

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 1956. A bill for the relief of American Edelstaal, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1957. A bill for the relief of Juan Carlos Torres; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1958. A bill for the relief of Martin Tarnowsky and John Tarnowsky; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1959. A bill for the relief of Pio de Flavilis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOGAN:

H.R. 1960. A bill for the relief of Antonio Passalacqua; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MEEDS:

H.R. 1961. A bill for the relief of Mildred Christine Ford; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLS of Arkansas:

H.R. 1962. A bill authorizing the payment of retired pay to Lawrence E. Ellis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1963. A bill for the relief of Arnold D. Crain; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H.R. 1964. A bill for the relief of Joseph P. Connolly, M. Sgt. U.S. Air Force Reserve (retired); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS (by request):

H.R. 1965. A bill for the relief of Theodore Barr; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WRIGHT:

H.R. 1966. A bill for the relief of the AIRCO Corp. (formerly AIRCO/BOC Cryogenic Plants Corp.), a subsidiary of AIRCO, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PRESIDENT SEES STRONG NATIONAL SPACE ROLE

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 9, 1973

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, immediately following the return of the Apollo 17 astronauts to earth, the President issued a significant statement. It was a statement which should encourage all Americans that have been concerned that our national space program would continue to decline. The President stated that the United States would continue to play a major role in space and supported the concept of Skylab and the importance of a low cost space transportation system—the space shuttle.

As the President so aptly points out, today we deal in facts; in terms of our industrial capacity, and technological expertise, and only adequate support of both the administration and Congress will return the promise so well described in his message. I urge the reading of these important comments of the President to my colleagues and the general public:

NIXON SAYS NATION TO CONTINUE MAJOR SPACE ROLE

The safe return of the command module America marks the end of one of the most significant chapters in the history of human endeavor. In October, 1958, this nation set about sending men into a hostile, unknown environment. We had little idea what lay before us, but there was new knowledge to be gained, and there was a heritage of meeting historical challenge—the challenge of greatness—to be sustained. Project Mercury, begun in 1958, taught us that man could survive and work in space. In 1961, President Kennedy voiced the determination of the United States to place a man on the moon. We gained the understanding and the technology to embark on this great mission through Project Gemini, and we accomplished it with the Apollo lunar exploration series. In 1969, for the first time, men from the planet earth set foot on the moon.

PROBING THE MEANING OF HUMAN EXISTENCE

Since the beginning of Apollo, nine manned flights have been made to the moon. Three circled that nearest neighbor in the universe, six landed and explored its surface. We have barely begun to evaluate the vast treasure store of extra terrestrial data and material from these voyages, but we have already learned much and we know that we are probing our very origins. We are taking another long step in man's ancient search for his own beginnings, pressing, beyond knowledge of the means of human existence to find, perhaps, the meaning of human existence.

Nor is this great work ending with the return of Gene Gernan, Jack Schmitt and

Ron Evans from the moon today. Rather it has barely begun. As Sir Isaac Newton attributed his accomplishments to the fact that he stood "upon the shoulders of giants," so Newton himself is one of the giants upon whose shoulders we now stand as we reach for the stars. The great mathematician once wrote: "I do not know what I may appear to the world; but to myself I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the seashore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me." I believe we have finally moved into that great ocean, and we are trying now to understand what surrounds us.

SPACE HISTORY WILL CONTINUE

The making of space history will continue, and this nation means to play a major role in its making. Next spring, the Skylab will be put into orbit. It will be aimed not at advancing the exploration of deep space, but at gaining in space new knowledge for the improvement of life here on earth. It will help develop new methods of learning about the earth's resources, and new methods of evaluating programs aimed at preserving and enhancing the resources of all the world. It will seek new knowledge about our own star, the sun, and about its tremendous influence on our environment. Scientists aboard the Skylab will perform medical experiments aimed at a better knowledge of man's own physiology. Also they will perform experiments aimed at developing new industrial processes utilizing the unique capabilities found in space. Skylab will be our first manned space station. It will be in use for the better part of a year, permitting the economy of extended usage, and laying the groundwork for further space stations.

Economy in space will be further served by the space shuttle, which is presently under development. It will enable us to ferry space research hardware into orbit without requiring the full expenditure of a launch vehicle as is necessary today. It will permit us to place that hardware in space accurately, and to service or retrieve it when necessary instead of simply writing it off in the event it malfunctions or falls. In addition, the shuttle, will provide such routine access to space that for the first time personnel other than astronauts will be able to participate and contribute in space as will nations once excluded for economic reasons.

The near future will see joint space efforts by this nation and the Soviet Union in an affirmation of our common belief that the hopes and needs that unite our people and all people are of greater consequence than the differences in philosophy that divide us.

Finally, we will continue to draw knowledge from the universe through the use of unmanned satellites and probes.

We cannot help but pause today and remember and pay homage to those many men and women—including those who made the ultimate sacrifice—whose hopes, whose energies, skill and courage enabled the first man to reach the moon and who now have seen with us perhaps the last men in this cen-

tury leave the moon. But the more we look back, the more we are reminded that our thrust has been forward and that our place is among the heavens where our dreams precede us, and where, in time, we shall surely follow.

Though our ancestors would have called the deeds of Apollo miraculous we do not see our age as an age of miracles. Rather, we deal in facts, we deal in scientific realities, we deal in industrial capacity, and technological expertise, and in the belief that men can do whatever they turn their hands to. For all this, however, can we look at the record of 24 men sent to circle the moon or to stand upon it, and 24 men returned to earth alive and well, and not see God's hand in it?

Perhaps, in spite of ourselves, we do still live in an age of miracles. So if there is self-congratulation, let it be tempered with awe, and our pride with prayer, and as we enter this special time of spiritual significance, let us reserve a moment to wonder at what human beings have done in space and to be grateful.

NEW HIGHWAY SAFETY REGULATIONS

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR. Mr. President, the December 21 edition of the Richmond Times-Dispatch included an excellent editorial on the subject of new highway safety regulations soon to be adopted by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

The purpose of these new rules is admirable. I firmly support improvements in the laws governing highway safety, and I feel there is a legitimate role for the Federal Government to play in this field.

However, I believe the Federal role should be one of encouragement and assistance and not one of compulsion. Unfortunately, the new rules would go far in the direction of compulsion—indeed, in many areas they represent a replacement of the authority of State governments by dictates from Washington.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial, entitled "Uncle Knows Best," be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

UNCLE KNOWS BEST

The process by which the federal government gradually but steadily erodes the power of the states is well illustrated in a field

that may be surprising to many people—highway safety.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration is only a few years old, but it is now on the verge of replacing state legislatures in the writing of traffic safety laws.

It is doing this by holding a club over the heads of the states, the club being the power to withhold millions of dollars in federal highway construction and highway safety funds from states which fail to carry out the federal agency's orders.

A recent letter from Washington lists 13 specific laws or procedures the states must adopt, and it says of the three that are described as especially important that "the Secretary (of Transportation) would view failure in any of these three areas as cause for consideration of sanctions" against recalcitrant states.

Besides spelling out its own requirements, the federal agency is telling the states that they must bring their rules of the road into substantial conformity with the Uniform Vehicle Code. The Uniform Vehicle Code is an unofficial compilation of supposedly model laws drafted by a committee of more than 100 representatives of federal, state and local governmental units.

Now, the regulations from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and the suggested laws set forth in the Uniform Vehicle Code are generally good and in the interest of highway safety. But Virginia's legislators and other officials have not felt it necessary or desirable to enact laws or procedures to conform with everything they are now ordered to do.

For example, Virginia has not considered it necessary to test every applicant for driving license renewal. Tests are given on a selective basis to those who have been convicted of traffic offenses or who, for other reasons, are deemed to be potentially unsafe drivers. Virginia's theory is that if a person has been driving, say, for 20 years and has an excellent driving record, there is no logical reason for inconveniencing him or burdening the Division of Motor Vehicles with a requirement for retesting every time his license is up for renewal.

In addition to the federal requirements previously referred to, the Traffic Safety Administration has issued an extensive list of tentative new rules that may be made binding soon. Included are some proposals that Virginia has rejected as being not in the interest of highway safety. For example, Virginia believes that if a motorist is convicted of drunk driving or other serious offense, his license should be revoked for a stated period, with no exceptions. But the proposed federal rule would permit something that Virginia's legislature has rejected more than once—permission for such people to continue driving under certain restricted conditions.

Another proposed regulation would force states to enact laws making the wearing of seat belts mandatory, despite the fact that up to now, not a single state has put such a law on its statute books.

Reasonable nationwide uniformity as to the actual rules of the road is desirable, but the federal government is using its power to bring about uniformity in administrative procedures and other aspects of the overall safety program that do not relate to the actual operation of a motor vehicle on the highway. And even in the rules of the road, reasonable latitude to take care of specific state needs and desires is justified.

In short, the legislatures are simply being pushed out of the highway safety picture by Big Brother in Washington, who is saying to the 50 states, in effect: "We know better than you, so do what we order you to do, or else you will lose a big hunk of federal money." That federal money, of course, comes out of the pockets of the taxpayers in all 50 states.

There is a legitimate role for the federal government in the field of highway safety. The encouragement of reasonable uniformity

and financial aid for worthy safety projects are all to the good. But once Uncle Sam gets into a picture, he wants to take over. At least, that's what's happening in highway safety.

THIS CALIFORNIA

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, the following is a much deserved tribute to one of California's most effective conservationists, Lupi Saldana. This brief outline of some of Mr. Saldana's achievements over the past two decades, comes on the occasion of his selection by the California Wildlife Federation as the "Conservation Communicator of the Year."

The article follows:

THIS CALIFORNIA

(By Mike Abramson)

It isn't often these days when so many are pot-shooting the news media that a reporter draws special accolades from the readership he serves, so the recent honors bestowed on Lupi Saldana, veteran Southern California outdoor writer, are worthy of note by those concerned with the state's fish and wildlife resources.

Saldana, who has covered hunting and fishing for the Los Angeles Times for three decades, has been named by the California Wildlife Federation as this state's 1972 "Conservation Communicator of the year." The Council also nominated him for the same designation by the national Wildlife Federation.

The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors joined the CWF with a special resolution praising not only Saldana's reporting but his personal contribution to leading conservation organizations and 15 years of service on the county's Fish and Game Commission.

Saldana's resourcefulness as a journalist has brought to his outdoor assignment a scope almost unprecedented in the field. The CWF nomination emphasized Saldana's carrying to the tremendous readership of his newspaper's sports section time and again hard-hitting messages hammering home the theme that without effective conservation practices the sports which most outdoorsmen pursue, but seldom consider from the total ecological viewpoint, can only diminish.

Two major examples of Saldana's investigative reporting in 1972 which resulted in important conservation gains were cited by the CWF.

First was his coverage of the Salton Sea problems, coverage he began in the late 1950s when the sea was developed into a first class fishery by the California Department of Fish and Game. The sea is a unique body of water, actually below sea level, maintained largely by runoff and drainage of waters used to irrigate one of the state's most productive agricultural areas.

But because of that runoff—carrying with it tremendous volumes of salt and other residues from a region originally reclaimed from alkaline desert through irrigation—Salton Sea has been virtually dying a slow death.

It was Saldana's on-the-spot reporting of scientific studies aimed at developing management programs for the Sea, and of legislative foot dragging at both the state and federal levels, which the CWF credits for gaining the necessary financial and professional resources which may yet save one of the country's most unusual fisheries.

Another important piece of investigative reporting by Saldana brought to public attention a threat to California golden trout production in the Cottonwood Lakes area of

the High Sierra as a result of an unprecedented number of recreationists moving into a previously pristine area containing one of the principal sources of eggs for hatchery production of the state's official fish.

The result was a federal-state plan for controlled use of this portion of the famed Kern Plateau which will reduce pressures on fish and wildlife resources in the area.

"Lupi Saldana is a sportsman's sportsman and represents the highest example of what is meant by a sportsman-conservationist," the CWF citation stated.

Knowing Lupi as we do, we know he has accepted his 1972 award in behalf of the whole outdoor writing fraternity because his achievements—like those of so many of his conferees across the country—point up day after day that the contributions of hunters and fishermen to effective resource management need not take a back seat to anyone concerned with environmental progress in the state or nation.

TWENTY THOUSAND JOBS IN PITTSBURGH AREA CREATED BY EXPORTS

HON. RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. SCHWEIKER. Mr. President, many industries in Pennsylvania, as well as in other States, face severe competition today from foreign competitors in our domestic markets.

Thus, I am pleased to note that exports of goods produced in the Pittsburgh, Pa., area have created an estimated 20,000 jobs in western Pennsylvania. Area companies exported \$320 million in goods and services in 1969, and that amount has certainly increased since that time.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of an article from the Pittsburgh Press of Sunday, December 10, 1972, be printed in the RECORD.

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

TWENTY THOUSAND JOBS IN DISTRICT CREATED BY EXPORTS

(By William H. Wylie)

Too often Pittsburghers accent the negative aspects of foreign trade.

Political and labor leaders frequently complain about jobs being wiped out by imports. And this is a problem of serious dimensions.

In Pittsburgh, the trouble centers around steel, which has poured into the United States from foreign mills. Undoubtedly the toll in steelworkers' jobs has been high.

Sometimes overlooked is the fact that the four-county Pittsburgh area is a big exporter of all kinds of products. An estimated 20,000 district jobs owe their existence to exporting.

This point was stressed by Lewis E. Conman, director of the Commerce Department's Pittsburgh office. He said area companies exported \$320 million in goods and services in 1969. That figure has undoubtedly risen.

Since each \$16,000 in exports creates one local job, the payoff is handsome for Pittsburghers, Conman said.

The 20 Western Pennsylvania counties do better than the nation in exporting, Conman said. Three years ago 830 of 5,600 manufacturers sold products abroad, he said.

Only 1 per cent of the nation's manufacturers are exporters, compared to nearly 15 per cent in Western Pennsylvania.

Conman said 100 additional district companies have become exporters this year.

None of this progress has been lost on W. Walter Phelps Jr., senior vice president-international at Mellon Bank.

He is also chairman of the Regional Export Expansion Council (REEC), an arm of the Commerce Department that encourages exporting. Conman is executive director and P. Raymond Orens, vice president-international of McGraw-Edison Power System, is vice chairman.

The REEC has more than two dozen members, ranging from big corporations and banks to utilities and law firms.

It serves as a beacon or guidepost for exporters.

"The REEC can provide information on taxes, business procedures, tariffs and financing," Phelps said. As well as advising exporters, the council tries to attract more companies to foreign trade.

"The first question anybody who has never exported asks is 'how will I get paid?'" Phelps continued. Experience shows payment is seldom a problem with foreign firms. An exporter usually can get a credit rating on a foreign customer from an American bank.

On May 18 Pittsburgh will host a meeting of REECs from throughout the Northeast, Phelps said. It will provide an opportunity for exporters to keep in touch with changes in exporting rules, Export-Import Bank programs and other matters pertaining to foreign commerce.

"Most of the products shipped overseas from the Pittsburgh area are 'big-ticket' items," Phelps said. He listed atomic power plants for Europe and components for a subway in Sao Paulo, Brazil, as typical examples.

Exports from Western Pennsylvania are mainly electrical machinery, transportation equipment, instruments and controls and nonelectrical machinery, Conman said.

Since the first Regional Export Expansion Council was created in 1960, the number of REECs has grown to 42. There's one for each of the major exporting markets.

The program is coordinated by the National Export Expansion Council. Its 70 members include the 42 REEC chairmen and the heads of national associations involved with export expansion.

Foreign countries, especially those in Europe, have traditionally outperformed the U.S. in foreign trade. But the importance of exporting has been played up by this country in recent years.

U.S. exports total \$44 billion, about 4 percent of the gross national product (GNP)—all the goods and services produced by the nation. The government is pulling out the stops to improve this performance.

Phelps believes the climate is favorable. He cited a slowdown in inflation and strengthening of the dollar as trading advantages for the U.S.

And then there are the REECs, a partnership of business and government that is seeking a bigger share of world markets for U.S. producers.

KERMIT MCFARLAND: AN APPRECIATION

HON. H. R. GROSS

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, on November 24, 1972, this Nation lost a great newspaperman—Kermit McFarland, the chief editorial writer of Scripps-Howard newspapers.

Since he was an editorial writer, his name was not known to the public as are the names of journalists whose work carries their by-lines. But the measure of the esteem in which his colleagues held him, of the genuine love and affection

they had for him, was shown when they gathered at the National Press Club on December 7, 1972.

They did not call it a memorial service. Rather, it was "in appreciation" of Kermit McFarland.

The speakers were John V. Horner, former reporter for the Washington Star and now with the International Telephone & Telegraph Co. in Washington; Theodore F. Koop, retired vice president of CBS; John Troan, editor of the Pittsburgh Press; Earl H. Richert, editor in chief of Scripps-Howard; Warren Rogers, columnist and president of the National Press Club; Mrs. Mabel Cornett, a long-time employee of the Press Club; and Richard L. Wilson, former Washington bureau chief of Cowless Communications and now columnist of the Des Moines Register and Tribune Syndicate.

Their words stand as a glowing memorial to Kermit McFarland and it is, I think, fitting that they be made a part of this RECORD:

IN APPRECIATION: KERMIT MCFARLAND, 1905-1972

JACK HORNER. Less than two weeks ago, on Friday, November 24, Kermit McFarland was on the job as usual, performing his duties as chief editorial writer of the Scripps-Howard newspapers. Also as usual, he came to the Press Club that day, to lunch with friends, to check on the needs of members who were ill or bereaved and to banter with folks like Mabel Cornett and Helen Brinegar and Captain Ellis and Jeter and Dan and all the rest of our loyal people.

The next day, Saturday, Kermit suffered some unaccustomed severe pains and his ever-faithful Marjorie persuaded him to enter George Washington Hospital for tests and treatment.

Before dawn on Sunday, the 26th, Mac departed from us as quietly, as unobtrusively as he had moved among us for so many years.

We've gathered today to salute our colleague, to pay tribute to him not in somber tones but rather in cheerful reminiscence of a man who combined to a remarkable quantity the qualities of character, industry, thoughtfulness, kindness and humor.

One of his closest and oldest pals in and out of college is Ted Koop.

Mr. KOOP. I first met Kermit at nine a.m. on Tuesday, September 20, 1924. It was our second day as freshmen at the University of Iowa. We were sitting on the edge of the swimming pool in the men's gymnasium—stark naked. In his effusive manner, Kermit ventured, "Hi." I replied, "Hello." He asked, "What's your name?" I told him. "Where are you from?" "Monticello." "What are you taking?" "Journalism." "So am I." End of interview.

I asked, "Who are you?" "McFarland, from Gowrie." I allowed that I had never been to Gowrie. And he added, "I've never been to Monticello." We didn't pass the swimming test so we met at the pool twice a week all fall. In fact it was a couple of months before I ever saw Kermit with clothes on.

I'm not sure that he had a suit. He waited on tables at a sorority house and I suspected he had only a white coat and a pair of trousers. Of course, we both had yellow slickers. It was a happy day when rain came and we could don our slickers so that we looked exactly like everybody else on the campus.

Once we were in journalism school our paths somewhat diverged. I worked on the college paper but Kermit was lucky. He fell in with a select group of students who corresponded for several Iowa dailies. These men were reputed to make fabulous wages—perhaps as high as twenty five dollars a month.

I didn't quite believe that, because Kermit kept on waiting on tables. Or maybe that was just a good chance for him to look over the coed crop.

He did find time for one extra-curricular activity. In our junior year he became editor of the college yearbook, the Hawkeye. I should say sports editor of the college yearbook. There he was free to demonstrate his finest journalistic techniques. Consider his lead on the big football game of the season:

"Iowa's largest homecoming crowd came out of the mud and wet of a week of bad weather into the bright sunshine of a balmy November Saturday and saw a massive, furniture-breaking machine from the University of Minnesota trample, squelch, shake and generally put to rout the old gold gridders, drubbing the Hawks 41-0 in one of the most brilliant line crashing attacks ever seen in the Western Conference."

