant in the front row, and in your church . . . obviously this story has been well circulated.

Because each of you has been a freshman Congressman—like I am now—you know the travail that goes along with having to pull up roots at home. That is, all of you except John Rousset who still has some roots out in California. But, we moved all of our five

children and ourselves to Washington to try to keep our family together. On the last night that we were in Houston as a family, I peeked in on each of my children on the moment that we would be together for the last time at our home in Houston, at least for two years. When I got to our littlest one, little eight-year-old Barbara (and because both my wife and I are small in size, she's small, as all of our children are, and she looks like she's about five or six) she was kneeling by the side of her bed saying her prayers and going through the usual ritual of "God bless mommy, God bless daddy, and God bless Aunt Neenie . . ." and all the people that she loved, and finally she paused a moment and added "And now, goodbye, God, we're going to Washington!"

I am sure that many of the people in your districts wonder if God really exists up here, and I am quick to tell my constituents when I go back home that He does. Although, I think most of us agree that He works in very unusual, strange, and devious ways at times in the Congress of the United States. But He does work. And I think perhaps He works to a great extent because of the uniqueness of America. I speak a great deal to high school students, as I am sure you do back home in your districts, and I think it is time that we talk more about the good in America instead of knocking it time after time.

I try to give them a positive message of hope because I have found that so many school students in my district were losing hope in America. At one particular meeting that I attended a young man received the outstanding high school student award from the Downtown Exchange Club in Houston, for all of the city of Houston. He was an all-state football player, an all-A student, president of his senior class, national honor society, one of the best looking young men that you have ever seen in your life, and he made what I thought was an extremely apt and poised appreciation and acceptance comment for the plaque that was given to him that day. After I completed my speech later on in the program, he came up to the front table with his mother and his father flanked on either side of him and he said, "Mr. Archer, you are the first person who has given me any hope in my future in America"—with his mother and his dad on either side of him . . . and I had thought to myself, "Here goes the future of America."

"Here goes a young man who represents the great hope of America." This must be disturbing to all of us who hold a position in elected office who are looked at as leaders of our country. With this problem in the background, I like to tell high school students, particularly about the time that they begin to feel a little cynical about our system, that we are a unique organization in America. We are primarily unique because for the first time in the history of mankind a government was formed with a recognition of God, and for the first time in the history of man, in a fundamental government document there was a reflection of a belief in God . . . when Jefferson wrote the words in the Declaration of Independence that all men, as creatures of God, have inherent powers in this Country then in effect said, "no longer are you going to be judged arbitrarily . . . are you going to be given minute bits of freedom because some king or some queen or some oligarchy, or some committee, self-anointed, dribbles them down to you."

Because, in the olden countries before the establishment of America, as we all know, the people looked up at the throne and they awaited the crumbs of freedom and they said, "Thank you my Lord, thank you my Lord," and Jefferson said, "Not in America because there is a God! There is a creator and each of us, as creatures of God, has inherent powers that nobody can take away from us." And so, really, what Jefferson said, based on God, was that in America everyone

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is a king and a queen. And this is the true substance of our system of government, in my mind; that is, that each of us has the opportunity to put the crown on our head, and put the cloak around our shoulders, and take the sceptre in our hand and ascend to the throne.

Or we can abdicate and let somebody else do it. Obviously, each of us in this room has elected to accept the responsibility, and each citizen has this opportunity. This is what I tell high school students that they really and truly are kings and queens in America. But, you can abdicate and you can 'let George do it' as the saying goes, or you can take advantage of your God-given rights and you can rule your country; and people who say, "I don't want to be involved in politics because it is a messy business," don't really understand the game in America because it is in involvement. The day you are born in America, in our system, you are involved.

And the real question is, are you going to be effective. That is the real decision each of us has got to make. Either we are going to place ourselves into the position that God has put us, and that Jefferson has put us, or we are not going to take advantage of it. I happen to believe that when a child is born in America, and the doctor delivers that baby and he spansks it on the bottom and it takes its first breath and cries for the first time, the doctor is saying, "Go, man, go!"

You have the opportunity in America all because of what Jefferson said. And I like to think it is all because of the fact that he based it upon God, and built upon this conclusion we should talk more about all of the good things in America. So many of the blessings that we have we take for granted. The everyday food that is available to us is a great example. We see other countries of the world desperately having to knock at our door even for the basic necessities of life for—common grains, and we have them in abundance here in America. Not to mean that we should be satisfied. Not to mean that we should rest on our laurels, and not to mean either that any country has a monopoly on all the good people in the world and that other countries have only bad people. As creatures of God, there has got to be good and bad in each country, and I am not so sure that God, in His wisdom, looks after any one country to the exclusion of all other countries in the world.

Certainly interwoven in our history and in our background is a basis of God and our entire society. But what has happened in America as well as in other parts of the world? For a country that has been laced with a belief in God we see, strangely, that we can't pray in public schools today. We see that although we are built on the morality of the Judeo-Christian concept, we have turned to a great extent to pornography, permissiveness, to mass murder, to crime as it has never existed before. I think that it is time that we go back and rekindle some of the spirit of Christianity in our concepts in our every day life in America. We even see in the world that religious wars continue to go on—in Ireland, in the Middle East—and I think that it is time that we give a great deal of re-hearkening in considering this basic belief in God and Christian principles.

I can't leave you with any great words of wisdom. I would like to leave you with a few questions, and I don't have the answers to them but I think they are worth pondering. One of them is, Does God think, or does He merely create? And, Is creation thought? It is interesting to think about two other questions—What exactly is prayer? Is prayer a thought? Some people contend that prayers are written in prayer books merely as aids for those who are having trouble thinking up things to say to God. Is it a prayer every time we look at a rainbow and notice its beauty? Is it a prayer every time a child is born? Why do we need prayers in books?

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

What purpose does a written prayer fulfill? And, finally, Is prayer enhanced when one says it with others in a congregation? Does it actually take on a greater value to God than if we did it sincerely, individually, in one of many other forms? I know that many people believe that prayer goes unanswered, but for those of us who believe in God, I think we must believe that He answers all prayers.