End of lead.

After he left Iowa, Kermit learned how to write—brilliantly.

It was in our junior year, too, that we were initiated into Sigma Delta Chi. It was perhaps the first time we had worn tuxedos. In later years we often remarked that the ceremony had moved us deeply. We were standing on the threshold of our careers and were dedicating ourselves to the profession of which we both had dreamed. The Sigma Delta Chi chapter met every Sunday for supper and we indulged in shop talk that outdid any conversations at the Press Club bar, for we were not tainted by experience.

After we graduated, I did not happen to see Kermit for twelve years until the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia in 1940. I happened to be standing at the Bellevue-Stratford bar, of all places, when someone elbowed his way beside me and quietly said, "Hi." I knew it was Kermit.

The last time I saw him, only recently, was when I returned from a stint of lecturing at our alma mater. He and Marjorie invited me to the Club for dinner so that I could make a report.

Kermit's questions were not about the new university buildings or its expanded enrollment, but about our old companions. Did I see so-and-so? Had this professor retired? What had become of the editor of the Press-Citizen? On the way home that night it occurred to me that those typical questions—understanding of and concern for people—epitomized both Kermit's journalistic success and his rare personal quality, his unique capacity for friendship.

How do you be a friend? Kermit knew the answer.

Mr. HORNER. Mac spent a number of years in Pennsylvania. Also he was dedicated to the development and encouragement of young people in newspapering. An outstanding example of his sponsorship is the current editor of the Pittsburgh Press, John Troan.

Mr. TROAN. I happen to have a three year-old grandson and when I flew down here last week to pay my respects to Kermit, why he asked his mother where had grandpa gone, and she told him that grandpa had gone to say goodbye to an old friend who had died. And this shook up the little guy a bit because just a little time before that he himself had lost an old friend, a kindly gentleman who had been living across the street from him. But pretty soon his eyes sparkled and he said to his mother, "Gee, I'm glad I'm just a new friend of grandpa's."

Actually, I did not come here either last week or today to say goodbye to an old friend, for though Kermit McFarland has departed from among us here, his spirit—his spirit of friendship, of understanding, of compassion and of hopefulness and helpfulness—continues to dwell about us.

It's been said that a man's true worth should be judged by what he does when he need not do anything, and by that standard

Kermit McFarland ranked as one of the worthiest among us. It is, as Sarah Bernhardt once remarked, in spending oneself that one becomes rich, and in this respect Kermit was among the richest persons I've ever known, for he spent himself on behalf of others with more vigor than anybody of my acquaintance.

Any friend, I'm sure you know, any friend who had a burden to carry would inevitably find Kermit giving him a lift. He was forever cheering the sick, consoling the widowed, encouraging the depressed, aiding the stricken and stimulating the starry-eyed. He never seemed to forget anyone's birthday or anyone's anniversary or to overlook anyone's moment of distress. And as a one man hospitality committee he singlehandedly assured the economic viability of Hallmark cards.

But his thoughtfulness really went far beyond a greeting card. I can recall when a penniless member of the trade died, Kermit made sure that the man did not wind up in a potter's grave. Whenever a friend's daughter would come to town he made her as warmly welcome as he would his own mother. When a friend's widow would find herself in financial distress, Kermit would make sure that he found her the job or the help that she needed.

Indeed, as Jack Horner alluded to this a little while ago, Kermit ran the most successful one man employment agency in the United States. He got more people more jobs than I can recount and this is especially so when you think of young people.

When I joined the Pittsburgh Press thirty-three years ago, Kermit had already been newspapering for 19 years including ten on the Pittsburgh Press. I soon discovered that he was not only a top notch reporter, a man who firmly believed that digging for facts was a more suitable exercise than jumping to conclusions, but he was also the staff cheer leader. Though he himself was regarded even then as an old pro, he never hesitated to cheer on the raw rookies, of which I happened to be one.

He steered countless people into journalism, many, many of them just out of college. One young man whom he steered into the newspaper world is now city editor of the Pittsburgh Press. Another is now the chief of the state capital news bureau in Harrisburg for the Pittsburgh Press, and I might mention that my last conversation with Kermit, just three days before he passed away, was concerning a young man that he was touting and recommending for a job at the Press.

From his own experience as a political reporter in Harrisburg and in Pittsburgh he developed a sort of professional philosophy that he once said, "Well, maybe you call it realistic skepticism". He was fond of saying, "There's only one way to look at politicians—down", but actually he was fond of politicians themselves. He enjoyed their company and he even enjoyed their oratory. Their oratory he regarded as the art of making deep sounds from the chest resemble important thoughts from the brain.

But though he was a skeptic he never really became a cynic, for he realized that all of us had shortcomings, even editorial writers—of whom he was one of the best and one of the most facile.

He could weld words together faster than any writer I've ever known, and he could make them make sense. Moreover, he strove to keep them short. And when he couldn't, he was apologetic, for he felt that editorials, like trees, in order to bear fruit, should be pruned.

He felt the same way about speeches, too. And that reminds me that I should sign off here for, as a mutual friend from our Pennsylvania Dutch country once said, sometimes a speech is like a wheel—the longer the spoke the greater the tire. God bless.

Mr. HORNER. No one had a better opportunity to observe Kermit's industry and also

his Scot frugality, than the editor in chief of Scripps-Howard, Earl Richert.

Mr. RICHERT. Two weeks ago, almost this very moment, it was Thanksgiving Day. I went into the office to handle some odds and ends so I could be on the tennis court at two o'clock for a game before our own Thanksgiving dinner. As I walked into the office at an earlier than normal hour on that holiday, there was Kermit McFarland, sorting the mail for 35 people. This was before he tackled his job of writing editorials. He had told all other members of his crew to take the day off. This, in many ways, symbolizes the professional career of this beloved colleague who, after 43 years, was taken from us so unexpectedly.

Talk about the mail man, rain and shine. That was Kermit McFarland as a newspaperman in Washington. Always there, always on the job, almost never ill, totally committed to the best and most responsible product possible, totally responsible to the reader, and with no job too unimportant for him to handle personally even after he was named to the rather lofty position of chief editorial writer of Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

Behind his back, and often to his face, I called him our Rock of Gibraltar.

Now, editorial writing is a somewhat rarefied profession, but we alleged double domes are just like other people and get into all sorts of temper hangups and other foibles that sometimes makes it difficult to go to press with an editorial that makes some sense.

Not often, but often enough to be remembered, I've seen the top people in our concern dealing with policy at swords points and almost shouting at one another—sometimes shouting—over what Scripps-Howard should say on a particular matter. The clock was ticking, the wire was running and we had to say something fast if we were to hold our franchise as daily newspapers.

Almost always in such cases it was Kermit McFarland who'd get his pipe going, walk off with a sort of quiet grumble to some out of the way typewriter and start pecking away. Sometimes this was two or three a.m. in a hotel room in a political convention city.

Almost always Kermit came forth with a product the rest of us could buy as the Scripps-Howard viewpoint.

Almost always, in other words, when the going got really tough, it was Kermit who got us to press, creditably and without compromising his own honest views.

Then there was the personal side of his Washington newspaper career. Several years ago we had a young man on the night desk, later to win the Pulitzer and other prizes, who with his wife decided to build a house.

Now, the new recruit was not from Pittsburgh and Kermit didn't know him very well, but obviously Kermit liked him, for one day he sidled up to the young man, asked about the house and grumbled, "Need any money?" The young man didn't, but he knew Kermit well enough to know this wasn't just idle chatter or big talk. If Kermit McFarland offered to loan money to a colleague, he was prepared to do so. How many of us have made such an offer.

Kindness was an essential quality. There were the girls on the switchboard and the widows of old friends. I would wager that over the years Kermit and Marjorie McFarland have taken more people to dinner who could do nothing for his career, and were not tax deductible, than anyone you can think of.

To say that a colleague such as Mac will be missed is a vast understatement. But McFarland was a modest man and would have been embarrassed by the far greater praise we all know he deserves.

Mr. HORNER. Mac's work in and for this Club is legendary. Representing the membership is the president of the National Press Club, Warren Rogers.

Mr. ROGERS. Kermit McFarland was, for all the world to see, a gentle, good humored man, and those of us who knew him knew that he was that way through and through. There were no anomalies, no tricks, no guile. He was what he looked like, a thoroughly decent, kind, gentle man.

Kermit spoke softly and only when he thought he had to. But he had a wonderful way of communicating with you, with his eyes. When I remember him I remember those eyes, soft and wise and full of humor.

He laughed a lot, it seems to me, and I remember one story that I have told often that he loved. I think maybe he loved it because it really illustrated the kind of man he was, doing his job and working for the National Press Club, six times chairman of the board, active in all its affairs, worrying over the future of the building, and doing all this without fuss, without fanfare, often letting the credit go to others.

The story is about the most wonderful act in the history of show business. It was a dog and a horse. The horse ran around and around in a circle and the dog was on his back.

The dog, with the horse at full trot, would recite the Lord's Prayer in English and Latin, sing the Star Spangled Banner, America the Beautiful and give the batting averages of the top ten hitters in the American and National Leagues for the past three years.

It was the most wonderful act in show business, but it was never shown because it was all a fake. The horse was a ventriloquist.

I think Kermit loved that story because he was that way, too. So much of what we have here, at the National Press Club, so much of what we want to accomplish is the result of the quiet, self-effacing work that was done for all of us by Kermit McFarland.

That's the way I remembered him. That's the way we all gratefully remember him. A noble man who graced a noble profession.

Mr. HORNER. There existed genuine mutual affection between Kermit and employees of the Club. Symbolic of that bond is this basket of beautiful roses, presented for this occasion by members of the Club staff. And now, an expression from Mabel Cornett.

Mrs. CORNETT. Mr. McFarland was always interested in the employees. He kept up with everybody. If Helen wasn't at the cash register, he wanted to know where she was. Sometimes I had to say she was in the bathroom. He was always our friend and he will always be in our memory. We loved that man.

Mr. HORNER. Another of Mac's devoted friends and colleagues from the days at the University of Iowa to Washington, particularly in the Press Club, and the Press Building Corporation, is Dick Wilson.

Mr. WILSON. It is very rare in a transient world and especially in this city and in this profession of transplanted people to enjoy a friendship for nearly a half century.

Kermit and I became friends in 1925 and our paths, since, ran parallel or converged. First at the University of Iowa, then when Kermit was a leading political editor in Pennsylvania, and as a travelling political reporter I sought his counsel. And finally, on an intimate basis in Washington for many years.

As one begins to see events in a longer time span he is less impressed by superficial change than by the persistence of tested values. It was, I think, Kermit's confidence in tested values, and his ability to expound them, which aroused in others much of the deep respect they had for him.

In my own case, and because it was convenient for both of us, he often came to my office in recent years to discuss matters of mutual interest and mutual responsibility. Invariably, his discussions centered on what was real, what was practical, what had been tested by experience, what was provable and what was just.

This quality, of course, made him a great

journalist and induced in others the respect—the great respect—for what he said as well as what he wrote.

When so many voices are raised in doubt, challenge or frenzy, his voice would be rational, direct, considered and clear.

The inexplicable mystery of why he should go and lesser of us should stay would be answered by him, I think, in these words: Well, it was as good a time as any.

Those of us who are deprived of his friendship and his love could not agree. We could only agree that there was an inner wisdom and perception in the way he lived a full life.

As a journalist I think he would agree with a statement first published in 1861, and I quote, "It is a newspaper's duty to print news and raise hell".

As a man, a very private man, he would say with Reinhold Niebuhr, "Life has no meaning except in terms of responsibility." And as a friend, he would say with the poet, Edna St. Vincent Millay, who charmed our young lives in those campus days so long ago, "The world stands on either side, no wider than the heart is wide. About the world is stretched the sky, no higher than the soul is high".

Mr. HORNER. Thus we conclude this memorial to a truly gentle man, Kermit McFarland.

"HERITAGE '76"

HON. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, even though the American Revolution Bicentennial is still 4 years away, preparations for the celebration of America's birth are now well underway.

I am particularly pleased to note that the theme, "Heritage '76," has been selected for the bicentennial. Heritage '76 hopes to encourage each and every ethnic group in the United States to actively participate in the bicentennial so that this can truly be called a national celebration. All of the various nationalities that make up the American melting pot will be given an opportunity to recount their part in the founding and preservation of America.

The Jewish News of Detroit, Mich., recently published two articles on the progress that has already been made in the Jewish community toward contributing to the Heritage '76 theme. They were both written by Mr. Phil Slomovitz, editor and publisher of this fine Jewish weekly. I insert them in the RECORD and I commend them to all of my colleagues:

AMERICAN JEWRY'S ROLE IN THE BICENTENNIAL

American Jewish historians have an important assignment as participants in the planned four-year celebration of the American Revolution Bicentennial.

While the major facts regarding the history of American Jewry have already been recorded, the dissemination of data, the educational processes of making the historic facts known, sharing them with the non-Jewish community while imparting them to Jews, all become duties to our fellow Americans of all faiths and all racial and national backgrounds.

It is heartening to know that the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission is determined to involve all elements in our population in the celebration of the historic event, that it is to be a non-discriminatory national festival, that not only with all faiths

and all racial groups play vital roles in planning the many events, but there also will be an invitation to the international community, whence stem the many elements who now make up the American community, to play a friendly role in the Bicentennial.

Bicentennial programs are planned for people of all ages, with emphasis on educational programs on all levels in our school systems. It is in this sphere that Jewish schools must make special efforts to acquaint the Jewish youth with the background of early settlers in this country, the immense contributions that have been made to America's growth by their coreligionists, the influential role of American Jews in many fields of activities in this country.

Noted historians have already rendered great service in gathering data about American Jewry. Dr. Jacob R. Marcus has been among the most important leaders in the ranks of Jewish historians. His numerous books on American Jewry, the great personalities, the gifts they made to Jewry, America, the world, remain outstanding. They must be popularized during the Bicentennial celebration among non-Jews and especially in the Jewish communities. The American Jewish Archives which Prof. Marcus has directed for many years contain a vast amount of material on American Jewish history, and they must be utilized to the fullest. Other archival treasures are available for this purpose.

Great significance can be and should be attached to the Bicentennial. American Jewry's role in the national festival already is assuming proper proportions.

OUR NATION'S BIRTHDAY PARTY EMPHASIZES "PLURALISTIC SOCIETY" — BICENTENNIAL COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION REJECTS WASP INFERENCE

(By Philip Slomovitz)

WASHINGTON, D.C.—America's immense birthday party, the 1976 Bicentennial, will not be a WASP affair. This became a certainty when the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission communications division mobilized its forces at its organizational session for involvement of all racial, ethnic and religious groups as participants in events to mark the 200th year of the American Revolution during the coming four years.

Emphasizing the "Heritage '76" role in the approaching celebration—planned as "a nationwide summons to recall our heritage and to place it in its historical perspective"—David Goodman, the staff director in charge of planning this element in the procedural program, rejected a claim that the celebration will be "little more than a WASP affair." His rejection of fears that the celebration will be dominated by the White Anglo-Saxon Protestant groups received substance from the participants in the inaugural planning session in which Jews, Poles, Ukrainians, Spaniards, Germans—blacks as well as whites—assumed active roles in the mobilization of American forces for the forthcoming events.

Dick Pourade and High A. Hall, on behalf of the communications committee directorial staff, indicated that the most effective responses to the call for participation in the Bicentennial came from Jewish groups.

Among the first to react with plans for emphasis on the Jewish role in the 200-year-old American historical functions to receive emphasis in the Bicentennial was the American Jewish Historical Society which reported advance plans for special research and publications and to devote its AJHS Quarterly issues during the coming three years toward this project.

Welcomed by the commission also was the announcement of special features in preparation by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency for syndication in the English-Jewish press throughout the world as well as the Hebrew

and Yiddish periodicals and newspapers served by JTA.

Daniel S. Buser, director of communications for the Bicentennial, stated that much of the material in preparation as literary products to define the significance of the celebration will be made available in other languages, and it was stated that many of the features will be provided in Hebrew and Yiddish translations.

This aspect of the Bicentennial gained added importance in the proposed provisions that the celebration should serve as "an invitation to the world"—that: "The movement of people and the concomitant exposure to other people as well as the chance to explore and experience different customs, to discover the familiar far from home and to fully savor the richness of our land, the scenery and its citizens, are valuable assets of the Festival USA program." This declaration was framed to extend the Bicentennial into a world celebration, lending it a universalism that recognizes the roles of the many nationality and religious groups that helped build America.

Hope was expressed by Jewish representatives at the inaugural planning sessions that the Institute for Jewish Life of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds will be an active participant in the celebrations, and it was announced that the Bnai Brith Women and the National Council of Jewish Women have already joined forces for Bicentennial projects. Perdita Husten, in charge of this program, reported on a large-scale women's organizations role. She joined with David Goodman, who had already obviated the fear of a WASP influence in rejecting the idea that the Bicentennial will be "little more than a male affair. We have already refuted such an idea with the many women's groups enrolled in our ranks," she stated.

Declaring the occasion to be one for "innovative thinking," Bicentennial planners reported that encouragement will be given for all communications media to be factors in the great event which has already been proclaimed by President Nixon as a major cultural function to be pursued during his second term in office.

Dr. Abraham Karp, president of the American Jewish Historical Society, Dr. Stanley Chyet, associate director of American Jewish Archives, and other leaders in cultural American Jewish movements have already reported on advance planning for the celebration.

The aim to assure a multi-cultural emphasis as a recognition of the American "pluralistic society" was emphasized in the statement by James Copley, chairman of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission communications committee, that: "Festival USA is a nationwide joining of hands, which finds its impetus in the pattern of the present. Yet, it is also a thanksgiving for our cultural pluralism and an affirmation in a belief in a dynamic spirit that will continue to nurture our unfolding civilization. Festival USA then is a solemn celebration of people and the multiplicity of their ideas, their expressions, their interests which best convey the diversity of our culture, the warmth of our hospitality, the vitality of our society, the traditions we draw on and those we create."

Active roles are being played in the planned celebration by the black community, whose representatives are enrolled in directorial and volunteer staffs.

The Jewish Press Association has joined in evidencing a deep interest in the planned programs, and special editions of all English, Hebrew and Yiddish newspapers and periodicals will be encouraged.

There was an added indication that Israel's interest will be invited as part of the international participation. Planned American tours will be directed also toward Israelis and to Jewish communities everywhere as a method of enrolling worldwide interest

and to indicate that America does not forget its millions of citizens who "have roots in other lands"—a phrase emphasized in the guidelines formulated for the Bicentennial.

CONGRESSMAN ANNUNZIO SUPPORTS BENEFITS TO SURVIVORS OF PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS WHO DIE IN THE LINE OF DUTY

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, last week I introduced a bill, H.R. 270, providing benefits to survivors of public safety officers who die in the line of duty. Although legislation similar to H.R. 270 passed both the Senate and House in the last Congress and was successfully reported from conference, it died because of a parliamentary maneuver in the fading hours of the 92d Congress.

This bill should receive the priority it deserves—it should be considered and enacted early, for it is compassionate and just legislation. True, a \$50,000 payment provides only small comfort to those who must suffer the loss of a loved one, but this death gratuity has become an economic necessity as much as a humanitarian symbol.

Studies have shown that most officers who have been slain in the line of duty were the heads of young, struggling families. As staggering as such a loss of a loved one is for his survivors to accept emotionally, there are still the harsh economic realities of bills to be paid, and necessities of living to face.

Due to inaction, the widows of policemen and firemen are inheriting a truly bleak future. We must not wait for another couple of years to take positive action on providing them a means toward financial independence—the minimum debt of gratitude we owe for the service of their husbands.

I should point out that of the 96 police officers killed in the line of duty through November 1972, three men were from my own State of Illinois. One of those deaths was that of a young Chicago policeman, shot and killed on May 24, 1972, as he approached three subjects who were attempting to rob a jewelry store. For performing his routine duty, 28-year-old Officer Robert Gallowitch is now dead. In this particular case, the three suspects were subsequently arrested and charged. However, many of these police assassins have never been apprehended.