Although sometimes it is much as the lady who went to her minister and said, "Reverend, for years I have been praying and praying and praying and God just doesn't answer my prayer, so I am leaving the church." And he grabbed her by the sleeve and said, "God did answer your prayers, He said 'no'."

PEOPLE HAVE RIGHT TO KNOW

HON. JOHN M. ZWACH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, one of the tenets of the American system of government is that the people have the right to know.

They have a right to know what their elected officials do in their meetings. They have a right to know, and it is our obligation to tell them what their elected representatives are doing in Congress, what legislation they introduce, how they vote on the issues, and what their voting and attendance record is.

I distribute a year-end report after each session of Congress detailing these official actions.

In the issue this year, which, with your permission, I insert in the RECORD, the following information:

CONGRESSMAN JOHN M. ZWACH REPORTS

SMALL BUSINESS HONORS
MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Congressman John Zwach, was honored by the National Small Business Association and the National Committee for Small Business Tax Reform at a special ceremony held on May 23 on Capitol Hill in Washington.

Congressman Zwach was awarded a Certificate of Appreciation from the two organizations in recognition of his support for the enactment of Small Business Tax Reform legislation now pending before Congress.

Edward Larson, National Chairman of the Committee and President of the Anderson Company of Gary, Indiana, praised the stand of Congressman Zwach and further stated:

"The forthright action on the part of Congressman Zwach in publicly supporting tax simplification and reform for the 16½ million small businesses in America, and particularly those in his District, deserves the highest recognition.

"This action should be regarded as the first move in the direction of equitable tax treatment for 19 out of every 20 firms in the United States which are small business."

TWENTY PERCENT INCREASE VOTE IN SOCIAL SECURITY

"In spite of the recent 20% increase in Social Security benefits, the golden years are far from secure for millions of our Senior Citizens," Congressman John Zwach said.

"While I voted for this 20% increase, my personal preference was for an equal, across-the-board increase for everyone so that those in the lower benefit brackets could get the same increase as those in the upper brackets.

"Although Social Security was never meant to be more than a partial replacement of the earnings lost through retirement, because of

inflation and other factors, this is, in all too many cases, the reality.

"I have introduced legislation to increase the allowable earnings limit to \$3,000 and will support all efforts toward making the retirement years more livable for those people who already have contributed so much to our nation's general welfare," Congressman Zwach concluded.

ELECTRONIC VOTING BEING INSTALLED IN CONGRESS

When Congressman John Zwach first went to Congress in 1967, he was deeply concerned over the outmoded and time consuming voting procedures of the House that hadn't been changed in almost 200 years.

Each roll call required about 35 minutes as the clerk tolled off each of the 435 names and waited for an answer, and roll calls were numerous.

In fact, almost as much time was consumed in just the mechanics of voting as was allowed for debate and deliberation.

Congressman Zwach knew there was a better way because he had helped to establish electronic voting in both the Minnesota House and Senate. He sponsored legislation providing for a similar voting system in the House of Representatives.

That was in the first session of the 90th Congress in 1967.

On February 16, 1972, workmen began ripping out paneling and drilling holes in the House chamber. They were beginning work on the installation of electronic voting equipment, the fruits of the effort began five years and many debates and conferences earlier.

AMENDMENT OFFERED FOR FARM LAW

Congressman John Zwach, a member of the House Committee on Agriculture, struck another blow to improve the feed grain and soybean programs when he introduced an amendment to the farm law designed to keep farm support payments in line with increases in the cost of living.

The Zwach amendment provides for a cost of living increase in bushel and set aside payments so that increased living costs would result in higher payments and loans.

The second provision of his amendment would remove transportation differentials in establishing loan rates and would provide for equal rates throughout the country.

Under present regulations, the loan rate in Lincoln county, Minnesota, for instance is 97c per bushel, while in California it is \$1.36. The nationwide average is \$1.08.

"Such big differentials are absolutely unacceptable and discriminate against our mid-west growers," Congressman Zwach declared.

The third part of his amendment would provide premium payments for feed grains and soybeans when the moisture content is below the level required for the basic loan level.

ZWACH RATES HIGH ON VOTING RECORD

Congressman John Zwach again ranked among the leaders in Congress in attendance and voting in the 92nd Congress as he has every year since he has been in Washington.

The latest House of Representatives voting tally showed him present on 92.2% of the yeas and nays. He missed only 13 of the 168 votes. Out of a total of 320 recorded votes in this session of Congress, Zwach missed only 27.

CONGRESSMAN CITED FOR CLEAN WATER VOTE

Congressman John Zwach was cited by the National Wildlife Federation for his support of the "Clean Water Package" of amendments to the House Water Pollution Bill.

In a letter to Congressman Zwach, Thomas L. Kimball, Executive Vice-President of the National Wildlife Federation said:

"On behalf of the National Wildlife Federation, I should like to express my appreciation for the support you gave to the 'Clean Water Package' of amendments to the House Water Pollution Bill.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

"While the effort to amend the bill was not as successful as it could have been, your work in support of the amendments helped to prove that a substantial number of House members are truly concerned with saving our environment."

"It is my hope that you will continue to support all legislative efforts which seek to prevent a further degradation of our natural environment."

GAME CONSERVATION ACT INTRODUCED IN HOUSE

Congressman John Zwach February 16 introduced his "Upland Game Conservation Act of 1972."

"The purpose of this Act," Congressman Zwach explained, "is to assist farmers in a long range program of diverting some of their land from agricultural uses to promote the development and conservation of upland game and wildlife resources and to conserve open space and natural beauty."

"To carry out the program, the Secretary of Agriculture would enter into agreements with producers for a period of not more than 10 years or not to exceed 10 acres per farm. The land owner would agree not to harvest any crop from nor graze the acreage during the agreement period."

"Payments to the land owners would be made as determined by the owner and the Secretary of Agriculture. Local, county, and state ASCS and Soil Conservation committees would carry out the program."

ZWACH VOTES "NO" ON NATIONAL DEBT INCREASE

As he has done ever since he has been in the House of Representatives, Congressman John Zwach cast his vote against an increase in the national debt limit on March 15.