In recent years, policemen have faced the threat of ambush more frequently. Because they serve as symbols of our society, police have been assassinated by malcontents and violence-prone radicals as they respond to "planted" calls for assistance. In other cases, police face retribution from criminals they have arrested previously. An Illinois Bureau of Investigation agent, Pete E. Lackey, died in just such a retribution killing this year. He had successfully pursued a narcotics case involving the conviction of a man who, when released, sought revenge and turned to murder.

A question has been raised concerning whether it should be the Federal responsibility to provide such death benefits to survivors of State and local law enforcement personnel killed in the line of duty. I believe it is wise to establish a Federal standard for these benefits that survivors of public safety officers have a right to receive, since several States offer virtually no financial assistance and other States have only spotty programs in this regard.

Our obligation is just as great, whether a public safety officer serves at the Federal, State, or local level. Enforcing the laws of our country has become increasingly hazardous. To attract capable, responsible family men and women, we owe them the security and the peace of mind to know that if harm should befall them, their own families would not be forced to suffer for financial reasons. It is as simple as that.

I urge both the House and the Senate to approve this urgently needed legislation quickly.

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEMS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, the merits and accomplishments of the University of California are recognized throughout the world. This university system is our country's finest example of educational excellence, and yet, the university is in a financial predicament which threatens to undermine it in the future. As an example, the instructional budget per full-time student has dropped 20 percent since fiscal year 1966-67 and in the past 6 years Berkeley and UCLA added 2,300 students while losing a net of 147 faculty positions—this is obviously not a way to insure a continuation of academic superiority of the university. The November issue of California Monthly contains an account of the University of California Regents' meeting, at which President Charles Hitch extolled the financial problems of the university and was met by silence on the part of the Governor and other board members. Silence is not a way to solve problems of the university. . . . If there is disagreement of disparity between figures, facts, and so forth, these should be discussed and resolved. It would be a loss for all of us if the University of California were forced to lower its academic standards simply because the financial problems were not adequately discussed and favorably resolved. The article follows:

LOOKING AHEAD A YEAR: "WHAT KIND OF UNIVERSITY DOES THE STATE WANT?"

For the past few years, University of California President Charles J. Hitch has presented his budget recommendations to the Board of Regents with warnings that the institution would deteriorate if it received less.

Each year, the state gave the institution less than Hitch asked for.

This September, President Hitch didn't give his usual warning that the nine-campus

system's quality might decline. It already has, he said.

"Do we continue to spiral slowly downward, cutting standards here, tolerating lower quality there, or do we move to reclaim the leading position we once unquestionably had attained?" he asked the regents.

With Ronald Reagan sitting two chairs away, Hitch quoted the governor's 1971 budget statement: "There are some cuts we would rather not have made, but this is a temporary situation, it is a time of fiscal stringency. It is not a pattern set for the future."

Said Hitch: "These words were heartening at the time, but they are even more encouraging now, for a vigorous recovery of the California economy is now being reflected in State General Fund receipts. In 1971-72, they topped \$5 billion for the first time, with a cash surplus of over \$256 million at the end of the fiscal year. This year an even higher surplus is projected—more than \$458 million."

Some of that money could correct a serious deficiency at UC, the president suggested. He described the University's last several budgets as "half-hearted affairs which tarnished our past even as they compromised our future."

"We need to reverse the trend of the past, we need to get this institution moving again, and we need to do this now," he said.

It was "no longer just a question of money" to Hitch. "The basic question comes to the fore, the question that was always there regardless of the fiscal situation: what kind of University does the State of California want?"

When Hitch finished, Board Chairman Dean Watkins asked the regents if they had any comments.

Silence.

Watkins looked around the room. Silence. The governor adjusted his glasses and examined some papers before him. Someone coughed. Silence.

Watkins surveyed the room again. "Well," he said, slightly quizzically, "if there are no comments we'll go on." They went on.

Whether or not they ever talked about it, the regents in October would have to approve a 1973-74 budget to forward to Sacramento.

In his soliloquy, the president's main pitch was that in terms of constant dollars, the University's instructional budget per full-time student had dropped 20 percent since fiscal year 1966-67.

He used this to counter an apparent embarrassment: for the third year in a row, enrollment was falling below projections and the University's net increase would be only 1,500 students.

But in the past half-dozen years, said Hitch, Berkeley and UCLA added 2,300 students between them while losing a net of 147 faculty positions.

Although the Riverside and Santa Barbara campuses appeared to be losing enrollments, their six-year increase has been 4,000 students and just 69 faculty FTE. The remaining four general campuses would grow 8.3 percent at a rate of 30 students for every additional teacher.

"The net effect has been overcrowded classes, students turned away from classes, and the inability to break larger classes into smaller sections," said the budget proposal.

"A great university with a distinguished faculty . . . cannot be developed or even maintained with marginal resource increases which in the recent past have failed even to meet increases required for inflation."

Hitch's proposed \$1.29 billion operating budget counts on \$273.7 million in charges to students and other users, \$196.3 million in federal contracts and grants, \$10.7 million in other special federal funds, \$279.5 million in federal money for running the

atomic energy laboratories at Berkeley, Livermore, and Los Alamos, \$53.6 million from investments and federal payments for overhead expenses, and \$47.7 million from private gifts and "other sources."

(In gifts, UC statewide received \$36.7 million for fiscal 1971-72, second only to the year before, when the \$10 million Robbins bequest for a canon law library at Berkeley brought Cal's overall total to \$45.5 million.)

The state's share would be \$437.9 million, up \$53.6 million from its 1972-73 contribution.

"Fully one-third of the increase, \$18.2 million, is for fixed cost increases such as inflation and merit increases," Hitch said.

"Thirty million . . . will go to meet workload requirements such as new faculty, library support, and general campus programs, especially on the newer campuses." Of this, \$8.6 million would underwrite a 10.4 percent jump in health sciences enrollment.

New programs would get \$5.4 million. Some, like the Educational Opportunity Program (\$2 million requested), already exist but would be new items on the budget, Hitch explained, since they had never before received state support.

One million would go for affirmative action programs, "a necessity if we are to be able to respond positively to federal and state legislation in this area," said Hitch.

Other "new" items included \$107,000 for a graduate school of administration at Davis, \$532,000 for a law school at Santa Barbara, \$48,000 more to start a school of human biology at San Francisco, and \$1.6 million for the Extended University, which expects the equivalent of 937 full-time students in 1973-74.

Hitch recommended that the regents ask \$51 million in capital outlay money from the state, which has provided close to nothing in recent years. Projects on this last list obviously had a low priority, and among them fell Berkeley's proposed underground addition to Doe Library to shelve 800,000 more volumes.

Surer futures belonged to building projects financed by other sources: \$91,000 from gifts, \$13.6 million from student tuition, \$6.8 million from loans using tuition as security, \$2.9 million in student registration fee reserves, up to \$20.3 million in federal grants.

Registration fees would provide planning money for a \$10 million gymnasium at Berkeley adjacent to the old Anna Head school between Channing Way and Haste Street, east of Telegraph Avenue. Bank loans and bond revenue would finance most of the construction.

And there was the big "if" of the \$156 million health sciences bond issue before state voters in November. Berkeley's share would pay for a new School of Public Health building and an addition to the optometry building.

Although regents would convey their reactions in late October and the voters theirs shortly thereafter, Governor Reagan's response was due definitively after the New Year.

It appears he'll have some hard, detailed questions to ask. His State Department of Finance auditors have been busy since their reports last spring which criticized U.C. faculty workloads and library acquisitions. In late September, four more volumes of state audits were uncovered by former *Daily Californian* editor Steve Duscha, now a reporter for the *Berkeley Independent Gazette*.

The audits, covering administration, management procedures, and physical plant, questioned University expenditures which amounted to about \$40 million annually.

In 200 pages, the reports got down to such details as where gardeners should report to work.

According to the reports, the audit teams found \$10 million in "hidden" state costs related to federal research projects, and \$12-\$14 million in hidden support for activities financed by other non-state sources. This

concealed spending, for instance, included overhead that didn't show up on the budget as a state cost item.

"It is our intention here only to recommend that the budget and fiscal reports used by decision-makers contain the information, presented in such a manner, that fully informs them as to the cost of the University's activities and the source of funds financing them," a report said.

Whatever the reports' intent, their thrust was clear: the University could get by spending less money.

"Our investigation reveals that the potential for salary savings in the UC purchasing function alone is conservatively estimated to be between \$472,916 and \$945,833 while still providing the same level of service," the auditors said.

Auditors concluded that decentralization was inefficient for business operations, although successful academically. They recommended better cost-accounting systems and other modern management tools, such as systems analysis.

They called for more automation, ranging from more use of computers to electronically-timed watering systems.

The State College-University system has centralized its architects' and engineers' offices, said the auditors, and UC could save \$2.7 million by doing the same.

They recommended ending a \$2.1 million state subsidy to University Extension, disposing of \$3 million in excess equipment, reducing the inventories of academic departments by \$720,000, cutting or ending summer service at student health centers for a \$1.5 million saving and revising the billing rates at UCLA's teaching hospital to charge patients another \$500,000 annually.

"There are some helpful ideas," said UC Vice President Chester O. McCorkle. "Some of these things we will do and some we have already done."

It seemed certain that between the auditors' helpful ideas and Hitch's glum assessments of what lowered state support would do, an answer was forthcoming about what kind of University the State of California wants.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN

HON. JOSEPH P. ADDABBO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 9, 1973

Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Speaker, the passing of former President Harry Truman was a loss to all Americans. I join my colleagues in the House of Representatives in this eulogy to a man who was not only a great President, but a very real person. Perhaps his outstanding attribute as President was his ability to reach the people, to communicate his thoughts, and to make the average American understand his motives and believe in his sincerity.

President Truman led our Nation in a time when awesome decisions needed to be made and implemented. He rose to that task with conviction and determination. President Truman led our Nation in a period of war and he brought us to peace. He compiled a record which historians will undoubtedly judge to be most successful and admirable.

As we mourn the passing of this great leader, let us remember that ability to communicate and reach the people which was President Truman's special quality. It is imperative that we who are elected public officials understand the impor-

tance of that special quality for that is what seems to be missing in the political world of today. We have lost that ability to reach the people, to instill confidence, to make them believe us and trust in our motives.

As we mourn his passing, let the memory of this great American, President Harry S. Truman help us to regain that faith in America's new generation of political leaders.

WEINBERGER APPOINTMENT AS HEW SECRETARY BODES WELL FOR FUTURE

HON. HAROLD T. JOHNSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, in recent weeks we have heard a great deal about changes in the present administration. I would like to comment on one change; namely, the nomination of Caspar W. Weinberger to be Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

I have known "Cap" Weinberger for a good many years, which covers a broad range of governmental service including service in the California State Legislature as director of the State department of finance, as Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, and as Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

One reaction to this appointment which I would like to share with my colleagues is that of the McClatchy newspapers which serve the great Sacramento and San Joaquin areas of California. I would echo the comments of the Sacramento, Modesto, and Fresno Bees as contained in the editorial published November 30 that Cap Weinberger's appointment, indeed, does bode well for the future. I would like to share with my colleagues this editorial:

WEINBERGER APPOINTMENT AS HEW SECRETARY BODES WELL FOR FUTURE

The appointment of Caspar W. Weinberger by President Richard Nixon to be secretary of the federal government's Department of Health, Education and Welfare can be termed splendid based upon Weinberger's record of long public service.

Those who remember the tasks Weinberger performed when he was active in California government will applaud Nixon's choice.

The record is impressive. He served in the State Assembly for six years, was state chairman of the Republican party for two years and was director of the State Finance Department two years when Nixon named him chairman of the Federal Trade Commission in 1970.

Seven months later he was moved to the budget division and last May promoted to the job of director of the Office of Management and Budget.

In recent years Weinberger has become noted as a budget slasher and some fear this spirit will be carried over to his new job as head of the biggest department in government.

However, Weinberger also has a record of humane approaches to governmental programs and this will be a most important factor in running the sensitive projects involving health, education and welfare.

As a state assemblyman Weinberger often was on the side of those who needed government help. He was strong supporter of es-

tablishment of California's first child care center and was influential in gaining a governor's veto of a bill which would have eliminated the certified milk program for school children.

He also successfully took on powerful interests when he championed the reform of liquor control administration.

Weinberger subscribes to the philosophy of being conservative on fiscal matters but not doctrinaire in others.

This is the thinking which should apply to HEW, which has a budget higher than that of the Defense Department but which also oversees the vital programs of preserving and enhancing human values.

NIER SCHOOL LOAN PROGRAM IN DANGER

HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, a small but valuable Government program lies in limbo today because the Congress failed to appropriate funds for it in fiscal 1973; and it is not because it has fallen victim to Hill or OMB budget cutters. To the contrary, it is popular at both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue and it is one of the few programs which actually saves the Government money; and its demise would mean a significant increase in expenses to the Federal Government. I am talking about the school loan program of the National Industrial Equipment Reserve—NIER—which makes machine tools in our national stockpile available on free loan to schools for use in their vocational training courses. At present, over 8,000 pieces of machinery are on loan to nearly 400 schools in 44 States, benefiting some 35,000 youth and disadvantaged persons taking vocational training. And yet, because of the current financial crisis, there is a freeze on additional loans and the possibility looms that machinery now on loan will eventually have to be withdrawn.

The reason for this crisis is an attempt by the administration to shift NIER funding from the budget of the General Services Administration which has responsibility for the protection and maintenance of the tools in storage and for the school loan program, to the budget of the Department of Defense which has overall responsibility for NIER. When the 92d Congress refused to make this budgetary change, NIER fell between the slats, being funded under neither budget. Consequently, at midnight, on December 31, 1972, GSA terminated its NIER responsibilities due to a lack of funds, locked up their main storage facility in Terre Haute, Ind., and shelved the school loan program.

What this all means is that the machines in storage may soon fall into a state of disrepair without proper maintenance and protection, and the machines on loan to schools may have to be recalled because GSA can no longer make its periodic inspections which are necessary to insure that the machines are kept in proper condition. The withdrawal of this machinery to Government storage facilities will mean an added expense to

the Government since we now enjoy free storage and maintenance from the schools; and the schools will be confronted with the difficult choice of either attempting to replace this costly machinery or cutting back on vocational training.

I have written to the Office of Management and the Budget, the President and the chairmen of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees urging three things: First, that emergency funds be made immediately available to continue NIER; second, that Congress take immediate action on a supplemental appropriation bill for GSA to continue NIER for the remainder of this fiscal year; and three, that NIER be permanently restored under GSA in the fiscal 1974 budget.

Tomorrow I will be circulating a "Dear Colleague" letter soliciting cosponsors for the supplemental appropriation bill which I intend to introduce on Tuesday, January 16. It is my hope that we will be able to collect a substantial number of cosponsors to impress upon the Appropriations Committee the urgency and importance of this problem, and that early action will be taken by the Congress on such a bill.

At this point in the RECORD I would like to include correspondences pertaining to this problem:

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
December 15, 1972.

HON. GEORGE H. MAHON,
Chairman, House Committee on Appropriations, Washington, D. C.

DEAR GEORGE: It has been called to my attention that as of December 31, 1972, funds will no longer be available for the National Industrial Equipment Reserve (NIER) since no appropriation was made for this purpose either under DOD or GSA.

It is my understanding that a request will be made by DOD to use some \$225,000 in funds to bring NIER under the Department's General Industrial Equipment Reserve in order to avoid this imminent financial and security crisis, and I would certainly support this request as a temporary, stop-gap solution to the problem.

At the same time, however, I would like to urge your committee, as I am OMB, to consider retaining NIER under the GSA appropriation—both in a fiscal 1973 supplemental appropriation and in the fiscal 1974 budget.

I am particularly concerned about the future of the NIER school loan program which makes NIER machine tools available to vocational training schools. Currently, some 400 vocational centers in 44 states are benefiting from this loan program, and the government in return realizes a considerable cost savings since the schools provide space and maintenance for the machines. Yet, the future of the NIER school loan program is in doubt due to the existing crisis. Not only has there been a freeze on new loans, but the status of machines already on loan to schools is in jeopardy since GSA can no longer make the periodic inspections. It therefore becomes necessary to withdraw these machines to reserve supply depots, not only will our vocational training efforts suffer immensely, but the maintenance and storage costs to the government will increase substantially. I therefore urge you and your committee to do whatever you can to bring about an early resolution to this problem.

With all best wishes, I am
Very truly yours,

JOHN B. ANDERSON,
Member of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
December 29, 1972.

HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON,
U.S. House of Representatives, Longworth
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR JOHN: This is in response to your letter of the 15th with reference to the National Industrial Equipment Reserve. I have considered the request of the Department of Defense to utilize funds to bring NIER under the Department's General Industrial Equipment Reserve. I could not concur in their proposal.

Congress clearly denied the request of the Department of Defense to use defense funds in this program. My response made it clear that the Committee has no objection to the funding of such programs in the appropriate departments or agencies, such as the General Services Administration, the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. However, we do not feel that this is an appropriate charge to the Department of Defense.

I hope that the Executive Branch, which created this problem by arbitrarily changing the source of funds for the program, will move expeditiously to maintain whatever part of the program is required.

I am enclosing for your further information a copy of my response to Deputy Secretary Rush.

Sincerely,

GEORGE MAHON,
Chairman.

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D. C., December 13, 1972.

HON. GEORGE H. MAHON,
Chairman, Department of Defense Subcommittee, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The purpose of this letter is to advise you of certain Department of Defense costs which would result from a proposed transfer of certain tools from the National Industrial Equipment Reserve (NIER) to the General Industrial Equipment Reserve of the Department of Defense.

The 80th Congress enacted Public Law 883, "The National Industrial Reserve Act of 1948" "to provide a comprehensive and continuous program for the future safety and defense of the United States by providing adequate measures whereby an essential nucleus of Government-owned industrial plants and a national reserve of machine tools and industrial manufacturing equipment may be assured for immediate use to supply the needs of the armed forces in time of national emergency or in anticipation thereof." Under the provisions of the Act, the Secretary of Defense manages the NIER and the General Services Administration is responsible for its custody, protection and actions directed by the Secretary of Defense including care, maintenance, utilization, security, leasing, loans, and disposition.

The NIER supplements the General Industrial Equipment Reserve of the DoD by providing a source of additional production equipment to defense supporting industries in time of national emergencies. Defense supporting industries are those which do not receive direct defense contracts, but upon which defense contractors are dependent for vitally needed components and equipment. Examples are producers of bearings, electric motors, electronic components and machine tools. Industrial preparedness planning for defense supporting producers is conducted by the U.S. Department of Commerce rather than the Department of Defense. In fact, emergency plans call for transfer of the functions which the Secretary of Defense exercises with respect to the NIER to the agency established for control of national production in time of emergency. The NIER presently consists of tools held in storage of emergency use and tools loaned to non-profit institutions for vocational training programs.

There are currently 399 such loans covering 8,149 tools in 44 states. Under this program the Government has obtained free storage and maintenance of NIER equipment under terms which provide for immediate return of the equipment upon Government request and at the same time some 35,000 youths and disadvantaged people are taught skills which are critical to defense emergency production.

As you will recall, the Congress did not include in the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, FY 1973 proposed language which would have authorized the Department of Defense to reimburse the General Services Administration for expenses of the NIER. Since this language was included in the Defense request, GSA did not request and did not receive funds for the NIER for FY 1973. We are now advised by GSA that they will have to discontinue NIER activities by December 31, 1972. As described below, one aspect of this action by GSA has an immediate detrimental effect on national security interests.

The activities of GSA in connection with NIER can be described as consisting of two basic parts, namely: (1) the maintenance, protection, receipt, issue and storage of tools assigned to the NIER by DoD and (2) the operation of a school loan program. This request does not relate to the school loan program. DoD has no authority to expend funds to operate or support the school loan program. Although GSA's lack of funds will prevent making any more loans, tools already on loan do not require the expenditure of federal funds for storage, maintenance, and the like and there is no pressing problem in this area. The future status of the school loan program will, however, require attention in the near future.

The current problem which generates this letter is the 4,100 tools in the NIER—not on loan—which are stored and maintained by GSA. These tools require protection, preservation and maintenance, functions which GSA no longer has the funds to perform. Based on a recent survey of defense requirements, we believe that it is necessary that all or substantially all of these tools be available for Defense production requirements when needed. With GSA being unable to continue protection and maintenance of those tools, we are concerned that a needed defense asset will be subject to loss and deterioration unless something is done. Some 2,500 of the 4,100 tools are stored by GSA in DoD facilities. The remainder are stored at a GSA facility in Terre Haute, Indiana.

Under existing authority, we propose to transfer the 4,100 tools from the NIER to the General Industrial Equipment Reserve of the DoD. The tools would then become the responsibility of DoD and DoD would assume the responsibility and the costs for storing and maintaining the tools. Those tools which are not already at DoD locations, will be shipped to DoD locations, or the GSA will be reimbursed for their storage at Terre Haute. It may be advantageous to ask the GSA to transfer custody of its Terre Haute facility to the DoD; however, this request does not assume such a transfer. The tools will be screened, to determine if there are any that are not needed for DoD requirements, and any so identified will be reported to GSA for disposal.

Reduction in force notices have been issued to some 93 persons on the GSA payroll who were involved with NIER operations. These will be effective on December 31, 1972. It may be possible that some portion of these personnel who perform functions relating to storage and maintenance could be retained. Some of these people have valuable skills that are in short supply and it would be in the best interests of the government to retain them.

We expect the additional cost of the DoD for FY 1973 to be consisting of:

1. Cost incurred in anticipation of reimbursement from GSA (\$37,000).
2. Last half cost of storage at Burlington and at Terre Haute, where GSA will be requested to provide minimum essential services for the tools returned to DoD (\$152,000).
3. Processing the backlog of tools requiring preservation (\$58,000).

The incurring of these unbudgeted costs by the Defense Supply Agency is essential to protect DoD tools, and will not continue any NIER activities.

Your approval of the proposed course of action is requested.

Sincerely,

KENNETH RUSH,
Deputy.

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
December 21, 1972.

HON. KENNETH RUSH,
Deputy Secretary of Defense, Department of
Defense, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: This is in response to your letter of December 13, 1972 with regard to the proposed transfer of certain tools from the National Industrial Equipment Reserve to the General Industrial Equipment Reserve of the Department of Defense.

It appears that your proposal may not be in consonance with the intent of Congress in this matter. Congress took specific action in not including language requested by the Department of Defense in the Defense Appropriation Bill. The language requested would have authorized expenditures in this area by the Department of Defense. It appears that your proposal would transfer expenses associated with this program to the Department of Defense after such expenses were specifically disallowed by Congressional action.

The Committee will look more closely into the various machine tool programs of the Department of Defense in the near future. I have asked my staff to ascertain the utilization of machine tools held in reserve in the war in Southeast Asia. The Committee also requires an accurate evaluation of the obsolescence of the tools in hand.

As was stated in the Committee Report, the Committee does not consider this program to be a necessary function of the Department of Defense. If such educational programs are considered to be desirable, consideration should be given to including them in the training programs of the Departments of Labor or Health, Education, and Welfare. The Congress, of course, did not object to the continuation of the program by the General Services Administration. The termination of the GSA program was a decision of the Executive Branch.

I cannot concur in expenditures in this area by the Defense Department.

Sincerely,

GEORGE MAHON,
Chairman.

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
December 29, 1972.

The President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I am writing to urge that funds be made immediately available, possibly through the Office of Emergency Preparedness, for the continued operation of the National Industrial Equipment Reserve (NIER) which is our national reserve of machine tools and industrial manufacturing equipment for supplying the needs of our armed forces in time of national emergency. As you may know, these funds were not made available under the fiscal 1973 defense appropriation as requested by the Administration, and, as a consequence, NIER funding expires on December 31, 1972. It was the feeling of the House Appropriations Com-

mittee that NIER funding should be continued under the General Services Administration which is responsible for the custody and maintenance of the machinery and for the school loan program which makes the machinery available to some 400 vocational schools in 44 States.

On December 13, 1972, Deputy Secretary of Defense Kenneth Rush wrote to Chairman Mahon requesting permission and funds to transfer the 4,100 tools from the NIER to the General Industrial Equipment Reserve of DoD, but as of this date the Committee has not agreed to this request. What this means is that, unless emergency funds are made available, on December 31st GSA will no longer have the funds necessary to protect, preserve and maintain NIER machinery in storage and will be forced to lock-up their facilities. And, without this attention, the machinery will soon fall into a state of disrepair, thus jeopardizing our national security interests.

This situation also raises the question about the future status of the school loan program since GSA will no longer be able to make its periodic inspections of the machinery on loan to vocational schools. This program is of tremendous value to the government and the country in two respects: first, the government realizes substantial cost-savings from the free storage and maintenance of the 8,149 tools on loan; and secondly, the country benefits from the 35,000 youths and disadvantaged people who are taught skills which are critical to defense emergency production on this machinery. At present there is a freeze on the loan of additional equipment to vocational schools, and, unless provision is made for the continued inspection of the machinery on loan, it will have to be withdrawn. If this is allowed to happen, we will pay the twin costs of shortchanging our manpower needs and substantially increasing maintenance and storage expenses.

I would therefore not only request that emergency funds be made available through the OEP to permit the GSA to continue its operation of NIER, but that the Administration ask the Congress for an immediate, emergency supplemental appropriation for this purpose. In addition, I would ask that, given the disposition of the House Appropriations Committee on this matter, the Administration seek NIER funding under GSA in the 1974 budget. This course of action will help to insure the continuation of the very valuable and economic school loan program which GSA has managed so efficiently in the past.

With all best wishes, I am
Very truly yours,

JOHN B. ANDERSON,
Member of Congress.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 29, 1972.

HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR JOHN: This is just a note to advise you that your December 29 letter to the President concerning expiration of funding authority on December 31 for the National Industrial Equipment Reserve. I will check into the status of this matter today. You will hear further as soon as possible.

With warm regards,
Sincerely,

RICHARD K. COOK,
Special Assistant for Legislative Affairs.

DECEMBER 13, 1972.

HON. CASPAR W. WEINBERGER,
Director, Office of Management and Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CAP: First of all, let me congratulate you on your nomination as Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare. I think the President has made an excellent choice in

choosing you and, knowing of your abilities, I have every confidence that you will be most successful in your new job.

I am writing to you, however, in your present capacity as director of OMB. It has been called to my attention by the director of a vocational center in my Congressional District that the National Industrial Equipment Reserve (NIER) loan program to these institutions has been discontinued because Congress has failed to appropriate funds for NIER.

As I'm sure you are aware, NIER has previously been funded under GSA, but the decision was made by OMB to place NIER funding in the defense appropriation. Chairman Mahon and his subcommittee rejected this idea, and as a result, NIER fell between the slots. Consequently, no money is available to even maintain the NIER supply depots, let alone the loan program.

I would like to recommend, given the disposition of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, that the Administration ask for restoration of NIER funds under GSA in a supplemental appropriation, and that you also think in terms of keeping NIER in the GSA budget for fiscal 1974.

Given the increasing importance of vocational education and the fact that the machines involved are maintained better in vocational centers than they would be in supply depots, I think this NIER loan program is most worthy of being continued.

With all best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

JOHN B. ANDERSON,
Member of Congress.

DECEMBER 18, 1972.

HON. ELMER B. STAATS,
Comptroller General of the U.S. General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. COMPTROLLER GENERAL: I am writing to request that the General Accounting Office provide me with two cost estimates relating to the potential impact of discontinuing the school loan program of the National Industrial Equipment Reserve: (1) What would the additional cost to the Federal Government be if the machine tools now on loan to vocational schools were withdrawn and stored and maintained in Federal reserve supply depots? (2) What would it cost the vocational schools to replace this machinery themselves?

As you may know, the National Industrial Equipment Reserve (NIER) was established by the National Industrial Reserve Act of 1948 (PL 80-883) for the purpose of maintaining a national reserve of machine tools and industrial manufacturing equipment for immediate use to supply the needs of the armed forces in time of national emergency. While the program is managed by the Department of Defense, the General Services Administration is charged with the responsibilities of care, maintenance, utilization, leasing, loans and disposition. These responsibilities include the school loan program which makes NIER machines available on loan to vocational training centers. At present, some 6,149 tools are on loan to 399 institutions in 44 states.

Although NIER has previously been funded under the GSA appropriation, in fiscal 1973, the Administration attempted to transfer funding to DOD. Because the Congress did not include NIER funds in either the GSA or DOD appropriations, NIER officially expires on December 31, 1972. DOD is now requesting of the Appropriations Committees authority to transfer NIER machinery now in storage to DOD's General Industrial Equipment Reserve. But since there can be no transfer of the school loan authority, there is a freeze on any additional loans to vocational schools, and the future status of the school loan program is in jeopardy.

This is the reason for my request. I would

appreciate an answer by January 12, 1973. Your cooperation and assistance is appreciated.

With all best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

JOHN B. ANDERSON,
Member of Congress.

U.S. GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE,
Washington, D.C., January 3, 1973.

B-125187

HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. ANDERSON: This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 18, 1972, concerning the National Industrial Equipment Reserve. Specifically you requested we estimate (1) the additional cost to the Government if machine tools in the reserve which are now on loan to vocational schools were withdrawn and stored and maintained in Federal reserve supply depots and (2) the cost to vocational schools to replace this machinery.

We are in the process of obtaining information from the Department of Defense and the General Services Administration so that we can provide you with the above estimates. We expect to furnish you a reply by January 12, 1973.

Sincerely yours,

(For J. K. Fasick, Director.)

LAIRD'S LEGACY

HON. GLENN R. DAVIS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, 4 years ago a very competent Wisconsin Congressman accepted the most difficult and less than popular Cabinet position in the Government. With adroitness and savvy, Mel Laird transferred to the Department of Defense many of the qualities of leadership which previously enabled him to be a very successful legislator. The Milwaukee Sentinel concurs with this judgment. For the benefit of my colleagues and the public I have inserted this recently published editorial which comments on the performance of Mel Laird at the Pentagon:

LAIRD'S LEGACY

Four years ago when Wisconsin's Melvin R. Laird was nominated to be secretary of defense, we expressed the view that his political skill was precisely what was needed to take over one of the toughest administrative jobs in world history.

Looking back on Laird's record as head of the Department of Defense, we see nothing to cause us to modify our original appraisal. Laird has performed brilliantly.

His service has been all the more impressive because it was given at great personal sacrifice. It is quite apparent that he didn't want the job. To take it he had to give up his 7th District seat in the House and the position of power he had reached in Congress.

Sen. Henry Jackson (D-Wash.) reportedly was Richard Nixon's first choice for defense secretary. He wouldn't take the job and so the president-elect turned to Laird and asked him, in effect, to interrupt his highly successful legislative career and take on an assignment that would by its nature mean a lot of abuse and little thanks.

It is all too easy to forget the situation that prevailed when Laird took office in early 1969. Dissent over the Vietnam War was raging. A half a million young Americans

were bogged down in the South Vietnam quagmire and battle deaths were running between 200 and 300 a week.

Today, the number of American troops there is a mere 27,000. Last week, for the first time in seven years, there was not a single American death, from combat or otherwise, in South Vietnam.

This dramatic reduction of America's direct military involvement in the war is credited to President Nixon. But the fact remains that the implementation of Nixon's policy was carried out under Laird's direction.

It was Laird, with the help of another Wisconsinite, Curtis W. Tarr, who made Vietnamization work. Likewise, it was Laird, again with the aid of Tarr, who put into effect the move away from the draft and toward an all-volunteer armed force.

Running the defense establishment, of course, involves a lot more than dealing with the problems of the Vietnam War. Research, development and procurement of weapons is of tremendous importance. In this area, the Pentagon's relationship with Congress is crucial, and Laird's first-hand knowledge of the House and Senate was put to best possible use.

However, it was not with Congress alone that Laird's political skill paid off. The lessons he learned in dealing with the public as a legislator paid off handsomely in his dealing with the public as defense secretary. Few others, certainly no businessman without political experience, could have been as effective at picking his way through the political minefields as Laird has been.

Laird's decision to leave his post after four years is in itself a mark of political wisdom. It is time for a different leadership one which it will be up to Elliot Richardson to provide, building on the sound base left by Laird.

Laird now looks forward to a few months of well earned retirement from politics. It is hard to imagine him retiring from politics permanently. This favorite Wisconsin son still has a great future in public service.

MEDICAL CARE FOR SOVIET VISITORS

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, at a time when cutoff of funds and interruption of programs by the President is the talk of the hour, the announcement that U.S. taxpayers are now paying the premium on health care for Soviet scientific visitors to the United States is interesting.

According to Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, this United States-Soviet health care exchange program came about by executive hip pocket dealings resulting from President Nixon's visit to the Soviet Union in 1972.

Since the President, under his announced fiscal responsibility policy, feels that cuts in Federal funds are mandatory to run the country within the \$465 billion national debt ceiling and to accomplish such a goal has assumed the power to override congressional appropriations, continuation of this program may be justified because there is no apparent congressional approval.

But where in the Constitution is power granted to the President to tax the American people to provide free medical services to foreign visitors?

I insert the following correspondence from the vice president of Blue Cross and Blue Shield:

GROUP HOSPITALIZATION, INC.,
MEDICAL SERVICE OF D.C.,
Washington, D.C., January 5, 1973.

Hon. JOHN RARICK,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Longworth Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN RARICK: This letter is in response to Mr. Ashmore's request for information regarding the health care program we are providing for Soviet Union scientific visitors to the United States on behalf of the Office of International Health, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The Blue Cross and Blue Shield program of coverage for the Soviet Union scientific personnel visitors offers complete coverage at no cost to them. The premiums of \$18.98 per person is paid by the Office of International Health, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The program resulted from President Nixon's visit to the Soviet Union early in 1972. The exchange of study groups of scientific personnel by the two countries was agreed upon and the Soviet Union said that when American scientists were in their country all services would be provided the Americans at no cost. It is our understanding that the Soviet Union also insisted that when their scientists visited our country the United States Government should reciprocate in kind and provide equal treatment to the Soviet visitor. The result was the development of the program referred to and because each visitor is in good health, we believe the underwriting risks are relatively low hence the lower premium.

We trust the above assists you.

Very truly yours,

JOHN H. CALLOW,
Vice President, Marketing.

REAR ADM. R. J. "JUD" PEARSON
RETIRES AS ATTENDING PHYSICIAN
TO THE CONGRESS

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, on January 3, Rear Adm. R. J. "Jud" Pearson retired from the Navy after 26 years of active duty. During the last 6½ years of his distinguished Navy career, Admiral Pearson has served as Attending Physician to the Congress of the United States. He has served with dedication as Attending Physician and I would like to add my congratulations to those of my colleagues in recognition of the recent presentation of the Distinguished Service Medal to Admiral Pearson and a citation for exceptionally meritorious service from the Surgeon General of the Navy, Adm. George M. Davis. This is a well-deserved honor to a man whose entire career has been characterized by outstanding service and in particular his tenure as Attending Physician to the Congress.

I am pleased that Florida can claim Jud Pearson as a former resident as he spent years in the private practice of medicine in Jacksonville, Fla. before returning to active duty in the Navy. During his Navy career Admiral Pearson served as Chief of Medicine at the Naval

Hospital in Charleston, S.C., and later in the same capacity at the Naval Hospital in Portsmouth, Va. He later became Chief of Cardiology at the Naval Hospital in Bethesda, Md., a position he held from 1955 to 1961. He later served Bethesda as Chief of Medicine and Director of Clinical Services before assuming the position as Attending Physician to the Congress.

We are losing an outstanding physician and I a close personal friend but our loss is certainly a gain for Jud and Emily Pearson's new neighbors in Whispering Pines, N.C., and I would like to extend to them all my best wishes for the future. At this point in the RECORD I would like to insert the citation accompanying the presentation of the Distinguished Service Medal to Admiral Pearson, and the Certificate of Merit from the Surgeon General of the Navy. I would also like to insert a summary of Admiral Pearson's remarks which he delivered at a most impressive retirement ceremony.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

Washington.

The President of the United States takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Medal to Rear Adm. Rufus J. Pearson, Jr., Medical Corps, U.S. Navy for service as set forth in the following:

CITATION

For exceptionally meritorious service to the Government of the United States in a duty of great responsibility as the Attending Physician to the Congress during the period March 1966 to January 1973.

Rear Admiral Pearson brought to his unique position exceptional skill, innovation, farsighted leadership, and the highest sense of dedication. Through his superlative efforts, Members of Congress and their staffs received the best possible medical care.

Rear Admiral Pearson was instrumental in effecting numerous improvements to the health care delivery system in the Capitol complex. In addition to his role as a physician, he served as advisor, consultant, and confidant to the nation's legislators, earning the respect of all with whom he came in contact.

By his distinguished and inspiring devotion to duty, Rear Admiral Pearson reflected great credit upon himself and the Medical Corps, and upheld the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.

For the President,

JOHN W. WARNER,
Secretary of the Navy.

The Surgeon General of the Navy presents this Certificate of Merit to Rear Adm. Rufus Judson Pearson, Jr., Medical Corps, U.S. Navy, for over twenty-six years of distinguished, loyal and exceptionally meritorious service in the Medical Corps of the United States Navy.

Throughout his naval career, Admiral Pearson dedicated his professional energies, clinical skills, and administrative abilities to providing quality health care. During World War II, he served overseas with a Navy Construction Battalion. Subsequently, he was assigned on the Medical Service at Naval Hospitals, Jacksonville, Florida; Beaufort, South Carolina; Bethesda, Maryland; and was Chief of Medicine at Naval Hospitals, Charleston, South Carolina, and Portsmouth, Virginia. Immediately preceding his present assignment, Admiral Pearson served as Chief of Medicine and Director of Clinical Services at Naval Hospital National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland. To each of these assignments, he brought a high level of professional competence coupled with dynamic leadership, drive, and imagination.

Such impressive credentials as his certification by the American Board of Internal

Medicine in both Internal Medicine and Cardiovascular Diseases, his status as a Fellow in the American College of Physicians and the American College of Cardiology, and his vast professional experience made Admiral Pearson imminently qualified for assignment as Attending Physician to the Congress. During his tenure from July 1966 to January 1973, he continually demonstrated his intense devotion to duty and dedication to purpose by totally administering to the medical needs of the members of both Congressional Legislative bodies. In addition, Admiral Pearson served with distinction as Chairman of the Armed Forces Participation Committee for the Presidential Inauguration in January 1969.

On the occasion of his retirement, it is a privilege and a distinct pleasure to record here our appreciation and gratitude, and to confer upon Admiral Pearson this Certificate of Merit in recognition of a distinguished career in the service of his country.

G. M. DAVIS,
Vice Admiral, Medical Corps, U.S.N.

House Chaplain Latch opened the ceremony with a prayer. Admiral Davis, the Surgeon General of the Navy, then made a few complimentary remarks about Admiral Pearson and his service in the Navy and at the Capitol. Admiral Davis then presented him with the Surgeon General's Award and following this the Distinguished Service Medal. At the end of this, Admiral Davis read Admiral Pearson's orders for retirement at midnight, January 3.

Admiral Pearson's remarks began with an expression of appreciation at the opportunity for working in the Capitol, with a reminder that all employees at the Capitol elected and appointed had a very special feeling. He quoted Congressman George H. Mahon, that said "even though he had been at the Capitol for over 30 years, he still got a thrill each day at the sight of the Capitol Dome". He expressed thanks to his patient's and friends, hoping that the former were also the latter and to his fellow Naval Officers for his exciting Naval career. He particularly thanked Vice Admiral George M. Davis, the present Surgeon General for his advice and counsel and aid with all things related to the Capitol Hill office. He mentioned Vice Admiral Robert B. Brown, the former Navy Surgeon General who had been responsible for his being "in the right place at the right time" and reminded the audience that Admiral Brown at times could be a pretty strict disciplinarian and at some times had "put him in his place".