"The national debt will reach an estimated \$455.8 billion by the end of this fiscal year," Congressman Zwach pointed out, "That amounts to \$2,100 for every man, woman, and child in the country."

"In a time of rising prosperity, with our gross national product nearing a trillion dollars, this is inexcusable and the responsibility lies nowhere else but in Congress itself."

"Whenever those of us who believe in sound fiscal practices raise our voices for thrift and economy, we are voted down," Congressman Zwach charged.

"Just to pay the interest on our debt alone, nothing at all on the principal, cost \$679 for every second of the day. That figures out to \$40,740 a minute and \$2,444,400 every hour or over \$58 million a day."

CONGRESS HOSTS SOYBEAN FAIR

Congressman John Zwach, who serves on the House Committee on Agriculture and is a member of the Task Force on International Economic Policy, acted as a co-host at a "soybean fair" in Washington, D.C.

The purpose of the fair is to demonstrate the many uses of soybeans. Invited guests are all of the ambassadors and attaches in Washington.

"Protein-rich soybeans are one of America's most valuable and versatile crops," Congressman Zwach pointed out.

The United States Department of Agriculture and soybean industry representatives provided samples and background materials for the visitors.

"I would like to see similar fairs, held for other segments of our agricultural production," Congressman Zwach concluded.

OSHA AMENDMENT PASSED IN HOUSE

In an effort to save small business from harassment or prosecution under the Occupational Safety and Health Act, Congressman John Zwach voted for an amendment, which was passed by the House, which would exempt employers of 15 or fewer persons from the provisions of the Act.

He also introduced an amendment to the Act to provide assistance to small employers in their efforts to come into compliance with the law.

"The primary problem for small business in coming into compliance with the Act lies in the fact that they lack the technical staff resources to interpret how the standards apply to their operations," Congressman Zwach said.

"My amendment would enable the Department of Labor to provide on-site advice and consultation for employers of 50 or fewer employees, upon request. Allowing on-site consultation without inspection or harassment would alleviate many of the complaints of small businessmen stemming from their inability to interpret the technical language and standards, while at the same time not sacrificing the safety and health of the employees."

"I am hopeful that this amendment can be pushed through before this session of Congress adjourns," Congressman Zwach concluded.

PENTAGON WASTE DRAWS CONGRESSIONAL CRITICISM

"When the late President Eisenhower warned, in the last days of his Administration, about the Military-Industrial complex, Congress should have paid him greater heed," Congressman John Zwach said.

"A case in point is the Navy F-14 jet fighter, manufactured by the Grumman Corporation. 134 of these planes, whose price tag is \$16 million each, have been delivered to the Navy before they have been fully tested."

"Worst of all," Congressman Zwach continued, "these new jet fighters are inferior in some ways to the F-4 which costs only a fourth as much, \$4 million."

"Cost over-runs on our armament seems to be a rule, rather than the exception. One way to stop this practice would be to pay no more than the originally contracted price as is done in private industry. We should also impose late delivery penalties, as does private industry."

"I will never vote to weaken the defense posture of our country, but I am firm in my resolve to attempt to cut waste and extravagance wherever I find it," Congressman Zwach concluded.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT MEASURE SIGNED BY PRESIDENT

The President, on August 25, signed the Rural Development Act of 1972, H.R. 12931, which was co-authored by Congressman John Zwach, Sixth District, Minnesota.

"The purpose of this Act is to make rural America a better place to work and to enjoy life by providing financial and technical assistance to rural communities and their residents," Congressman Zwach explained.

"It authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to guarantee and to make insured loans for commercial, industrial, and community development."

"It authorizes the Secretary to make loans to rural youth, and increases the limit for farm operating loans from \$35,000 to \$50,000."

"It provides annual authorizations for pollution abatement grants of \$25 million to be made to individuals and an additional \$50 million to communities."

"It provides an increase in the annual sewer and water grant authorizations to \$30 million for planning grants and to \$300 million for development grants."

"It provides for maximum cooperation between the Farmers Home Administration and private financial institutions by making use of guaranteed loan programs."

"In general the legislation covers rural areas and communities of up to 10,000 population. Industrial loans, however, can be made in communities of up to 50,000 population."

"Had our producers been getting parity prices for their products these past 20 years, this shot-in-the-arm legislation would not have been necessary. There is no countryside economic ill that fair prices cannot cure," Congressman Zwach concluded.

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VIETNAM VETS TO GET SBA LOANS

A liberal business loan program to benefit nearly six million Viet Nam era war veterans has been opened by the Small Business Administration. It was announced by Congressman John Zwach, a member of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

"The expanded program will permit veterans to apply for loans up to \$50,000 repayable over 15 years at interest rates as low as 6%," Congressman Zwach explained.

"Veterans must prove, however, that they cannot qualify for regular bank financing or other SBA lending programs, in order to qualify for the special loans. The money may be used to start a new business or to expand an existing firm."

"A serviceman need not actually have fought in the Viet Nam war to qualify for the assistance. All men and women serving in the United States armed forces anywhere since August 5, 1964 are eligible for these loans."

FEDERAL AID DISASTER AREAS

The House of Representatives, on August 14, passed a liberalized disaster relief bill which provides for grants and loans to victims of national disasters that have occurred since January 1, 1972. It was announced by Congressman John Zwach, who, after personal inspection trips through the storm ravaged areas of Minnesota, had succeeded in getting an amendment added to the bill.

"Loan forgiveness of up to \$5,000 and 1% interest rates may be provided by the Small Business Administration and the Farmers Home Administration," Congressman Zwach said.

"The bill, as passed by both Houses and signed by the President, makes eligible, farmers in counties in western and central Minnesota who suffered heavy losses from spring rains, as well as farmers and others who had losses in floods in north central Minnesota."

In addition to the specific counties affected by the disaster designations, which the Congressman requested the President to declare, aid also may be provided on an individual basis to residents in nearby areas who suffered losses in the same disasters.