The history of the office at the Capitol was reviewed briefly. There was no Attending Physician in the Capitol until 1928. On December 5, 1928, Congressman Fred Britton of Ohio, the Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee introduced a resolution on the House floor requesting Secretary of the Navy Curtis Dwight Wilbur to detail a Naval Medical Officer to the House of Representatives as Attending Physician. The resolution passed unanimously. Commander George W. Calver was assigned to the Capitol and at first put his hat in the Democratic Cloakroom, off the House Floor. Before long, he had acquired Room H-166, which was John Nance Garner's room and in 1929, he also acquired Room H-165 for the office. With inequity and with imagination, Dr. Calver increased the facilities at the Capitol. In 1929, Dr. Roy O. Copeland, a Senator from New York introduced a resolution on the Senate floor requesting that a Naval Medical Officer be detailed to the Senate as Attending Physician and suggested that Dr. Calver be the physician. With the coming years, Dr. Calver acquired more space and increased the size of his staff and the services of the Capitol office.

The outstanding services of the staff were mentioned by Dr. Pearson and credit was also given to Captain Bill McGehee, MSC, who

had had a great deal to do with the selection of Dr. Calver's staff and the present staff.

In closing, he recalled that 35 years ago it had been his intention to be a family doctor, but that along the line he had gotten side-tracked, by entering a Naval career, then becoming a specialist in Internal Medicine and then a specialist in cardiology. He then became a Medical Administrator, having been Chief of Medicine at two of the larger Naval Hospitals, but he stressed that he had been particularly gratified by spending the last six and a half years of his Naval career as a family practitioner on Capitol Hill and particularly, with the opportunity to associate with the Nation's leaders.

Chaplain Latch said the benediction closing the proceedings.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to extend my congratulations to another Floridian, Dr. Freeman H. Cary, upon his promotion to rear admiral in ceremonies at the Capitol. Admiral Cary has relieved Dr. Pearson as Attending Physician to the Congress and I know we can expect him to continue in the fine Navy tradition of excellence which characterized his two predecessors. At this point in the RECORD, I would like to insert the text of Admiral Cary's remarks upon the occasion of Dr. Pearson's retirement:

DR. CARY'S REMARKS

Many of us who visited China this past year were strongly impressed by the dedication of the people to Chairman Mao's urging "serve the people". But this office of ours has an even higher purpose—to serve those who serve the people—our Congress. To walk these halls, breathe this air, view these sights and rub shoulders with history in the making makes us all the more aware of our charge.

Naval Medicine has gained new prestige by the standards of excellence established by Admiral Pearson. He has blended the family physician concept in with the highest quality of space age medicine and health service. He has stared down "future shock" in health delivery in an unparalleled manner.

With the loyal, outstanding staff he leaves and the fail-safe mechanisms built into his organization I will strike to perform in the standard of excellence that will continue to bring the highest regard for the U.S. Navy.

COMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENT

HON. WILLIAM J. KEATING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, during this decade it is critical that we improve the quality of our land, water, and air, and establish effective and enforceable regulations for the quality of our environment in the years to come.

During this Congress, it is imperative that we establish a solid foundation on which essential changes in past policies may be built.

The time has come to create a standing Committee on the Environment—a committee to consolidate and concentrate on environmental issues alone. I am cosponsoring Congressman BROTZMAN's bill to establish such a committee in the House of Representatives.

This Congress can no longer afford to have the authority for environmental legislation divided among a myriad of committees and subcommittees. Environmental issues demand immediate and constant attention.

In the early sixties, President Kennedy inspired America by setting the goal of putting a man on the moon and returning him to earth within the decade of the sixties.

Through American technology, this goal was accomplished.

The goal for the decade of the seventies is before us. We must clean up our environment and protect it for the future. This country has the technological capacity to accomplish this goal. However, it lacks the legislation to put this know-how to its fullest use.

The goal of the seventies may be equally as great as our accomplishment of the sixties. Yet it will not get off the ground unless Congress provides a substantive foundation for progress.

MAKING THE ROADS MORE SAFE

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, we have come a long way in highway safety and reports show an actual reduction in traffic fatalities in recent years.

But heart-tearing tragedies show us how very far we have to go still. The recent death of 19 young people from my district headed for a religious retreat in New Mexico mountains still echoes down our highways.

They were killed on a narrow New Mexico bridge declared unsafe several years ago. Apparently, from early reports, even the signs warning travelers of the narrow bridge were not well placed.

And there has been much discussion—but little action—over the safety of our schoolbuses in general.

To lose these young people is a deep personal tragedy for us all. To lose them unnecessarily is inexcusable.

Our roads and highways must be made more safe. To my thinking, it is one of the most important of the long list of priorities and responsibilities which face this Congress.

To revamp totally our roadways and vehicles to make them safe is a large task that will obviously take years and billions of dollars.

But adequate warning signs and smaller safety features in our vehicles can go a long way toward reducing injuries and deaths while we go. And this should be done now.

I hope that we will not need further tragedies to keep our resolve high to fight for road safety. I hope that dangerous intersections and dangerous bridges and dangerous curves will not need a high body count before we move to eliminate them or make them safe.

THE VIETNAM ISSUE TODAY

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, the failure of the President to consult with the Congress and the unavailability of key Cabinet and certain exclusive White House staff members compels this Member of Congress, from Michigan's 16th District, to reach certain unhappy conclusions with regard to the actions of the United States in Southeast Asia.

I am referring, once again, to the 12-day holocaust of the December 1972 bombing raids over North Vietnam.

In the past few days, Mr. Speaker, we have finally heard testimony in the House from Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird before the Armed Services Committee, January 8, that, and I quote the Defense Secretary, "Vietnamization is virtually completed."

I further quote Secretary Laird:

From a military standpoint, the Vietnamization program has been completed. Some American military personnel remain in Vietnam, in keeping with the Commander-in-Chief's pledge that all our forces will not be withdrawn until all prisoners have been released and our missing-in-action accounted for.

I ask the administration—why must the bombing be continued?

Mr. Laird further stated in his testimony before the House Armed Services Committee, and I quote him:

But, Mr. Chairman, I want this Committee to understand that the continuing United States military presence in South Vietnam is not being maintained because of a lack of capability on the part of the South Vietnamese.

Mr. Speaker, I should hope not. We have witnessed vast sums of money being poured into South Vietnam's Army. But, if this be the case, as Mr. Laird so stated, then I ask again why must the 24,000 American troops remain in South Vietnam today?

The Members of Congress then learned, Mr. Speaker, following a similar war briefing by Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on Tuesday, January 9, that the 12-day aerial bombing raids over Hanoi and Haiphong were, to quote the admiral from press reports, "very effective."

On Wednesday, January 10, we learned, from new press reports from Saigon, that another North Vietnamese offensive appears to be building up and that they are set to invade South Vietnam again. Reports indicated as many as 150 tanks and as many cannons were spotted by American and South Vietnamese military observers.

What then did the massive 12-day bombing raids by American bombers achieve?

What are the reasons which occasioned the massive bombing effort against targets far to the north of the war zone? If more effort was needed to protect South Vietnam itself from North Viet-

name war power buildup in and near South Vietnam, why was not the effort by U.S. forces made there?

I certainly would not want to put any hamper on prospective peace negotiations, but I do not see the necessity in the December bombing raids while we at least held some continued hope for good fortune at the peace talk tables.

We will recall that on October 26, 1972, Mr. Kissinger informed the hopeful Nation just before the November election day that peace was at hand.

In December, the Nixon administration announced that agreement with North Vietnam on peace terms was 99-percent complete.

Then, during the 12-day period preceding Christmas, this same administration engaged in the most massive bombing effort in military history.

Since there is no one to gainsay the bright and hopeful comments from the White House and its official spokesmen just immediately prior to the bombing, we must ask the question—why?

Why was the massive bombing offensive undertaken during negotiations? This must be viewed as most provocative and a deliberate attempt to break off negotiations.

I hasten to add at this point that I felt, as others did I am sure, that the issue of the return of our prisoners of war and missing in action must have been a key point yet unsettled. That is a point I do believe will have to be settled at the negotiating table and not by the amount of tonnage in bombs that this Nation can drop on another.

But, again, the almost byzantine secrecy of the White House at that time period and the refusal then by Mr. Nixon and his administration to consult with or advise the Congress, made difficult any firm or cohesive judgments by the elected representatives of the people. Today this leaves the whole issue in an unnecessary state of confusion regarding the United States-Vietnam war involvement.

One must also ask, Mr. Speaker, whether the accomplishments of the bombing were sufficient or are sufficient to justify the cost. Over a thousand, or perhaps thousands of civilians were killed and wounded. Homes, public institutions, and hospitals were hit, resulting in heavy losses of life, more prisoners taken and tremendous loss of equipment suffered by American forces.

At least 15 of our \$10 million B-52's have been lost with many of our crews captured, missing, or dead. Losses of secret aviation equipment must make morale at another new low in our military ranks.

The cost of the bombing alone for the 12 days in December was estimated by the administration at \$500 million and the total cost of the aerial offensive has been estimated at \$2 billion.

These are some of the effects of Mr. Nixon's actions. There are others.

World opinion has been turned against the United States.

Americans are further outraged and divided.

The benefits toward world peace and to the United States are seriously in doubt.

Have the North Vietnamese been weakened in resolve or have they been induced to change their positions at the peace table? I think not.

Has the image of this Nation been enhanced in the world at large or has it been helped at home? I think not. Have the South Vietnamese been strengthened in military terms or in terms of their resolve to be free? I think not.

One must search hard for political, ethical, moral, or military benefits conferred by Mr. Nixon's Christmas bombing offensive. I have searched, Mr. Speaker, and I can find no benefit which has been conferred on this Nation, our people, or upon our peace seeking policies by these actions.

As long as our role in the war was limited to assisting the people of South Vietnam defend themselves from invasion from the North, I could and did support our policies there. When Mr. Nixon expanded the war into Cambodia, I could not; especially as there was no showing that the increased loss of life and treasure was accompanied by any significant military gains.

When the peace talks began, I supported efforts to negotiate an end to the conflict. A conflict, I will note, that the United States should never have committed our Military Establishment to.

I feel that the efforts of this Nation in South Vietnam are not being helped by the bombing and I do not believe that the negotiations have been helped by the 12-day pre-Christmas bombing offensive ordered by Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Nixon has not consulted with the American people on this issue. The American people, by giving Mr. Nixon their support at the polls, did not give him an open mandate to prolong the war and suffering. Mr. Nixon has in no way permitted any consultation between the Congress and the administration until just this week with rather private testimony from Secretary Laird and Admiral Moorer.

Open policy statements from Mr. Nixon on the bombing issue should have come earlier to Congress and the people and for that reason he has lost the faith and confidence of the people and their Congress.

I still believe that our national interests are best served by the earliest possible withdrawal from South Vietnam, subject to the release of our prisoners of war. I voted this as my conviction in a House Democratic caucus on January 2, 1973, to establish that as American policy. I shall so vote in the 93d Congress.

WONDERFUL AMERICA

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, Mr. William R. Allen of Baltimore, Md., has written a song entitled "Wonderful America." Following are the words of his song:

WONDERFUL AMERICA

1

Three cheers for our dear U.S.A.
Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!
Where we can freely work and play
By many held in awe;
From Maine to "California"
And to Hawaii grand;
Alaska to warm "Floriday"
We love our wondrous land!

CHORUS

Three branches of our government
In balance sublime.
The Stars and Stripes has freedom meant
To ev'ry race and clime.

2

Our rambling rivers, lovely lakes,
And mountain scen'ry too—
Our plains and seashores in me 'wakes
Approval of the view;
Though far and wide our travels may
Convey us vale to peak,
We understand what all may say
For all one language speak.

3

One nation indivisible
Composed of states we love,
And our appointments physical
Are favored by Above!
We have of our abundance giv'n
To many other lands—
Consistently we've ever striv'n
To see that Freedom stands!

4

Despite indiff'rences of some
We ever will persist
For others' sake that Freedoms come
And despots we resist!
For U.S.A. is in this world
With purpose sound and sure—
Our brilliant banner is unfurled
For freedom evermore.

5

Regretfully we ponder here
Events both then and now—
Whenever men were ruled by fear,
We'll fight that trend, we vow!
And looking toward a brighter time
That hopefully we may
Rejoice when every race and clime
Has Liberty some day!

FARMERS' TURN AT BAT

HON. PAUL FINDLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, one of the outstanding newspapers in the Midwest, the Quincy, Ill., Herald-Whig, published an editorial on December 15 which goes to the heart of the food price question. The text is as follows:

FARMERS' TURN AT BAT

In the dizzying and somewhat mysterious price escalation of U.S. grains and livestock that is now in progress, it was noted that on Thursday, December 7, market hogs hit the highest price on record.

Since 1885, the highest price ever paid for hogs at a terminal market was \$32.25 per hundredweight paid in August, 1948. The December 7 price at the Peoria Stockyards was \$32.50 per hundred pounds.

Incidentally, for you record keepers, the lowest price was in December, 1932, when hogs brought only \$2.75. Before that, it was September, 1896, at \$2.97. Second highest was in December, 1965, when they sold for \$31 per hundredweight.

Here in the central Corn Belt, the hog market is a pretty good barometer for farm prosperity or lack of it. As a general rule of thumb, when hog prices are high, farmers feel pretty good; if they are low, there is discontent.

Only flaw in the hog profit picture is the astronomical price of soybean meal, one of the principal ingredients of swine feeds. Advancing \$20 per ton last week, bean meal is now nearing the \$200-per-ton mark. A year ago farmers were paying only \$88 per ton for the same stuff. Of course, they were getting only \$21 for their hogs then.

The bean market has more than doubled, while the live hog market has increased only one-third. Big reasons for the leap in soybean prices are the loss of supply of the Peruvian fishmeal market (the little anchovies swam away from the shores of Peru and so far have shown no signs of returning) and the crop losses suffered from the worst harvest season on record.

Historically hogs have moved in fairly predictable cyclical patterns. When the supply is low the price is high; so the supply doubles and the price takes a corresponding drop. Economists have been predicting the end of high-priced hogs. But the more they predict, it seems, the higher goes the price. February hogs closed last Thursday on the Chicago Board of Trade at \$30.25, which doesn't augur any cataclysmic decline.

We can't have high-priced livestock at the terminal markets and low-priced red meat in the supermarket for any sustained period. Everyone can't be satisfied at the same time. Consumers have had low-priced meat (in comparison to everything else we buy) for a long time. Farmers now feel it is their turn at bat.

FIREARM REGISTRATION IN WEST GERMANY

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, effective January 1, West Germans were put under a new firearm control law which virtually rules out the possession of firearms for anyone but police, the military, and members of gun clubs and hunters.

Reportedly, under the new gun law, the sale of any kind of firearm to persons not holding licenses issued by the police will be illegal and the possession of unlicensed arms will be an offense. The penalty prescribes jail terms of 5 years and fines of up to \$3,350.

Quite interestingly, the Reuter's news account prepared for U.S. consumption by the antigun lobby contains interesting comparisons of the firearms sales and private ownership of guns in the United States with West Germany.

Lacking in the statistical information is any reference to the number of firearm sales or guns in possession of private citizens in East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, or the Soviet Union. Communist as well as Fascist police states operate more efficiently when firearms are restricted to party members, the army, and the police.

I include a newsclipping at this point:

GERMANS RUSH TO BEAT NEW GUN LAW

Bonn, December 24.—West Germany's citizens are stripping gun shops to beat tough new restrictions on the possession of firearms that come into force on Jan. 1.

Under present legislation, which dates back to 1938, every West German over 18 is entitled to buy as many long-barrelled firearms—from hunting rifles to small-bore automatic guns—and as much ammunition as he can afford. The sale of pistols and revolvers, however, is restricted to license holders.

The new law virtually rules out the possession of firearms for anyone but members of gun clubs and hunters—who must pass a stiff test before being granted a hunting and firearm license. There are now about 1 million members of such clubs.

However, every person buying a firearm before the Jan. 1 deadline will be automatically issued a license provided he registers his weapon before the end of next June.

Arms experts estimate there are as many as 20 million firearms held by private citizens—one in three of the West German population.

(About 2.5 million handguns are sold annually in the United States. The Standard Research Institute has estimated the number of guns in private hands in the United States at between 115 million and 200 million. The latter figure would mean nearly one gun for every American.)

[In 1968, Congress enacted legislation banning the mail-order purchase of rifles, shotguns, handguns and ammunition and curbing the out-of-state buying of such firearms. The measure also barred the sale of rifles to person under 18 and of handguns to persons under 21.]

Gun shops across West Germany report record sales as the end of the year approaches, with many having to turn away customers for lack of supplies.

Under the new laws, the sale of any kind of firearm to persons not holding a license issued by the police will be illegal. And the possession of unlicensed arms will be an offense.

Offenders face a maximum jail term of five years and fines of up to \$3,350.

OMAHA-BASED FIRM FIRST THIS YEAR TO BE LISTED ON NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

HON. JOHN Y. McCOLLISTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. McCOLLISTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my pride in an Omaha-based firm which has the great distinction to be the first company to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange this year. While this distinction is certainly worthy of mention, my real pride lies in having watched a firm like Con-Agra grow over the years in the community and throughout the Nation.

While Con-Agra's listing is certainly significant in the business community, I feel it is symbolic of what small firms all over the country are able to do in a healthy business climate. And I feel it is symbolic of the optimism with which our Nation's business community can face the coming year.

Con-Agra is not a rapid growth glamorous stock. The 53-year-old firm has, instead, grown steadily on a base of agriculture and food products, such as flour milling, formula feed for livestock, and broiler chickens. And I think it is notable to mention that some of the firm's end products are selling at retail today for less than they did 20 years ago. I think

this stands as a testimonial not only to Con-Agra, but to major gains in agricultural productivity, stimulated by a competitive free enterprise system.

My best wishes to continued success to Con-Agra. Their healthy growth can only stimulate and benefit the entire community.

STEPHEN J. PITONIAK

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, while we were away from this Chamber, the First Congressional District of Massachusetts lost an outstanding citizen, Stephen J. Pitoniak of Westfield, noted historian and columnist.

For many years, Mr. Pitoniak's column "Turning Back the Pages" appeared weekly in the Westfield, Mass., News. The humorous and unusual notes that he often included among the local historical briefs in his weekly report I am sure helped brighten many a day for his readers. The Westfield News has honored Mr. Pitoniak by posthumously awarding him the title "Historian Emeritus." His column will continue to appear under his name, written by his family.

In addition to the column, Mr. Pitoniak also is the author of a book entitled "Western Massachusetts History—Westfield Area" and he researched and wrote a chapter in the "History of Westfield" column published in conjunction with the tricentennial celebration of the city in 1969.

Mr. Speaker, to bring the many accomplishments of Stephen J. Pitoniak to the attention of my colleagues, I would like at this time to include in the RECORD the following articles which appeared in the Westfield News and the Springfield, Mass., Daily News:

[From the Westfield (Mass.) News, Oct. 23, 1972]

COLUMNIST PITONIAK DIES AT 70

WESTFIELD.—Stephen Pitoniak, Sr., 70, local historian and historical columnist for The Westfield News for many years, died Sunday, Oct. 20, in a local nursing home after a long illness.

Born in Bitumen, Pa., son of Matthew and Susan (Gmitter) Pitoniak, he moved to Westfield at an early age and attended local schools. His interest in the history of this city began in his youth. He was brought up in the Stephen Sackett Tavern on Western Avenue that was recently restored by William Fuller. He became an avid researcher of early Westfield and contributed many articles to newspapers and spoke to many local organizations on the history of Westfield. His column in this paper, "Turning Back the Pages," was a favorite feature with many local readers.

He was formerly employed as a mechanic by the M & R Transport Company, West Springfield. He was a member of the St. Stephen's Society, the Holy Name Society of St. Peter's Church and of the Montgomery Historical Society. He recently had a book published entitled "Western Massachusetts History—Westfield Area" and also wrote a chapter in Westfield's tricentennial book.

He leaves his wife, Sophia; two sons, Stephen J. Pitoniak, Jr. of Huntington, and

Phillip of Westfield; six daughters, Mrs. Frederick A. Kochanek of Russell, Mrs. James E. Murphy of Peabody, Mrs. William Casey of West Springfield; Mrs. Thomas Perryman of Anchorage, Ky.; Mrs. Paul J. Dinneen of Worcester, and Mrs. Leo Pirola of Westfield, two brothers, Frank and Joseph of Westfield, and a sister, Mrs. William Armstrong of Westfield, and 28 grandchildren.

Funeral services will be held Wednesday from the Robert E. Cusack funeral home at 9 a.m., followed by a liturgy of Christian burial in St. Peter's Church, State Street at 10. Burial will be in St. Mary's Cemetery.

Calling hours will be Tuesday from 2-4 and 7-9.

In lieu of flowers, friends may contribute to St. Peter's Church.

[From the Westfield (Mass.) News, Oct. 24, 1972]

A FRIEND OF HISTORY

It is with a great sense of loss and sadness that we note the passing of Stephen Pitoniak Sr., a long-time local historian and historical columnist for The Westfield News.

Our dealings with Mr. Pitoniak began 16 months ago when we came to Westfield to convert the then weekly Westfield News-Advertiser into the state's newest daily.

Mr. Pitoniak's column—Turning Back the Pages—was a regular feature in The Westfield News when we arrived and we recognized the immense interest and historical value of his column in our pages. Mr. Pitoniak was a diligent and active historian who never let the history of today interrupt his weekly column that gave us a glimpse of the past and, because of his diligence and detail, he amassed a great following for his work.

From his earliest days, Mr. Pitoniak exhibited an interest in our local history and a good deal of his lifetime was spent in researching our life and times. Now he is gone but his published works remain a testimonial to his keen sense of history and offer a documented record of our historical past. He has gained a place as one of Westfield's greatest historians and it is as an historian that we will remember him best.

[From the Westfield (Mass.) News, Nov. 1, 1972]

THE TRADITION CONTINUES

The Stephen J. Pitoniak family has graciously consented to carry on the column "Turning Back the Pages" that was started by the late Mr. Pitoniak.

Mr. Pitoniak, one of Westfield's greatest historians, had a lifelong interest in history and in Westfield in particular, and his column, which has become a regular feature in our newspaper, was his idea and love. Mr. Pitoniak was such an avid historian and interesting man that his family naturally became infused with his enthusiasm, and now wishes to carry on in his memory.

We think that's as it should be, and welcome the Pitoniak family to our editorial page every Saturday to bring our readers the keen sense of and interest in history that Mr. Pitoniak displayed.

Because of our respect and admiration for Mr. Pitoniak's work, we are going to retain his name at the top of the column as historian emeritus, then the byline "By the Pitoniaks" will follow. We look forward to the first column Saturday.

[From the Springfield Daily News, Oct. 9, 1970]

HISTORICAL SOCIETY PLANS TO MEET WITH STATE UNIT

Wherever a worthy cause exists to help

Many months of careful research have resulted in the publication of an interesting Pitoniak Sr. of 6 Noble St.

Pitoniak, who may be found in almost any spare moment poring over newspapers and old records of Hampden County, either in the files of the Athenaeum or in the Registry of Deeds in Springfield, estimates that five years of work are represented in the illustrated 88-page volume.

Chapter headings indicate the scope of his work. Indians of the Westfield Valley, First Settling of Russell, The Copper King and Others, Richard Falley, Musket Maker, The Turnpike of 1829, Bates and His Road, Westfield Fine Marble, The Story of Woronoco Park, Counterfeiting in Westfield, The Lee-Huntington Trolley Line, Whip Making, Cigar Making, and Old Houses are some of the subjects dealt with.

MANY PICTURES

Many good quality old pictures have been included with the text. Shown are such historic items as homes of the 1800s, the Northwest District School, the Stephen Sackett Tavern, scenes of marble quarrying, the pavilion at Woronoco Park and a trotting race scene, and Park Square in 1912.

Pitoniak has included an extensive index of references to names, homes and episodes occurring in the history.

The author gives credit to Mrs. Mildred M. David, a teacher at Westfield Junior High School, for editorial work and also to Mrs. Margaret Olson, who edited two chapters.

The copyrighted book is printed by Valley Offset Printing Corp. It is on sale at Conner's Bookstore on Elm Street.

history of the Westfield area by Stephen J.

TONY BENNETT

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues an article titled "The Saloon Singer" with reference to Tony Bennett which appeared in the January 15 edition of Time magazine.

Tony Bennett is part of the American dream. He picked himself up with his own bootstraps to become one of the world's renowned pop singers. But little is said in the article about his appearances on behalf of charity throughout the world.

In my own city of Chicago, Tony Bennett has appeared on numerous occasions to aid the Italo-American community in establishing one of the most outstanding old people's homes in America—Villa Scalabrini in Melrose Park, Ill. This home was built with private funds—no government funds whatsoever have gone into its construction or operation—and it is presently being maintained with private funds. I have the honor to serve as chairman of the board of Villa Scalabrini's development fund.

Here in Washington, D.C., Tony Bennett has appeared in behalf of the Villa Rosa Nursing Home in order to help defray that home's mortgage. The home is located not far from Washington just off of Highway 95 in Mitchellville, Md., and is a subsidiary of Catholic Charities in Washington.

Tony has also made appearances on behalf of combating the diseases that plague mankind—cancer, heart disease,

muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis. Wherever a worthy cause exists to help the young and old, Tony contributes generously of his money, his time, and his effort.

The heartwarming story of Tony Bennett could go on and on. He was raised from humble beginnings and he has now achieved international recognition. When I think about summarizing and defining Tony Bennett, all I can say is that he is a man with a big heart.

The article follows:

THE SALOON SINGER

Part singer, part entertainer, part actor, the successful pop crooner spends the beginning of his career creating his own role and the remainder interpreting it. His songs are mini-dramas about love and sorrow, good times and bad, and if he is good enough, he can convince his audience that he has experienced them all. The great crooners—from Bing Crosby to Dick Haymes to Frank Sinatra—have usually required wide exposure in cinema or TV to get their total message across. Tony Bennett, today's outstanding exemplar of the line, has been very happy to remain, in his words, "just a saloon singer."

Bennett's notion of saloons must be pretty grandiose; in recent years he has sung at such places as Carnegie Hall and the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, the Empire Room in Chicago, the International Hilton in Las Vegas, the White House in Washington. From his club and concert engagements alone, he grosses \$1,000,000 a year. In addition, he turns out a steady-selling LP approximately every six months. For that matter, he even makes occasional movie or TV appearances; last week he was taping a TV special in Hawaii.

Bennett has never lost his hold on the vast Middle American public that likes to hear standards done with melodic ease and a supple beat. Recently he left Columbia Records, the label for which he had sold millions of disks over 22 years, because "they wanted me to start singing Top Ten songs. I'm just not that kind of singer."

Bennett's new label, MGM Records, gave him 10% of its jazz subsidiary, Verve Records, and the right to produce his own recordings. His first LP for MGM, "The Good Things in Life" (adorned, as many of his albums are, with one of his own primitive-style paintings), confirms the wisdom of letting him follow his well-tryed approach. Vocally, Bennett sounds like a rather reedy clarinet next to the French-horn sound of the older crooners, but he compensates for this with a cunning sense of phrasing that has made him a favorite of many musicians (among those who have happily accompanied him are Count Basie, Woody Herman and Duke Ellington). On a ballad like *It Was You*, he has a knack of letting the song rise lazily above him like cigar smoke. On standards like *Mimi* and *End of a Love Affair*, he is in the jazzy, hold-your-hat tradition. No less an authority than Frank Sinatra once called him the best singer in the business—and now that Sinatra has retired, he may well be. "He's the singer who gets across what the composer has in mind, and probably a little more," said the Voice.

Big Boost. Born Antonio Benedetto 46 years ago, the son of Italian immigrants, Bennett grew up in a slum in New York City. One of his first professional bookings was as a singing waiter in a tough Italian restaurant on the Queens waterfront. "When the customers asked for a song, you knew it or else," he recalls. After a stint (1944-47) with the infantry in Germany, Bennett studied drama and music at New York's American Theater Wing. In 1950 he got a one-week engagement warming up the crowd for Pearl Bailey in Greenwich Village. When the week was over,

Balley told the manager: "Keep that boy on. I like the way he sings."

Soon afterward, Bob Hope took Tony along on a tour. Bennett recorded his first single for Columbia—*Boulevard of Broken Dreams*, which sold 500,000 copies, phenomenal for a new artist. Next came a string of million-sellers like *Because of You* and *Cold Heart*, and then near oblivion as Elvis Presley and his fellow rock 'n' rollers swept everybody under. But Bennett had staying power. In 1962, he surfaced again with *I Left My Heart in San Francisco*. "That song is the greatest boost that city ever had," he says.

It hasn't been bad for Bennett either. Partly as a result of it, he now maintains lavish apartments in both New York and London, and has the dubious distinction of being able to pay his first wife more in alimony and child support than most men make: \$92,500 per year. Now that rock has lost its hard core, Bennett can afford to crow a bit over having outlasted Simon and Garfunkel and the Beatles. As he puts it: "The pros always come back."

IS APOLLO OVER?

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in the December issue of *Air Line Pilot* Mr. Marty Martinez reviews the accomplishments of the Apollo lunar missions and discusses the Skylab program to take place in 1973. Mr. Martinez then points out the United States and Soviet rendezvous and docking mission planned for 1975 is a legacy of the Apollo program. It is the hardware which will provide a limited number of manned space flight missions during the early and mid 1970's. Mr. Martinez grasps the importance of the maintenance of this capability and skill so that later in the decade the United States will not have to start over again to build an adequate space capability. I commend the reading of this significant article to my colleagues and the general public:

Is Apollo Over?

(By Marty Martinez)

When Apollo 17 burns its way into the night sky on America's last manned lunar exploration mission on Dec. 6, few, if any, of the thousands of people who watch the majestic sight will relate it to the Dec. 17, 1963, Wright Brothers' feat that opened the era of manned flight.

Perhaps that's the way it should be, for progress from great achievements doesn't occur on the hands of a still clock. Accordingly, Apollo, too, will in time be relegated to the shadows of history.

But for now, Apollo basks in public glory for its deed of ushering in the age of manned space travel.

Its final moon mission will add to the stockpile of information generated by previous flights. In all, the 12-year lunar exploration program will have contributed more to man's knowledge of the origins of the earth and the solar system than centuries of theorizing and earth observations.

Flight crew for what is scheduled to be the longest Apollo flight mission (304 hours 31 minutes) is Navy Captain Eugene Cernan, flight commander; Dr. Harrison Schmitt (civilian-scientist), lunar module pilot, and

Navy Commander Ron Evans, command module pilot. Cernan and Schmitt will explore the lunar surface while Evans conducts extensive scientific experiments in lunar orbit.

Unlike Apollo 16 and the preceding four Apollo lift-offs, which took place during daylight hours, the Saturn V rocket will hurtle Apollo 17 into space at 9:53 p.m. NASA officials believe that the brilliant burning rocket trail may be visible over an area three times the size of Texas.

At lift-off from its Cape Kennedy launch pad, Apollo 17's light level will be equivalent to the brilliance of sunlight. As it gains altitude, the radius of visibility will gradually be widened to a maximum of 500 miles at about 2.5 minutes after launch. It will then be 42 miles high.

Under perfect viewing conditions, the area of visibility will extend to Charlotte, N.C., on the north; Pensacola, Fla., to the west and Cuba to the south.

Apollo 17's lunar landing site is a mountain highland and valley lowland region designated Taurus-Littrow for the Taurus Mountains and the crater Littrow which lie to the north of the landing point. When viewing the moon from earth, the site is about 20 degrees north and 30 degrees east of the moon's center.

Samples taken from the steep-sided mountains are expected to provide material older in age and different in composition than that returned by Apollo flights 14 and 15 from the Mare Imbrium basin, which scientists determined was formed 3.9-billion years ago. From the valleys between the mountains, samples of what is believed to be explosively produced volcanic ash will help determine if the moon has been thermally inactive for the last 3.2-billion years.

Additionally, geologists believe the ash to be among the moon's youngest lunar volcanics and that the material may give the first good sample of the deep lunar interior.

Apollo 17 moonwalkers will also deploy an advanced Apollo Lunar Surface Experiments Package containing a heat-flow experiment as well as four new experiments. Among them is the tidal gravimeter to study both the response of the moon to the earth's tidal pull, and its response to gravity waves, should they exist. Two other experiments include a mass spectrometer to measure the constituents of the lunar atmosphere, a lunar ejecta and meteorites experiment to determine the frequency and energy of the small meteorites and their ejecta, which constantly impact and modify the moon.

A significant addition to the lunar roving vehicle (LRV) to be used on this flight is a traverse gravimeter that will measure variations in subsurface structure and furnish data on whether the Taurus Mountains have deep roots or are merely deposits on a uniform subsurface. The LRV will also carry a surface electrical-properties experiment to measure physical properties of the lunar interior down to about one kilometer in depth. Underground water, if it exists, will also be detectable.

Three new experiments have been added to Apollo 17's orbital science payload. The first is a pulsed radar sounder that can identify electrical properties and layering of the lunar crust overlain by the spacecraft. The second, an infrared scanning radiometer, will provide a high resolution thermal map of portions of the moon. The third, a far-ultraviolet spectrometer, will measure the compositional and density variation of the lunar atmosphere.

Apollo's return trip begins Dec. 14 with lunar lift-off scheduled for 5:56 p.m. During the return flight, Evans will maneuver outside the spacecraft to retrieve film at about 2:33 p.m., Dec. 17, just a few hours beyond the exact time 69 years ago that Orville Wright made the world's first free, controlled and sustained flight. Apollo will splashdown in the Pacific Ocean on Dec. 19.

While that will signal the end of its moon missions, Apollo follow-ons will continue to traverse space, only from a point much nearer earth. They will provide part of the technology leading to the coming near-earth orbiting Skylab and the "commuter" flights between the space platform and earth.

The first Skylab, scheduled for launch on April 30, 1973, is an experimental space station to conduct scientific, technological and biomedical investigations. The orbital workshop will be adapted from the third stage of Apollo's Saturn rocket system. The S-IVB will be transformed from a fueled rocket system to the living and working quarters for the lab's crew. Likewise, the Apollo command and service module that now carries the astronauts to the moon will be used to ferry the crewmen to the space station and return them to earth.

Overall, the initial phases of the Skylab program calls for three manned missions to the lab over an eight-month period. The first will last up to 28 days, the second and third 56 days each. The crews will consist of three astronauts each. They will conduct over 50 experiments. Among the areas to be probed is man's adaptability to prolonged space flight.

The orbital workshop will be the largest and most comfortable spacecraft yet put into earth orbit by NASA—10,000 cubic feet of space divided into two levels. Its interior is as much like home—as habitable—as designers and engineers could make it for the strange environment of weightless space.

The crew's quarters are divided into a sleep compartment, a wardrobe, a waste management compartment and a work-experiment area. Specially placed handrails on the walls and ceiling will aid movement as the astronauts float in the weightless environment. Temperature is expected to be kept at about 70° F. Overall the workshop is 21 feet in diameter and 7-feet high. Food, water and clothing supplies for all nine astronauts in the three Skylab missions will be stored in the workshops.

Evaluations of the size and arrangement of the crew quarters, the food and waste-management systems, sleep-station design and placement and personal-hygiene equipment will be made for the NASA Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston.

As a bicycle shop served as the creation bed for the flight that broke man's bond to earth, the Skylab will lay the groundwork for more permanent space stations and for the years-long manned missions to other planets.

Beyond the 1973 Skylab program will be the U.S. half of the joint U.S.-Soviet manned spacecraft link-up scheduled for 1975.

Plans for this unprecedented venture began in October 1970 and were consummated May 24 with a space agreement signed by President Nixon and Premier Kosygin. During the mission, an American Apollo spacecraft will rendezvous and dock with a Soviet Soyuz spacecraft. During the docked operations, Soviet cosmonauts and U.S. astronauts will visit the spacecraft of the other nation by transferring through a docking module joining the two craft. A major purpose of the mission is to demonstrate systems that will permit the docking of any future manned spacecraft of either nation in earth orbit.

The U.S. spacecraft to be used for the space link-up was manufactured and checked out for the Apollo program. It is presently labeled "left-over hardware." Modifications it will require include additional propellants for the reaction control systems, heaters for thermal control, and incorporation of a new system called the docking module.

The module is a cylindrical structure, about five feet in diameter and ten feet in length. It will serve as an airlock for the

internal transfer of crewmen between the different atmospheres of the two spacecraft. On its forward end will be a new peripheral, universal docking device which is being designed by the two nations.

Present plans call for the Apollo launch to precede the Soyuz liftoff by some 7½ hours. Following the launching of the Apollo spacecraft on a Saturn B from Cape Kennedy, the vehicle will enter a low-earth orbit of about 110 nautical miles on a plane of 51.6 degrees. Once the separation from the second Saturn stage occurs, Apollo will turn, dock and extract the docking module, internally mounted in the adapter area, in much the same manner as the lunar module will be extracted on the Apollo 17 flight.

Once the Soyuz spacecraft is in its 145-nautical mile orbit, Apollo will begin its rendezvous sequence striving for link-up within one or two days.

After docking, one of the three American astronauts will visit the two-man Soyuz first, entering through the docking module and carrying voice communications and a television camera. Following the visit, an American astronaut will accompany a Soviet cosmonaut back to the Apollo. The return visit will require an intermediate stop of two hours in the docking module so both crewmen can perform necessary oxygen prebreathing to go safely to the lower-operating pressure of Apollo.

After separation, it is expected that Apollo will stay in space an additional 10 days performing experiments.

The benefits expected to accrue from this first U.S.-Soviet space venture include increased rescue capability of astronauts-cosmonauts in distress without increased costs of standby rescue capability for either nation; the potential for further joint space activity that would enhance the benefits of space exploration to a greater degree than would separate programs, and, for the U.S., the joint mission provides a way by which it can continue manned space flight.

A NASA spokesman has said that without the joint test, there would be no U.S. manned space flight between the last Skylab flight in 1973 and the first Space Shuttle mission in 1978.

So, while manned-lunar exploration may end with Apollo 17's splashdown, its technology and equipment will continue into the mid-70s.

Truly, Apollo may be over, but it's not out.

RUNAWAY YOUTH

HON. WILLIAM J. KEATING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing a bill to provide assistance to local and State governments for the growing need of runaway youth. In the December 25, 1972, issue of *Time*, it was stated that there are more than 500,000 runaways each year. In all too many cases, the child has cause to run away. Their reasons for fleeing range from cruelty, neglect, and indifference to unwanted pregnancy and school failure. The vast majority of these young people are looking for a place where they can receive professional help and an alternative to a life on the streets of drugs, prostitution, and crime.

They run mainly to the big cities, though "back to nature" communes of runaways can be found in western Massachusetts, Hawaii, and Arizona. Most return home after a 3-day absence, but

others are gone for weeks and even months.

In the larger cities, runaways often find that the escape from home is a road to drugs, prostitution, and tragedy.

Many of us have encountered young panhandlers, literally begging for food.

More hidden from our view are those runaways who turn to dope peddling, stealing, and prostitution as a means of subsistence.

New York City police report the case of five men and eight women accused of raping and torturing four runaway girls until the girls agreed to join their prostitution ring.

Miami authorities cite the average age of prostitutes in the area—18 years—as evidence of the growing number of young runaways using sex as their occupation.

Charles Manson offered shelter and food to runaways, bringing them into his family.

The drug addiction, crime, and death associated with today's runaway phenomenon is something that runaway youth seldom realize awaits them, but they find this life when on the run.

Government cannot legislate family life or make it decent and fulfilling for youth or parents.

It can and must insure, however, that, once a youth has run away, he has a place to turn for shelter, for care, for help.