CONGRESS ABSENTEEISM COULD COST HOUSE SEAT

Congressman John Zwach joined Congressman Bob Price of Texas and 28 other colleagues in introducing a joint resolution calling for an amendment to the Constitution requiring members of Congress to be recorded on at least 70% of the roll call votes during a session or lose their seats.

"Our elected representatives should be doing what they were elected and are being paid to do, speaking for their constituents in Congress. If they fail to do that 30% of the time, they deserve to be replaced," Congressman Zwach said. "An exception is made for those absent on official business or because of illness."

"Voting is a most important duty of a Congressman. Although the overall voting record in the 91st Congress was 79%, there were 34 members with a rating of less than 70%."

In an earlier Congressional reform move, Congressman Zwach had introduced legislation which prohibited Congressmen from putting members of their families on their official office payrolls.

HOUSE VOTES TO LIFT HIDE EMBARGO

The House recently passed an amendment to the Extension of the Export Administration Act of 1969 which would, in effect, rescind the recent order by the Secretary of Commerce placing an embargo on the export of cattle hides.

The amendment, which previously was passed in the Senate, gives the Secretary of Agriculture, rather than the Secretary of Commerce, the authority in this field.

Congressman Zwach, an outspoken critic

of the embargo, hailed the amendment as a victory for the mid-American countryside.

"This attempt to embargo hides so that their price would not reach its natural supply and demand level, would have resulted in lower livestock prices for our producers and higher meat prices to the consumers, but would have had no appreciable stabilizing effect on the price of shoes as the manufacturers claimed," Congressman Zwach said.

"One cattle hide will yield 25 pairs of men's shoes. Even at peak hide prices, the leather in a pair of shoes would cost only about 80¢. This is a long way from the \$6.00 to \$8.00 scare price-increase the manufacturers said they would have to get if hide prices were not lowered.

"It is unfortunate that every time the price on a consumer item is increased, an effort is made to lay the blame on the producer rather than on the middle man chain where the increase usually takes place," Congressman Zwach concluded.

TWELVE STATES IN WATER BANK PROGRAM

"Twelve states will participate in the new Water Bank program which is aimed at helping preserve waterfowl habitat in areas where it is rapidly disappearing," Congressman John Zwach, author of the legislation, announced.

"The program will compensate participating farmers for maintaining wetlands and for providing needed additional habitat for nesting and breeding places for migratory waterfowl," Congressman Zwach explained.

"Initially, the program was offered in 15 counties in North Dakota, 10 in Minnesota, 12 in South Dakota, six in Montana, three in Wisconsin, two in California and Nebraska, and one county each in five other states.

"Agreements signed under this program run for 10 years. Another appropriation is in the budget for 1973 to provide a like number of 10-year agreements.

NATIONS ASKED TO PAY BACK DEBTS TO UNITED STATES

Congressman John Zwach joined 103 of his colleagues in the House in sponsoring a Concurrent Resolution which calls upon the Treasury Department to provide to Congress an exact accounting of all monies owed to the United States by foreign governments.

It further directs the Treasury Department to inform Congress as to which obligations currently stand in default, and what measures the Department intends to take to collect these past due debts, including the \$18 billion from World War I.

"The United States presently is owed at least \$46 billion by the other nations of the world.

HOUSE APPROVES RECORD FUNDING FOR VETERANS

Congressman John Zwach, a member of the House Committee on Veterans Affairs, had good words for House action in approving a record \$11.8 billion to finance the Veterans' Administration for the fiscal year 1973.

"The allotment for veterans' programs is \$941.5 million more than Congress voted for the current fiscal year and \$54.58 million more than the President requested for medical programs to support a higher patient load in VA hospitals," Congressman Zwach explained.

"This commitment by the House is ample testimony that we intend to leave no stone unturned in our efforts to give all of our veterans the best care possible.

"There is no question in my mind for the need of this increased funding. I have personally inspected several of our Veterans' hospitals and saw their needs at first hand," Congressman Zwach concluded.

ZWACH AMENDMENT PROTECTS SUGAR ACRES

An amendment to the Sugar Act by Congressman John Zwach has resulted in establishing a preferential rating for the sugar

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

beet growers who had been selling to the closed Chaska plant.

Efforts to find financing to build a new processing plant to replace the Chaska facility are making excellent progress, according to sugar beet growers.

"The establishment of a mill in our Sixth Congressional District would result in a starting minimum of 50,000 acres planted to sugar beets at 100% of parity supports and the diversion of those acres from soybeans, corn and other feed grains which are in surplus," Congressman Zwach explained.

"This would be a great boon to the entire area in increased need for transportation, more employment opportunities, and a quickening of the general economic welfare. Eventually sugar beet production could go as high as 200,000 acres," Congressman Zwach concluded.

VA STEPS UP GI JOB TRAINING

"The Veterans Administration has intensified its efforts in Minnesota to help employers develop GI bill on-the-job training opportunities for returning servicemen," Congressman John Zwach, a member of the House Committee on Veterans Affairs announced today.

"At the same time, the VA is taking steps to simplify the procedures employers must follow in setting up their veterans' programs.

"Special help is available to small businesses which would like to participate, but which lack resources for developing programs," Congressman Zwach said.

"The VA will send training experts to survey on-the-job training possibilities and help to set up acceptable training situations.

"Under approved programs, veterans are paid subsistence allowances while they are in training. The salary paid by the employer goes up as the trainee develops skills useful to the employer," Congressman Zwach explained.

EXPORTS HELP AGRICULTURE

"One avenue open to help bring about fair prices for our agricultural producers is to increase export marketing, thereby reducing price-depressing surpluses," Congressman John Zwach reported today.

"Important progress now is being made along this line by seeking major revisions of the European Common Market Community Agricultural Policy.

"Under the previous Kennedy Round trade agreements, agricultural interests were sacrificed in favor of other trade.

"Now, William Eberle, the American special trade representative to the European Economic Community, has taken the position that the EEC must agree to fundamental revisions of its agricultural trade policy as a portion of a lasting monetary settlement.

"More specifically," Congressman Zwach said, "the United States is pressing for a reduction in export subsidies, a reduction of the 'threshold' price on agricultural items entering Europe under the variable levy, and the elimination of other discriminatory practices.

"These initial steps by our government are most encouraging. I hope, expect, and urge that they continue," Congressman Zwach concluded.

CHANGES SUGGESTED FOR 1973 FARM ACT

Congressman John Zwach, a member of the House Committee on Agriculture, has suggested some changes which he will try to incorporate into the Farm Act of 1973 which will be considered by the coming Congress.

"Since Agriculture is the major source of new wealth in America, we cannot have a prosperous economy if we have less than equal income in the countryside. Whenever we have had prosperity in rural America, there has been prosperity nationwide," Congressman Zwach said.

"For the good of all America, we must preserve intact, the Department of Agriculture.

"The greatest boost we can give the economy of all America is to bring full parity prices to our food producers, the forgotten segment of our national economy.

"To achieve these ends, we must increase supports and loan rates on feed grains.

"Automatic cost of living increases should be a part of our crop support payments.

"There should be an accelerating effort to increase our foreign agricultural markets.

"Because American farmers have always been miracle workers, we have never known a shortage of food or fiber. On the contrary, our problem has been overabundance.

"Our domestic food market basically should be reserved for our own people. Our producers should not be driven out of business while inducements are made to foreign producers to encroach upon our domestic markets.

"The family farm is America's greatest asset. We must work and pass legislation to preserve it.

I also have a picture with representatives of the National Small Business Association with a caption saying:

"In appreciation of significant contributions to the American small business community and for sponsorship of small business tax reform legislation," reads the award presented to Congressman John Zwach recently by the National Small Business Association.

Another picture shows me with President Nixon with the following caption:

"Thanks for a job well done," President Nixon tells Congressman John Zwach, a co-author, following the President's signing of the Rural Development Act. "This Act, together with your vigorous pursuit of foreign agricultural trade transactions will mean a great deal toward the renewal of Countryside America," Congressman Zwach told the President.

A third illustration shows a map of Minnesota outlining the new congressional districts. Its caption states:

The new alignment for Minnesota Congressional Districts is shown on the above map. It will be seen that the new Sixth District loses Crow Wing, Morrison, Swift and Stevens counties but gains Cottonwood, Murray, Pipestone, Rock, Nobles, Jackson and a northwestern portion of Hennepin counties.

HON. ALTON A. LENNON

HON. CHARLES H. GRIFFIN

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker, at the close of this session of the Congress, Congressman ALTON A. LENNON, a distinguished member of the North Carolina delegation, will be returning home after many years of service.

Congressman LENNON, a member of the Armed Services Committee and the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, has rendered great service to both his State and Nation through the years.

As a fellow member of the Merchant Marine Committee and by our close association on the Subcommittee on Oceanography, which he chairs, I have come to know ALTON LENNON as a very dedicated public servant and conscientious legislator. We all know of the many contributions he has made and the fine record he has established. I know that his valuable service will be missed.

As a friend and colleague, I want to take this opportunity to wish him well in the future and to express my appreciation for the privilege I have had in serving with him.

THE QUESTION OF THE JEWISH VOTE

HON. GERALD R. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, the October 9, 1972, edition of the New York Times contained an excellent article by Seymour Siegel, a contributing editor of the Jewish intellectual journal *Sh'ma*. In this article, Siegel cogently explains why American Jews should vote for President Nixon on November 7. With the permission of the House, I include the Siegel article in the RECORD at this point. The article follows:

[From the New York Times, Oct. 9, 1972]

THE QUESTION OF THE JEWISH VOTE

(By Seymour Siegel)

I have never voted for a Republican Presidential candidate. This year I shall vote for President Nixon. I have enlisted as an active worker in the campaign for his re-election.

How much of this decision is the result of Jewish issues? The question is almost impossible to answer since it assumes a compartmentalized mind partially activated at different times. The fact of the matter is, of course, that each of us makes decisions in response to the various factors that make up our personalities. Thus I vote in response to my social class, experiences, sex, income, and, last, but certainly not least, my Jewishness. I do take my Jewishness seriously and therefore I am sure that it is an important factor in deciding how to vote. It is, however, not the only factor.

My vote for the President is the result of weighing his approach to three different aspects of national life: foreign policy, the possibilities of an open society, and the values that form a national lifestyle.

President Nixon's foreign policy, by and large, has been spectacularly effective. He has managed to combine realism with flexibility and thus brought about a breakthrough in our relations with the other superpowers. He has avoided total capitulation and illusion about the forces involved in today's world. He has also not been the prisoner of an inflexible attitude toward the powers which determine the course of world events. So far, these initiatives seem to hold out a great promise for the future.

The State of Israel is a legitimate issue. In the case of the Middle East, this stance of negotiating from strength has been especially effective. There is no doubt (and the Israelis seem the first to agree) that Israel is in a far better position today than it was four years ago. The strengthening of Israel's military position and the promise of American opposition against Soviet military threat has so changed the situation that the Russians had to withdraw from the area. There is now hope for real negotiations which can lead to peace. Such a record deserves the support of citizens, both Jews and non-Jews. As Jews we, of course, have a special interest in the events of the Middle East. There is no reason to hide such an interest. To most of us, the future of Judaism is now tied up inexorably with the future of the Jewish state.

It seems clear to many that the kind of isolationism fostered by McGovern forces

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and the severe cutting down of military expenditure does not augur well for the continuation of the kind of policy which strengthens the security of the State of Israel. This in spite of the admittedly sincere statements of McGovern and the Democratic platform about Israel. Since these promises do not fit into the general world view which McGovern represents they are less than reassuring.

As important as foreign policy is for all of us, it is also vital to consider the kind of society envisioned by the leading candidates. Jews have always prospered in an open society. An open society means an approximation of the ideal where individuals are judged by what they are, not by which group they belong to. It refers to a social system in which ingenuity, energy and native endowment are rewarded regardless of who possesses them. The two main threats to an open society are a caste system in which people are frozen into the condition into which they are born, and a quota society in which the rewards of the community are apportioned according to some formula. Except for some of the oppressed racial groups in this country, it has been one of the glories of America that persons could rise above their position at birth. The main threat to an open society today is the notion of quotas and percentage distribution of the rewards of our community. This kind of policy is not only ineffective it is also unjust. We are bidden of course to pursue justice. But we must pursue justice *justly*. It has been the experience of our society that all benefit from the freedom accorded to every one.