If we do not provide such a place, runaway youth will continue to wind up in prostitution and dope-peddling rings, and filthy, disease-ridden, sometimes deadly environments.

We cannot leave runaway youth with only this latter choice.

The parents of a runaway can call the local police, request descriptions be sent to other police departments, hire private investigators, or search themselves.

Grants under title I would be made through the LEAA to States and localities which want to strengthen their reporting and locating services for the parents of runaway youth.

Funding improvements in this area is clearly a Federal responsibility, since the phenomenon of runaway youth is interstate in character, and certain areas of the country are disproportionately visited by runaways.

The runaway houses proposed to be funded in this bill will provide shelter, counseling, medical help if needed, and a means of working out the problems that lie behind the youth's felt need to leave home.

Such houses could follow the lead of such established places as Huckleberry House in San Francisco, the Bridge in Minneapolis, and Runaway House in Washington, D.C. Only the bare requirements of shelter and welcome would be provided.

The houses would be required to contact an entering youth's parents within 36 hours of entrance, and respect the rights of parents according to the law in the parents' jurisdiction. They would also provide medical aid on at least a referral basis and contact proper authorities to determine whether a youth is being held by law enforcement authorities within 48 hours of entrance.

Grants would be made to existing

houses to strengthen their activities on such considerations as their success in attracting and aiding youth.

Proposed facilities could be funded if other sources of money were limited and the area needed such a facility. Small grants would be appropriate for these facilities.

Runaway houses would not be havens from family life, but bridges back to a decent, understanding homelife.

Our investment in such facilities can be investment toward a better family understanding and against drug addiction, crime, and broken homes.

The bill provides funds for family counseling services even after the child has left the facility, to help alleviate the home problems that may have been behind the child's running away.

The funds we spend here will be high velocity in character—providing bare essentials for what is essential—providing runaway youth with an alternative to life of drug peddling, prostitution, panhandling, filth, and disease.

Runaway houses can only deal with problems occurring after a youth has run away.

We must think of measures to deal with the causes of the runaway phenomenon.

Thus, the bill charges the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to develop a program directed toward reducing the number of runaway children and solving problems associated with runaway youth. Ideas such as family counseling and temporary group foster homes should be explored and the proper Federal role should be outlined.

This bill is an approach to solving the problems associated with runaway youth.

Others may have different views on the precise approach to take in this regard, and I hope that promptly held hearings will reveal the best method of dealing with these problems.

This bill is a call to action and a blueprint for discussion.

Let us agree on one thing—the problems deserve quick attention and solution.

The coming months will see new waves of young persons running away from home. Should we stand back and watch? Or will we help?

HOUSE RULES CHAIRMAN FAVORS FLOOR AMENDMENTS TO TAX BILLS

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker. One of the most important issues which will be debated in the 93d Congress is the question of tax reform. The Ways and Means Committee will soon begin what will undoubtedly be lengthy and thorough hearings into the entire range of tax preferences.

It is, therefore, with a great deal of pleasure that I read the following article which was printed in the *New York Times* of January 9, 1973. The article, entitled "House Rules Chairman Favors Floor Amendments to Tax Bills," de-

scribes an interview with the new chairman of the House Rules Committee, our distinguished colleague from Indiana, (Mr. MADDEN). Once again, Congressman MADDEN has demonstrated his long-standing and deep commitment to reform and democracy in the House. In the article, he stated that we would resist any attempt by the Ways and Means Committee to obtain a closed rule on tax bills. The chairman indicated his support of modified open rules or completely open rules as a means of giving the other 410 Members of the House a chance to participate in these Ways and Means bills—often the most important bills considered by the Congress in any given year.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to include at this point the article about the distinguished chairman. I hope that this will be one of the first steps toward the passage of major tax reform legislation by the 93d Congress:

HOUSE RULES CHAIRMAN FAVORS FLOOR AMENDMENTS TO TAX BILLS

(By James M. Naughton)

WASHINGTON, January 8.—The new chairman of the House Rules Committee declared today that he would try to assure that tax proposals be subject to amendment on the House floor.

Representative Ray J. Madden, Democrat of Indiana, said that he would resist any attempt by the House Ways and Means Committee, which initiates tax legislation, to obtain a "closed rule" on tax bills.

Under a closed rule, House members are limited to voting approval or disapproval of an entire bill, whether or not they agree with all its provisions. Under Representative Wilbur D. Mills, Democrat of Arkansas, the Ways and Means Committee has nearly always succeeded in arguing for a closed rule when tax bills are being scheduled for floor action by the Rules Committee.

"There are 435 members of the House of Representatives and 25 members of the Ways and Means Committee," Mr. Madden said in an interview. "What this means is that 410 members don't have a damned thing to say about taxes."

IMPACT WOULD BE WIDE

If Mr. Madden is successful in modifying the closed rule, it could be one of the most significant internal reforms to be undertaken in Congress this year.

Mr. Mills and his supporters have argued that tax matters are too complicated to be subject to amendment on the House floor. Mr. Madden and others have countered that it is undemocratic to deny most members any role in determining the shape of tax legislation.

Mr. Madden, who will be 81 years old next month, has seldom prevailed with his argument in the Rules Committee, which has been chaired by a succession of Southern conservatives. The Indiana Congressman, considered a liberal on most issues, succeeded Representative William M. Colmer of Mississippi, who did not seek re-election, as the Rules chairman.

The new chairman still must win approval of the full Rules Committee for a modification of the closed rule on tax issues, but his accession to the chairmanship after 22 years on the committee and 30 in the House could add to his persuasive powers.

"I don't want to be autocratic about anything and I don't want to reform anything," Mr. Madden said. "All I want to do is be sympathetic to these poor fellows when a bill comes on the floor and they can't do a damned thing about it."

Depending on the bill involved, Mr. Madden said, there could either be an open rule, permitting a variety of amendments, or a

"modified open rule." One compromise that has been discussed is to at least permit the members to vote on the floor on each section of a tax bill, rather than limiting them to a single vote on the entire measure.

Mr. Madden also pledged to avoid the tendency among some of his predecessors to become a final arbiter of what legislation the House ought to adopt. The Rules Committee determines how, when and, in occasional cases, whether—a bill will be debated on the floor.

According to Mr. Madden, in a Democratic Congress such as the 93d, the party's proposals should be assured of access to the House floor. He said he regarded the Rules Committee as "really an arm of the party."

At the same time, he said, that he would not attempt to use what one chairman, half a century ago, called "absolute obstructive power" to keep bills he personally disliked from reaching the floor.

"Let the people vote," Mr. Madden said. "That's what they're sent in here for."

TRIBUTE TO HARRY S TRUMAN

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 9, 1973

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, the Honorable Harry S Truman, the 33d President of the United States, will be remembered by all of us as a man of forthrightness and integrity—a man of vision and action.

When in April 1945, the death of President Franklin Roosevelt thrust him into the Presidency, he met the challenges of some of the most critical moments in our history with courageous and inspired leadership. He will be remembered for his historic role in the restoration and reconstruction of the war-shattered Europe, the development of the Marshall plan and NATO, the Truman Doctrine in Greece and Turkey, the Berlin airlift, and his support for the United Nations.

In addition, President Truman's great sense of justice led to his momentous decision at 6:11 p.m. on May 14, 1948, to declare:

The White House announced de facto recognition of the provisional government of Israel.

Later, on January 31, 1949, after Israel repelled the attacks of the Arab states and had elected Dr. Chaim Weizmann President, President Truman recognized the Israel nation de jure.

Truly a "man of the people," President Truman was humble, yet proud, and he held a deep respect for the office he held and for the people he served.

I first got to know President Truman well during the 1948 campaign. Being Democratic chairman of Los Angeles County that year, I was automatically made chairman of the Truman campaign since there was not very much competition for the spot anyway.

I raised the finance for a million mailout, and was later told it was the largest single Truman-Barkley mailing piece west of the Mississippi.

Whenever President Truman would come to the west coast, he would try to see as many of the grassroots people as his schedule would allow.

I remember one time in San Francisco at the Fairmont Hotel, he had two of

us brought into his room, and for 45 minutes, we talked. He asked questions—and seemed appreciative of our ideas—and I know that I for one went away with the feeling that here was a man who had the world's problems on his shoulders as a President, yet worked to maintain both of his feet on the ground.

Mr. Speaker, because of the leadership, vision, and courage of President Truman, the world today is a better and safer place—and future generations will be in his debt.

With great affection and respect, Mrs. Anderson joins me in paying homage to the memory of President Truman and in sending our sympathies to his beloved wife and daughter.

He was indeed a good man who became a great President.

HON. GERALD R. FORD SPEAKS BEFORE THE MARITIME TRADE DEPARTMENT, AFL-CIO

HON. FRANK M. CLARK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, yesterday our distinguished Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford spoke before the Maritime Trades Department, AFL-CIO, concerning the problems facing the Nation's maritime industry and the merchant marine.

I am delighted and honored to commend the speech to the attention of my colleagues without further comment:

REMARKS BY REPRESENTATIVE GERALD R. FORD, REPUBLICAN OF MICHIGAN, REPUBLICAN LEADER, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BEFORE THE MARITIME TRADES DEPARTMENT, AFL-CIO

It has been just over a year since I last appeared before this audience to discuss some of the problems facing the nation's maritime industry and merchant marine.

Now it is time to take stock again—to render an accounting of how the Administration and the nation have moved against these problems.

It is an accounting of solid achievements—an accounting which shows that we, as a nation, have finally and truly faced up to the fact that the United States no longer is the world's Number One maritime power. And it is an accounting which shows us ready to "turnaround" and move forward to regain our former maritime stature.

First of all, we must remember the instrument which helped us get started on this turnaround—the Merchant Marine Act of 1970. As you well know, the Act has a double purpose: first, to bring back to our nation a strong and profitable maritime industry and, second, to develop a merchant fleet second to none in the world.

In fiscal year 1971, under terms of this law, subsidized shipbuilding and conversion contracts awarded exceeded \$390 million—a record high but still short of the Act's stated goals. We wanted to start work on 19 new ships in fiscal '71. We settled, instead, for contract awards for nine new vessels.

The picture has changed now. In fiscal 1972, construction differential subsidy contracts under the Merchant Marine Act of 1970 call for building 21 new ships.

A year ago I told this audience that American shipyards are crossing the threshold to one of the largest commercial shipbuilding markets in the industry's peacetime history.

That prediction has held up. Today, thanks to the Merchant Marine Act of 1970, we have

more tonnage on the ways or on order than at any time since World War II.

I think that is a proud accomplishment and a solid step toward rebuilding our merchant fleet and our maritime industry. The investment for both fiscal 1971 and 1972 amounts to well over one billion dollars—and that's a healthy boost—not just for the maritime industry but for the nation's total economy.

The construction of this new and technologically-advanced fleet is highly important if we are to return to a top ranking position as a maritime power. I might point out here that the Soviet Union—which has been building its fleet for many years—now ranks fifth in the world, finally overtaking the United States, which ranks seventh.

While I believe that it is something of a mistake to get into any kind of a numbers race with the Soviet Union or with any nation, for that matter, I do think that the numbers give us a firm indication of how badly we have slipped, of how our capabilities to conduct world trade have declined in the period since World War II.

Now, with the Merchant Marine Act of 1970 beginning to take hold, with sleek new ships on the ways and on the planning board, our capabilities must increase to enhance our world trade position.

I think we have taken solid steps toward the goals which the Administration has set. But the accomplishments do not end there. There are new prospects for us to consider—including the important principle of bilateralism embraced in the recent trade agreement with Russia.

This pact guarantees that one-third of all the cargoes between the United States and the U.S.S.R. will be reserved for American-flag ships.

It is, as Robert J. Blackwell, the assistant Secretary of Commerce for Maritime Affairs, put it—quote—an indispensable first step in the beginning of a new era of expanded commerce with the Soviet Union—unquote.

This principle of bilateralism may be relatively new to us as a nation, but it is a well-tested, well-defined principle among other nations who make bilateral demands in all of their trade agreements.

For instance, Peru and India have signed a trade pact whereby the parties encourage contracts under which 50 per cent of the cargo generated will be carried by national flag ships.

Argentina demands that all imports and exports of government agencies—as well as all products manufactured with the help of government financing—be carried by ships of the Argentine fleet.

France, too, demands that two-thirds of all oil imports be brought to their shores by tankers flying the French flag.

I could cite many other examples of this principle in action. It is, as I said, a well-used, well-defined principle.

Now, facing up to the realities of its maritime position and facing up to the realities of its position in the world of trade, the United States embraces the principle of bilateralism. And the significance of this action is clear. We have as a nation recognized the fact that we must change our maritime policies if the merchant fleet—an important arm of our overall trade program—is to survive.

So, in the year just passed, we have set a new trade policy for the nation—bilateralism—and the first U.S.-flag ships already have been unloaded in the Soviet port of Odessa. Others are on the way.

All of this adds up to another move in the effort to turn the maritime industry around. And it is another important accomplishment in the parade of progress of the past year.

There are other accomplishments I can point to. For example, the National Maritime Council, founded under the auspices of the Maritime Administration, celebrated its first anniversary a short while back.

In spite of the nay-sayers and the skeptics, this group of labor, business and government representatives continues busy at the job of promoting cargo for the U.S.-flag fleet.

The Council has succeeded admirably in another important mission—that of creating an awareness in the shipping community that the use of the U.S.-flag fleet fulfills many urgent needs—contributing to the national security and defense, helping the balance of payments picture, and bolstering the economy through the creation of more maritime jobs.

Another accomplishment over the past year is the new attention paid to the nation's fourth seacoast—our inland waterways.

For the first time a Domestic Shipping Conference was held to create closer ties between the industry and the government.

Delegates to this unprecedented meeting in St. Louis asked the Maritime Administration for important new studies in a number of key problem areas. Specifically, delegates asked for studies of shipbuilding subsidies, insurance coverage, streamlining of overlapping regulations, and port and harbor facilities—and the studies are underway.

In addition to these accomplishments, I think we should note the Administration's move to upgrade the role of trade and commerce in the workings and deliberations of the U.S. Department of State.

A new office of Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs has been established with the mission of examining the totality of our relations with other countries. This should include all aspects of economic trade and bilateralism as well as other diplomatic considerations.

Frankly, I think this sort of overview is exactly what we need at this point in time, for forecasts indicate that U.S. foreign trade tonnage will more than double over the next seven or eight years.

Upgrading the Economic Affairs Office in the Department of State is a step toward giving us the type of total picture we need in order to plan for this massive trade expansion.

These are some of the accomplishments of the past year—and they are accomplishments, not merely promises. But we cannot relax now. There is much more to be done.

The nation faces a massive energy crisis and the maritime industry is inextricably linked to the solving of that crisis.

By the mid-1980's, foreign imports will account for at least two-thirds of our petroleum supplies. This means that the world tanker fleet—the world fleet, mind you—must be doubled.

There are new tankers now on the ways; others are in the planning stages; but we still have a long way to go.

Today, some sections of the nation are facing natural gas shortages. Predictions indicate that the problem will spread. One solution is the importation of liquefied natural gas.

It is estimated that as many as 80 LNG tankers will be needed to fulfill our needs for natural gas. Contracts already have been awarded for six of these tankers to be constructed in U.S. shipyards and to fly the American flag. The potential here is nowhere close to being realized.

Another area of great potential for the maritime industry lies in the massive oil fields of Alaska. A decision on how to get that oil to the mainland is pending in the courts. A decision to link the North Slope fields with the port of Valdez would have two results—help to solve our energy crisis and open new markets for the maritime industry and our merchant fleet.

We have made considerable progress in the past year. We have a long way to go. There are still obstacles to overcome. But this Administration is providing the type of leadership—and the type of far-reaching

programs—which will help us to rebuild our maritime industry, our merchant fleet and our position on the seas.

HARRY S TRUMAN

HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, the December 27 edition of the Jersey Journal carried an exemplary editorial memorializing the great career of President Harry S Truman. The editorial, written by Jersey Journal executive editor Eugene Farrell eloquently eulogizes our late President.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to associate myself with the Jersey Journal's editorial and insert it into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The editorial follows:

HARRY S TRUMAN

When Harry Truman moved into the presidency the whole country was sorry for him and worried about itself. We were at war. We had had a brilliant leader for 13 years in Franklin Roosevelt. He had fought a depression which crushed all the country. He had foreseen the evil represented by Adolf Hitler and Nazism. He had rallied the country from the terrible sneak blow at Pearl Harbor. He was our nearest thing to an indispensable man since Washington and Lincoln. In an instant his place was to be taken by a man projected into the vice presidency via the Senate by a boss-ridden Missouri political machine not unlike our own Frank Hague's. Neither Harry Truman's nor the country's prospects looked good on April 12, 1945.

But HST made good by growing quickly into the world's biggest job. He just applied some country-boy common sense and a Middle American rectitude.

He ended the Pacific war with the atom bomb, convinced that otherwise only an invasion of the main Japanese islands could end that war at a cost of thousands of American lives. The atom's scourge was visited upon Japan in accordance with the accepted military rule that to save one life on our side is worth sacrificing any number of lives on the other side. In spite of the moralizing that has gone on since, HST never backed down from that.

His other major decision was to fight a half-war in Korea, firing Gen. MacArthur to do so. Like the first, it was highly controversial. Truman, a mere artillery captain in World War I, overruled the greatest American military mind since Robert E. Lee. The controversy was heightened by an element of personal pique. MacArthur could not disguise his contempt for Harry Truman and so he decided to make national policy. But HST was the President of the United States, the commander-in-chief all generals must obey. MacArthur stayed fired and HST never backed down from that decision, either.

Whether Truman was right about fighting half-wars never will be known. It is hard to believe there would have been a Vietnam without his precedent in Korea. Yet, only history can decide whether all-out war, half-war or no war would have been best.

Unhesitatingly, Harry Truman stood up against Communist grabbing in every corner of the world. He helped the Greeks and Turks beat off communism and broke the Berlin blockade. He also presided at the foundation of the United Nations and he launched

the Marshall foreign aid plan to lift up the countries broken by World War II.

All in all, it was quite a performance for a peppery little man catapulted into one of history's greatest crises in a job for which there can be no preparation.

A characteristic of Harry Truman's years in the White House was his reverence for the office of the presidency. He never confused the man Harry Truman with the President Harry Truman. In this respect he was quite unlike either his predecessor or his successor. Franklin Roosevelt accepted the presidency as a necessary tool to fashion the things FDR, the man, thought the country needed. Dwight D. Eisenhower accepted the presidency almost as a kind of semi-retirement job for one who had done greater things; there was not height in his administration to compare with D-Day.

But to Truman, the presidency was a great office to which the man, who happened to be in it, must subordinate himself. He exercised the powers of the presidency decisively, yet with humility—less interested in Harry Truman's place in history than in the 33d presidency's carrying forward the work started by the first.

When historians have finished arguing over the correctness of his vision as he looked into terribly complex and obscured problems, the lasting memory of HST will be that of a courageous man, ill-prepared for formidable difficulties, bravely tackling what had to be done and bringing off success by clinging to the homely virtues.

DICKINSON COLLEGE PROBES INTO THE NATURE OF OUR CIVILIZATION

HON. GEORGE A. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I have the privilege of representing one of the most progressive congressional districts in the United States. Some evidence of this is to be found in the realization that Dickinson College, located in Carlisle, Pa., and my congressional district, has resorted to a unique activity to probe into the nature of our civilization.

As reported in the January 13, 1973, issue of the National Observer, the Geology Department of Dickinson College is exploring the town dump, looking for evidence that will provide information on pollution, the recycling of solid wastes, and modern-day living. The geologists of this institution are finding that discards of the past provide valuable insights into our present and future.

Because of this interesting approach to gaining knowledge on our modern-day existence, I am inserting the article concerned into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and commending it to the attention of my colleagues.

EDUCATIONAL GARBAGE: DUMPS YIELD SAD RECORD OF MODERN LIFE

(By Edwin A. Roberts, Jr.)