It seems obvious that the kind of social policy Senator McGovern has espoused has the overtones of percentage distribution of the rewards of our society. He has already in the case of the democratic convention apportioned delegate seats on the basis of sex and race. He has already promised everything from cabinet posts to Supreme Court seats to the various minorities. Though there have been lapses in the present Administration it is obvious that the President's policies have much better prospects in preserving the notion of merit and an open society. This is beneficial to Jews and other "high achievers." It is, in the long run, the best way for the groups within our society who have suffered disabilities to enter the mainstream of the American society.

Equally important is the question of national lifestyle. It is apparent that the direction of a society is a reflection of the values espoused by the consensus of the community. Discerning commentators, by no means pro-Nixon, such as Garry Wills (see his book, "Nixon Agonistes"), have observed an underlying pattern in Nixon's approach to life and world view. Wills sees him upholding the venerable liberal ideas of achievement through effort; restraint; a recognition of the importance of structure and tradition; and the value of giving everyone a chance to start at the same place without guaranteeing that they will end up in a dead heat. Mr. Nixon has tried to uphold these principles in his social policies. These are to be contrasted with those of Senator McGovern. McGovern's election would certainly bring to power those whose morality and world view would be very different than those now held by the majority of Americans.

That is not to say that Senator McGovern himself favors looser sexual morality, more tolerance of the denigration of the work ethic, etc. But anyone who has watched the course of the campaign and observed the forces for whom the Democratic candidate speaks cannot help but come to the conclusion that those who favor an essential change in American lifestyle and world view see him as their champion. Those who see life in different terms (and I am convinced that traditional Jews are among these) will favor the more traditional approach of President Nixon.

October 12, 1972

MEMORIAL TO FORMER CONGRESSMAN

HON. ROY A. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year a mountain on the North Carolina side of the Smoky Mountains National Park was designated as a memorial to former Congressman Zebulon Weaver who represented North Carolina's 11th District in Congress for more than a quarter of a century and used his office in Congress to promote the establishment of the Smoky Mountains National Park. The Western North Carolina Historical Association had urged by resolution the approval of Mount Zebulon Weaver as the name of a mountain peak in the park. I quote from the resolution:

Whereas, Congressman Weaver introduced the legislation that created the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in 1924, and,

Whereas, in recognition of these contributions, thousands of citizens of Western North Carolina signed petitions in 1938, requesting that a certain hitherto unnamed peak, approximately 5,300 feet in elevation, shown on the east half of the topographic map of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, and located about one-fourth of a mile southeast of Luftee Gap and about one mile southwest of Newfound Gap on the main top of Thomas Ridge, at approximate longitude 83 degrees 26 minutes 15 seconds and latitude 35 degrees 36 minutes 20 seconds, situated and lying entirely within the State of North Carolina, be designated as Mount Zebulon Weaver, and,

Whereas, this petition was denied on the sole and only grounds that such designations could not be made on behalf of living persons, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Western North Carolina Historical Association endorse a proposal to designate this hitherto unnamed peak as Mount Zebulon Weaver.

On December 17, 1924, Congressman Weaver introduced H.R. 10983 which read in part as follows:

Whereas, all of the great national parks of the nation are situated in the western part of the United States, and there has not been set apart any area of the eastern Appalachian Mountains for the purpose of preserving their natural phenomena, the great forests with which they are clothed, and the wildlife and flora peculiar to them, for the purpose of scientific study; and

Whereas, in the Appalachian Range of mountains there is to be found in North Carolina and contiguous territory in Tennessee what is known as the Great Smoky Range, the greatest mountain mass east of the Mississippi River, and representing to the largest extent of all of the natural phenomena and flora incident to this great mountain range; and

Whereas, said area would be readily accessible to the entire eastern portion of the United States and would afford abundant opportunity for recreational purposes and constitute a great outdoor museum for scientific research.

Eventually, Congress passed S. 4109, authorizing a study of both the Smoky Mountain range and the Mammoth Cave region of Kentucky for national park recognition.

The bill, signed by President Coolidge in February 1925, was an important breakthrough in the efforts of many peo-

ple to secure a national park in the Smoky Mountains. The event was akin to the famous statement by Winston Churchill that:

This is not the end; it is not even the beginning of the end. But it is, perhaps, the end of the beginning.

This park stands as a monument to many men and women who played a role in getting it established. Most of the land in the Smoky Mountains National Park was acquired by the States of North Carolina and Tennessee, aided by a \$5 million donation from the Rockefeller Foundation and many, many other donations from interested citizens and the land was donated to the Federal Government to be used as a park. No other major park in the Nation represents so much local interest and local participation.

During the ceremony last August dedicating Mount Zebulon Weaver, an address was delivered by Dr. Richard W. Iobst, university archivist of Western Carolina University, which I recommend to my colleagues:

Zebulon Weaver, late congressman from the Eleventh North Carolina District, was born on a farm at Weaverville, Buncombe County, North Carolina, on May 12, 1872. He was the son of Captain William Elbert Weaver and his wife, Hannah E. (Baird) Weaver, members of two of the most prominent families in Western North Carolina. John Weaver had been the first settler on lower Reems Creek, in what was at the time Burke, but is now Buncombe County. He arrived in the area before 1790. The town of Weaverville was named for his youngest son, Montraville Weaver, who owned the land on which the town was built and who was one of the founders of Weaver College—and donor of the land for the campus site. Montraville Weaver married Jane Baird.

One of their children was William Elbert, born in Buncombe County on June 16, 1841. He was a student at Emory and Henry College in Virginia at the outbreak of the Confederate War. Putting aside his books, he joined the Confederate Army on September 11, 1861, as a private in Company H, Twenty-ninth North Carolina Volunteers. He was soon promoted to color sergeant, first sergeant and acting quartermaster and was commissioned captain quartermaster of the Twenty-ninth on July 2, 1863. At the end of the war he was brevetted major. For several years after the war he practiced law in Asheville, but retired on account of poor health. He continued to have large land interests around Weaverville and was a leader in Democratic Party politics, serving in 1881 as a member of the North Carolina General Assembly. He married Hannah E. Baird, a native of Buncombe County and daughter of Adolphus Baird, merchant and planter, and granddaughter of Zebulon Baird—who was also the maternal grandfather of Zebulon Baird Vance.

Zebulon Weaver graduated from Weaver College in 1890, and taught school in Madison County. He attended the University of North Carolina in 1894-95, and, in the latter year, began the practice of law in Asheville, devoting himself to general corporation and civil law. In 1907 and 1909 he served in the North Carolina House of Representatives, and from 1913 to 1915 he held a seat in the State Senate. In 1907 he helped to prepare legislation that resulted in the passage of the first state conservation laws. As a boy he was closely acquainted with the well-known North Carolina ornithologist, John S. Carnes, and later became a strong supporter of wild life conservation and the establishment of bird sanctuaries and game preserves. Weaver,

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in short, was a lover of wild life and of natural beauty—especially in Western North Carolina.

In 1916 he was elected to Congress from the old Tenth North Carolina District, which, at the time, was normally Republican—while Mr. Weaver was a staunch Democrat. He served in the Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Congresses. Although defeated for reelection in 1928 in the Republican upsurge of that year, he was returned to the Seventy-second Congress on March 4, 1931, and to the seven succeeding Congresses (March 4, 1931-January 3, 1947). During this period (1924) he was the father of the legislation creating the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and was instrumental in securing the Asheville (Buncombe County) court house and post office—and in making Oteen Veterans Hospital a large and permanent installation for the care of veterans. Mr. Weaver also was responsible for constructing the Blue Ridge Parkway around Asheville and over Pisgah Ridge and Mount Pisgah. He secured funds to build the Newfound Gap-Clingmans Dome Highway, and to construct the many miles of horse and foot trails which thousands enjoy annually in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

By the late 1930s Mr. Weaver had risen to ranking member, below the chairman, of the very important and powerful House Judiciary Committee. In this capacity he helped to secure much good legislation for the United States.

On October 11, 1899 Mr. Weaver married Anna Capers Hyman, daughter of a prominent lumberman, Theodore Hyman, of Goldsboro and New Bern. They had five children: Mary Danvers, later Mrs. Carter H. Hites of Asheville; Hannah Baird, the future Mrs. J. Frank Johnson of Washington, D.C.; Theodore Hyman, of Salisbury, North Carolina; Zebulon Weaver, Jr., now a district judge in Asheville; and Frances, the future Mrs. Walter Cuthrell.

Mr. Weaver was an unsuccessful candidate for renomination in 1946. He returned to Asheville and resumed his law practice. He died there on October 29, 1948 and is interred in Riverside Cemetery, where other famous sons—and daughters—of Western North Carolina have found their final resting place.

In the spring of 1938 the North Carolina Place-name Committee for the Great Smoky Mountains National Park recommended that a peak in the Park be named in honor of Congressman Weaver. The proposal was approved by the Committee and petitions were prepared by local citizens and addressed to the executive secretary of the United States Board of Geographic Names in Washington, D.C. One petition explained:

"We, the undersigned, respectfully petition and request that a mountain be officially designated 'Mt. Weaver'; this mountain being a hitherto unnamed peak, approximately 5,300 feet elevation, shown on east half of topographic map of Great Smoky Mountains National park, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S. E. of Luftee gap, about 1 mile S. W. of Newfound gap on main top of Thomas ridge, approximate long. 83 deg., 26 min., 15 sec., lat. 35 deg., 36 min., 20 sec., lying entirely within North Carolina."

The petition continued:

"Realizing that it is not the policy of your board to name geographical features for living persons 'unless adopted by local usage' we aver that the above described mountain is now—and will always hereafter be—known to us as 'Mt. Weaver'."

Because of this policy of not naming geographical features for living persons the petitions were unsuccessful and a mountain might never have been named for Zebulon Weaver. However, because of the persistence and foresight of one lady, a citizen of Asheville, Mrs. Sara A. Smithson, Congressman

Weaver's longtime private secretary, a petition was prepared last fall and submitted to the October meeting of the Western North Carolina Historical Association. The petition called for the naming of the same unnamed peak on Thomas Divide. It passed, was sent to our able Congressman Roy Taylor of Black Mountain, who submitted it to the United States Board on Geographical Names.

In late March of this year this body approved the naming of the mountain as 'Mount Zebulon Weaver'. Therefore, permanent honor has come to the memory of one of North Carolina's most illustrious sons. His mountain will always stand—not, at 5,300 feet, the highest mountain in that lofty range, but a peak of moderation and humility reflecting the kind of man he was, rooted in the bedrock of Western North Carolina.

SOVIET JEWRY

HON. GILBERT GUDE

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, many of us in Congress have expressed our outrage at the imposition of a so-called educational tax upon Soviet citizens who wish to emigrate. This is clearly a "ransom" tax, aimed at the many Soviet Jews who have applied for exit visas to Israel and other countries. As has been noted, the only hope Russian Jews now have of rescinding this tax is if massive pressure can be mounted against it in the West.

The protests of all Americans must be heard, public officials and private citizens alike. In this connection, I am pleased to insert in the RECORD the following telegram from John E. McCarthy, director of Migration and Refugee Services of the U.S. Catholic Conference to the Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington. Solidarity in this cause is of utmost importance.

The telegram follows:

OCTOBER 6, 1972.
JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF GREATER
WASHINGTON,
Washington, D.C.

There is no nobler destiny, nor any greater gift that your rally on behalf of Soviet Jewry can make to the years to that will follow than to prepare the way toward a lasting solution to the world's refugee problems.

The political, military and ethnic convulsions of this century have given rise to virtual armies of uprooted and dispossessed. It is not without wonder that many refer to our times as the "Age of the Uprooted—the Century of the Homeless Man".

When I first heard about your planned rally at the Ellipse this Sunday, I was reminded of the Pearson Commission Report and its suggestion that "... Concern with the improvement of human condition is no longer divisible . . . we live in a village world . . . we belong to a world community."

Our response today to the needs of Soviet Jewry will bear heavily on the matters affecting the dignity of the individual and the structure of an orderly but humane society in the future.

The test we face is to ensure every individual his right to find a home of his choice, his right to develop and improve and his right to determine his own destiny without intervention.

In this quest, we must not forget our Jewish brethren behind the Iron Curtain.

For so long as we do not secure these basics

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for them and for the multitude of other distressed of the world, we are not solving the problem nor exercising our Judaic-Christian principles.

I join with you in the struggle to improve the lot of all distressed behind the Iron Curtain. In addition, I support the Jackson amendment currently before the Congress which would deny a "most favorite nation" status and preferred trade agreements to countries which do not allow free emigration and I urge all our fellow organizations and constituencies to do the same.

For this purpose I write this brief note. Toward this goal, I will channel my efforts. Together we can do a great deal in leading the way. Together I am confident, we will do a great deal in leading the way.

JOHN E. McCARTHY,
Director, Migration and Refugee Services,
United States Catholic Conference.

MORE BAD NEWS FOR THE UNHEALTHY

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, this is getting to be something of an annual event—unfortunately. Deductibles for medicare seem to have nowhere to go but up any more. On the 10th of October, I was informed by HEW that the Secretary had determined that a patient's deductible, currently the first \$68 of his hospital bills, is going to go up \$4 to \$72 starting January 1 under part A of the medicare hospital insurance program. As a matter of fact, were it not for a ruling of the Price Commission the increase would have been \$8.

I find this to be a most disturbing situation indeed. For 2 years in a row now, senior citizens depending upon medicare programs for hospitalization have been faced with increases. Last year's increase was \$8. Apparently, this year's was going to be the same. Sixteen dollars. Talk about inflation, this is the best evidence I know that present policies to control costs are totally failing in one key sector and that is health care delivery. We, in effect, are witnessing a 20 percent increase in the deductible in

the space of a year over where it stood in December of 1971.

As I said last year—

The Federal Government should be giving a lead, setting an example for the rest of the economy. I think this is a poor example, indeed.

Again, to anyone living on social security benefits, watching their pennies and fearing hospitalization above all else, this percentage increase is a real burden—more than a matter of a few dollars and cents—the way it might be viewed by a younger person enjoying a full earning capacity. A real concern to me is that this higher deductible—as well as increases in amounts a beneficiary will have to pay for his 61st to 90th days of a hospital stay, plus any "lifetime reserve" days used and days covered in an extended care facility—are certain to touch off another round of increases sometime next year in Blue Cross-Blue Shield Medex plans, supplementing medicare insurance.

The Medex plans issued by Blue Cross-Blue Shield pick up the deductible the medicare patient has to pay; also the co-insurance, now \$17 per day, for each day used between the 61st and 90th days.

The new coinsurance payment will be \$18 per day starting in January.

If a medicare beneficiary exhausts all his hospital days in a single benefit period and draws upon his 60 lifetime reserve days, he will have to pay \$36 per day for each day used, instead of the present \$34 per day.

If the point I am making has not already been appreciated, consider this additional statistical information. Back in July of 1966 when medicare began just 6 years ago, the patient had to pay the first \$40 of his hospital bill. Subsequent increases to \$42, then \$50, then \$60 and as of last January to \$68 means that we have witnessed inflation in excess of 75 percent in just a 6-year period. Is it any wonder that our elderly find it impossible to keep up with rising costs when every increase in their benefits seems to be matched by increases in the costs of medical attention and the rest of the basic needs of life. Reforming social security benefits is not enough. I hope that Congress will make reform of health insurance programs its major consideration for this next Congress.

HON. ALTON LENNON

HON. FRANK M. CLARK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, those of us who had had the privilege of working closely with ALTON LENNON in the House will feel a loss that cannot easily be filled. I have long esteemed him for his loyal service and his clear judgment. We have worked together in the Merchant Marine Committee over the years and I have come to regard him not only as a respected colleague, but as a close and dear friend. May his retirement from the House be only another step toward fulfilling his goals in life and may his backward glances to his work here bring him deep and lasting satisfaction.

HON. CHARLES JONAS

HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, we always regret having to say good-bye to colleagues we hold in high esteem and admiration, and particularly so in the case of our good friend, the very distinguished gentleman from North Carolina, the Honorable CHARLES RAPER JONAS.

CHARLIE JONAS has done a magnificent job not only in representing the citizens of the Ninth Congressional District, but in turning in an always excellent record of service to the great Appropriations Committee on which we both serve and to our Nation. Congress will be the poorer for his departure, but all of us who have been privileged to know him as a friend and to serve closely with him wish him an abundance of happiness, health and prosperity in his retirement from Capitol Hill.

Our good friend's retirement means a dual loss to Mrs. Minshall and to me, for we will also miss Charlie's lovely and gracious wife, Annie Elliott, whose friendship is a treasure to us both.

SENATE—Friday, October 13, 1972

The Senate met at 8 a.m. and was called to order by Hon. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR., a Senator from the State of Maryland.

PRAYER

The Reverend Donald Craig Kerr, Th. D., pastor, Roland Park Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, Md., offered the following prayer:

Lord God, keeper of our life's destiny and guardian of our Nation's fortune, we lift our voices in praise of that unfolding truth which may put us in touch with those principles and values that will

unite mankind in a brotherhood of peace, justice, and reverence.

Under obedience to that divine spirit which guides our thoughts and inspires our decisions, we pray for the Senate of this land that it may awaken the consciences of our people to a vision of promise and new adventure for our country. Lord God, whose watchful vigilance over our Nation's progress has rewarded us with benefits and blessings, deliver us from the sins of fear and suspicion; so that in thankful loyalty we may put our trust in the future and have the courage to be led by the wisdom of the prophets and the example of Jesus Christ. Amen.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. EASTLAND).

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., October 13, 1972.
To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate on official duties, I appoint Hon. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR., a Senator from the State