We raised our coat collars against the freezing rain and dug the heels or our shoes into the wet turf to keep from slipping and falling on the steep hillside. It was a long, difficult climb up and down one little mountain and halfway up another. But finally, after pushing through prickly bushes and after leaping across an icy stream, we reached

our goal: the rarely visited upped end of the Carlisle town dump.

"Here we are," announced, Noel Potter, a geologist at Dickinson College, and he waved his hand as Balboa must have done when he first set eyes on the Pacific Ocean. "In the years to come," said Potter, "America will very likely be mining its town dumps to retrieve metals. Right now we here at Dickinson are also interested in what dumps can tell us about our civilization."

Potter and some of his colleagues are so interested in this pursuit that they take students to local dumping grounds to root about in mountains of garbage and trash. "Thus far we have only been using shovels and a prying bar," explains Potter, "so we haven't been able to get very deep. But we have hopes that this coming spring we can arrange to have a backhoe dig us a trench at a dump on college property not far from here. The area used to be a farm, and then years ago the college took it over and used part of it for the disposal of waste materials. We prefer to work in the college dump because we don't want to alarm Carlisle officials by digging here in the old borough dump."

The old borough dump was closed last spring when it was filled to capacity. Carlisle's refuse is now hauled to nearby Shipensburg, where it is incinerated. "Carlisle officials worry about liability and insurance when students are roaming about the borough dump," says Potter.

The geologist, together with physicist Priscilla Laws, a chemist, and a biologist, teaches a popular course in environmental sciences. The course includes field trips to a dump to examine the environmental effects of great piles of solid waste.

ROT RESISTERS

"The students can see for themselves what happens when rain water seeps through refuse and emerges as a brown liquid at the bottom of the heap," says Potter. "The liquid is brown because of the rusting iron, and this liquid, called leachate, runs into nearby brooks and streams and pollutes them."

Potter's students also discover that many materials thought to be highly degradable have shown an extraordinary resistance to rot. "Newspapers that are 10 years old have been found," observes the geologist, "and they are still in good-enough shape to be read. This is significant because paper makes up most of a community's solid waste."

Carlisle is situated in the Great Valley, a long topographical indentation that includes the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia and the Cumberland Valley here in the Harrisburg area. The valley is loaded with limestone, a rock notable for the ease with which water tunnels through it.

LONG-DISTANCE MOVERS

"The holes in the limestone are just like pipes," says Potter, "and because of this the leachate can travel long distances to pollute faraway water resources."

The geologist believes that a dumping ground is a versatile classroom. Along with demonstrating environmental hazards, a dump is a record of recent civilization, he says, and, it may one day be considered a valuable storehouse of minerals.

"Archeologists might not appreciate my saying so," comments Potter, "but their business is to dig through the trash of other civilizations. And we can employ similar techniques in studying our recent past. Just using a shovel and a pry bar we have gotten deep enough to find non-aluminum cans and old, returnable pop bottles. Some of the students have even returned these bottles for their deposits."

"We don't find many of the old glass milk bottles, of course, because such bottles were returned to the milkman. And there were plenty of old paint cans and stacks of mattresses."

Why so many mattresses?

CHARACTER READING

"Well," replies Potter, "there was a crazy fad at Dickinson when all the students decided to keep pets in their rooms. Dogs and cats and things. This caused a terrible flea problem—one half of one dorm was completely infested, and all the mattresses had to be replaced. Now the college permits no furry or feathery pets. If a student wants to keep a goldfish, that's all right."

One of Potter's teaching techniques is to ask students to deduce from the trash heap the character of contemporary civilization. The students are directed to try to forget what they know about modern American life and to draw inferences about that life from the rubbish.

"So many cans and bottles," explains Potter, "might suggest to an archeologist 2,000 years from now that America's water was undrinkable. The complex packaging of our times—a bottle placed in a box that is wrapped in cellophane, for instance—might suggest a national fetish for covering things up."

STATUS SYMBOLS

"Consider all our junked automobiles. It might be deduced that Americans of our time were incapable of transporting themselves except by vehicles with motors. From the same evidence it might also be deduced that the automobiles were poorly made, because they didn't seem to last very long. And beyond that there is the keep-up-with-the-Joneses mentality that is apparent at the dump. Conspicuous consumption is obvious. The status symbols are identifiable. Remember that anthropologists and archeologists study hierarchies as they uncover the artifacts of ancient civilizations."

But Potter seems to be most interested in the dump as a future mineral mine. He thinks that by the 1980s and 1990s the nation will be forced to reclaim some of the metals in the trash pile.

"The United States is almost all out of manganese, chromium, nickel, and tin," says Potter. "We have a fair amount of copper, but there are larger high-grade deposits abroad. And this brings up a question: Is it wise to depend upon foreign stocks of these metals? We know that world events could make some of these resources inaccessible to us. But even aside from that, should it be American policy to deplete the reserves of developing countries?"

"There is just a limited supply of these metals, and the U.S. is using them up faster than developing countries can use them. Many people think most countries will never attain the standard of living of America and that perhaps we will have to lower our standard of living to decrease our use of mineral resources."

"Of course, there are still problems in the details of recycling discarded metals, but we know the basic techniques."

THE TOUGH JOB

Potter says that the processes by which such metals can be retrieved include magnetic separation, putting them in a solution in which some float and some sink, and simply sorting the metallic castoffs according to size.

"After incineration, which reduces the trash bulk by 90 per cent, what you have left is about 30 per cent metallic. The tough job comes when you try to separate alloys and metals coated with other metals, like chromium-coated steel auto bumpers. And how about all that copper wiring in cars. Perhaps manufacturers could install the wiring so that when a car is junked, the valuable copper wiring could be removed more easily before the car is squashed and melted down. It would greatly simplify things if you could just yank out the whole pile of spaghetti."

On the walk back from the dump, Potter picked up an old soda-pop can that was of well-rusted steel except for the unmarked

aluminum top. "You can see what we have been talking about right in this can. The iron rusts and winds up in that brown stream over there. The aluminum will be intact for decades. When we think of our solid wastes, we must think of pollution, eventual recycling, and what the trash tells us about the way we live."

GRAND JURIES AND THE GREAT RACIAL GAP

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to bring to your attention an article concerning racial balance and representation in the selection of members of grand juries. As the new year begins, it is my hope that more equity will be demonstrated in this process. This will not only help to create better community relations, but will also demonstrate to our minority populations that we are striving to uphold the constitutional position that defendants are entitled to be tried by members of their own peer group.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an excellent article appearing in the Los Angeles Times of January 3, 1973, written by Alicia Sandoval, which deals with this matter.

The article follows:

GRAND JURIES AND THE GREAT RACIAL GAP (By Alicia Sandoval)

This is the day when a drawing is held to select the 23 members of the 1973 Los Angeles County Grand Jury—and its racial imbalance is already assured.

The 1972 jury was similarly unrepresentative—out of 23 jurors, only one was Mexican-American (Frank C. Morales of Long Beach, who had served on a previous grand jury). This is not even tokenism, considering that more than 18% of all county residents bear Spanish surnames.

The composition of previous grand juries has been challenged by attorneys Oscar Acosta and Herman Sillas, as well as by the Mexican-American Legal Defense Fund. Nevertheless, not one of the 40 panelists in today's drawing is Chicano or Spanish-surnamed.

Obviously, the present selection system results in racial exclusion. It begins with each Superior Court judge choosing two nominees with whom he is familiar; after that, the names of the actual jurors are drawn by lot.

Because of this nominating method, jurors seldom, if ever, have lower socioeconomic backgrounds. None of the 1972 grand jurors came from East or South-Central Los Angeles—yet it is precisely these areas that have extremely high crime rates and that usually are serviced less effectively by the kinds of public and private institutions examined by the grand jury.

The last grand jury, as the selection system makes inevitable, was top-heavy with the privileged and well-to-do. Wealthier communities of the county, such as Beverly Hills, Encino, Pasadena and Altadena, were over-represented.

How many Superior Court judges, after all, have friends living in the barrios or ghettos of Los Angeles County whom they might care to nominate? It only stands to

reason that judges would—and, in fact, do—choose nominees from their own peer group who share a common value system and political viewpoint.

Everyone wants to improve police-community relations and restore respect for law and order in the Chicano and black areas—especially the people who live in them. One essential step in accomplishing this is to begin including Chicanos and blacks on such important bodies as the grand jury on more than just a token basis. (There was only one black among the 1972 jurors.)

Until this happens, the credibility gap will grow ever wider between basic establishment institutions (the penal and court system, for example, and the public schools) and the people they serve. Already, several counties in California are choosing grand jury nominees from voter registration rolls—not a perfect system but surely more equitable than the one currently used in Los Angeles County.

Now that we Chicanos have increased the number of our representatives in Sacramento, let us hope that they will deal with this blatant injustice when the 1973 Legislature convenes this month.

SALUTE TO OUTSTANDING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

HON. G. V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of pleasure that I rise to pay tribute to a truly outstanding law enforcement officer upon his retirement. Deputy Chief Owen W. Davis has been a credit to his profession and the Washington Metropolitan Police Department for more than 33 years. A man who rose through the ranks, he has always shown the compassion that is necessary for a man to be a policeman, but when the need arose he also exhibited the firmness necessary to maintain law and order. I became acquainted with Chief Davis during the demonstrations in our Nation's Capital and I was serving on active duty with the D.C. National Guard and he headed-up the Civil Disturbance Unit. I would like to share with my colleagues at this time the article that appeared in the Washington Post outlining Owen W. Davis' career.

"GENTLEMEN" QUIT: BLACK FROM THE RANKS ENDS 33 YEARS ON POLICE FORCE

(By Paul W. Valentine and Alfred E. Lewis)

The portrait of Deputy Chief Owen W. Davis, a policeman's policeman for more than 33 years, glowers from its place over the mantle in Davis' home.

The hard set of the mouth contrasts with the searching, eyes, reflecting the odd dual image of this man: Among his fellow officers, he is the soft-voiced, even-handed leader known as "Gentleman Jim." Among the ragged ranks of political demonstrators whom he often has battled on the streets as commander of the city's riot forces, he is an authoritarian terror.

Now entering retirement at 57 and looking more grizzled than his portrait painted nine years ago by Black Muslim prison inmate G. E. (8-X) Stewart, Davis says he is weary and ready to wind down a crowded career and "do nothing."

A member of the Washington metropolitan

police department since April 4, 1939, Davis has served longer than any other member currently on the force and has seen the dramatic changes of the force.

As a black man, he endured the rigors and exclusions of a segregated force and a segregated city until the winds began to change in the 1950s.

Does he hold any bitterness now in retrospect?

"Hell no, none whatsoever," he said during a two-hour interview this week. "I know that sign down at the (National) Archives that says 'The Past is Prologue.' . . . There is nothing you can do to correct the past, nothing to change it."

Davis' career saw him rise, slowly at first, from among the handful of black officers on the force in 1939 to become deputy chief 31 years later in charge of the city's patrol division, the highest position ever attained by a black policeman here.

Waiting patiently from 1939 to 1953, Davis was among the first black officers to be promoted from the bottom rank of private to what was then called corporal.

He became a captain in 1964 and a year later was made commander of the old central city second precinct, the first black to head any precinct.

After the April, 1968, riots, he became first deputy commander of the newly formed civil disturbance unit (CDU) and later commander of the special operations division (SOD), embracing the CDU and several other specialized units.

It was during this period that he was so often seen leading his helmeted riot troops against either rampaging blacks along 14th Street or howling antiwar dissidents near Dupont Circle in what seemed the countless demonstrations and disruptions then convulsing the city.

If he could have his way, Davis acknowledges, he would have taken a tougher stance against demonstrators than permitted by Police Chief Jerry V. Wilson, noted for his flexibility in handling volatile situations.

"I believe in locking people up for violations of the law," he said. ". . . and I believe the best way to stop an illegal demonstration is to lock up the demonstrators—very gently, though," he added with a thin, tight smile.

Increased mass arrests and more chemical spray and tear gas, he said, would increase police efficiency in controlling unlawful crowds.

"It would not involve shooting," he added. "I don't believe in killing people . . . but I certainly believe in arresting people and I also believe in the copious use of tear gas."

Davis presided at all the city's upheavals in recent years—the Mayday disruptions in 1971, the Poor Peoples Campaign in 1968, the Watergate march in early 1970, the march on the South Vietnamese Embassy in November, 1969, the Three Sisters Bridge construction brawl in October, 1969, and the many others.

Demonstrators came to know his hulking, 250-pound, 6-foot-2 frame—made even bigger by his helmet and other riot gear—and many would shout at him by name and call him Mad Dog Davis before fleeing.

Davis moved with easy speed along the outer edge of his skirmish lines, barking terse orders, dodging incoming bottles and rocks, hurling tear gas grenades. He liked his job.

Once at the Three Sisters Bridge confrontation, when three of his officers "were almost surrounded by the demonstrators," he said, "I waded in with my bullhorn. Fortunately I didn't hit anyone . . . I would have knocked somebody's head off, too. I'm not going to let four or five demonstrators knock hell out of one of my people."

Mass arrests are the short and simple answer to unruly crowds, even if it requires suspension of the cumbersome and time-consuming paperwork of booking arrested persons, he has suggested.

He recalled for example, that by the time Chief Wilson gave his controversial order officially suspending field arrest forms during the chaotic early hours of the Mayday disruptions on May 3, 1971, the men in Davis' unit at Dupont Circle had already abandoned the forms long before on their own initiative.

Charges against thousands of Mayday demonstrators subsequently were ordered dropped by the courts because of the lack of documented proof of the charges.

For all his hardlining against antiwar demonstrators ("Yippies, hippies and crazies," he calls them), "Davis says he has come to oppose the Indochina war . . . somebody erred," he said, "and I'll be just as happy if (Henry) Kissinger pulls this (peace agreement) thing off as anything."

The vast outpouring of antiwar feeling in the last few years impressed him, he said.

"You know, this country in theory is based on the will of the majority," he said. "I was fairly convinced that perhaps the majority were opposed to the war and that the government had better take heed."

Did he ever think the demonstrations and upheavals of the antiwar movement threatened the stability of the government?

"No," he said, "there weren't enough people involved and the disorder wasn't widespread."

But, he added, "If the so-called ghetto riots had continued and spread, this would have brought us closer to anarchy than anything else . . . but not the antiwar movement."

While a believer in stringent measures against unruly mobs, Davis says he approves of the police department's tightened regulations on police use of firearms.

Rewritten after the April, 1968, riots, the regulations generally forbid the "shoot-the-looter" practice and permit officers to fire only when their own lives or the lives of other persons are endangered.

"The question is, how much is a human life worth?" he said. "... If a burglar walked in here and stole my brand new color television . . . I don't think it's worth killing the monkey for."

In his 33 years on the force, Davis says he has shot only one person. "It was about 20 years ago . . . a man arguing with a woman over a dollar . . . he fired two shots and missed me. I fired four times and just grazed his belly with one. Then he threw out his gun and surrendered."

In the latter years of his career as he moved into top command positions, Davis was liked, respected and obeyed by his men.

Rank-and-file officers often have talked admiringly of his gutsy toughness on the street and his even-handedness in dealing with them in private or departmental matters.

On occasion, when Davis has been reassigned to a new position, some of the men have asked to be transferred along with him in gestures of loyalty.

In the early days of his career, it was different. The handful of blacks on the force expected to lead lives of obscurity and exclusion, he said.

Black officers generally were assigned to black sections of the city and walked their beats separately, eating in black cafes or the kitchens of white restaurants, he said.

Blacks were not expected to seek promotion beyond the rank of private in the uniform patrol, although a few black officers were made detectives, he said. "Promotions in uniform were nonexistent," he said.

It was not until the 1950s, he said, with pressure from the NAACP and the after effects of the 1954 school desegregation decision of the Supreme Court that promotions and better assignments started becoming available to blacks.

Born in Elkins, W. Va., Davis came to Washington when he was about 13 and graduated from what was then called Armstrong Technical High School.

He then worked for two years in Depression-era Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camps in Virginia and Maryland, becoming a "top kick," he said, because of his large size and authoritative voice.

He returned to Washington in 1936, attended Howard University for a year, worked at the U.S. Post Office Department as a mail bag maker and then joined the police force in early 1939.

Why the police? "The money," he said. "Those were the Depression days. The Post Office job paid \$1,200 a year. The police department paid \$1,900."

Davis now lives in a modest two-story house at 1137 42d St. NE with his wife, Rhudine, a clerk at the Department of Housing and Urban Development. They have one son, Alan, 17.

There has been speculation that Davis might have become the city's first black police chief if he had decided not to retire. But at 57, he says, he is only seven years from mandatory retirement age, "and I am not so sure I would have wanted it at my age. . . . I believe that a chief should have a number of good years left in him."

Davis has spurned an offer to become chief of the 350-member police force in the tranquil Virgin Islands.

He just wants to slow down, he says—a little community activity, maybe some camping, but mostly "I want to do nothing."

ADM. R. J. PEARSON, PHYSICIAN EXTRAORDINARY

HON. ALBERT H. QUIE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to honor and pay my respects to Adm. R. J. Pearson. Admiral Pearson was presented the Distinguished Service Medal on January 3, 1973, by the Surgeon General of the Navy, Vice Adm. George M. Davis, Marine Corp, U.S. Navy, on behalf of the President of the United States and is ending a most illustrious career which spans more than 26 years.

Admiral Pearson served overseas with a Navy Construction Battalion during World War II and has served in Naval Hospitals in Jacksonville, Fla., Beaufort, S.C., and Bethesda, Md. At Bethesda Naval Hospital, he was chief of cardiology from 1955 to 1961 and later director of clinical services and chief of medicine. In each position I know that he developed an outstanding record.

Admiral Pearson is unquestionably a very capable and competent physician, but he is also a great and experienced professional. He is a renowned cardiac specialist, while also being a good gastroenterologist. To cap his career, he was chosen to accompany the Majority and Minority Leader of the Senate on their historic trip to China in 1972.

I have had the pleasure of dealing with Admiral Pearson many times during the past 6½ years, while he served as the Attending Physician to Congress. Each time that I needed a physician, I confidently went to him. Always his warm personality and great dignity stood out. A man could find no better physician than Admiral Pearson.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank Admiral

Pearson for his distinguished service and wish to both him and Mrs. Pearson a very long and fulfilling retirement life.

LEGISLATION TO ENCOURAGE THE USE OF RECYCLED MATERIAL BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing three bills to encourage the use of recycled material by the Federal Government. The first bill would direct the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the General Services Administration to conduct a study of the products and materials procured by the Federal Government which could be required to have, as part of their composition, recycled material, while at the same time meeting the use specifications of the agencies and departments.

The second bill would authorize the Administrator of the General Services Administration to prescribe regulations regarding the amount of recycled material contained in paper used or procured by the Federal Government.

Finally, the third bill would require that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD be printed on paper containing not less than 50 percent recycled paper.

The Government Printing Office alone utilizes 74,500 tons of paper annually, while the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD consumes 5,000 tons of newsprint each year.

As the Federal Government is the single largest purchaser of paper, I believe it has the responsibility to take the lead in the effort to conserve our natural resources through the use of recycled material wherever possible.

The text of each bill follows:

H.R. 1811

A bill to authorize and direct the Administrator of the General Services Administration to prescribe regulations with respect to the amount of recycled material contained in paper procured or used by the Federal Government or the District of Columbia

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 201 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(f) (1) Except as provided in subparagraph (2), the Administrator shall prescribe regulations establishing standards with respect to the contents of any paper procured or used by any Federal agency or the District of Columbia. Such regulations shall specify that the contents of such paper shall consist of as great an amount of recycled material as is possible consistent with the purpose for which such paper was procured.

"(2) In carrying out the provisions of this subsection, the Administrator shall coordinate his efforts with the requirements, policies and authority of the Joint Committee on Printing as indicated under section 313 of chapter 3, and chapter 5 of title 44 of the United States Code (relating to standards of quality of paper).

"(3) Except for the provisions of subparagraphs (4) and (7) of section 602(d) of the

Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, the regulations prescribed by the Administrator under this subsection shall apply (in as uniform a manner as is practicable) to all paper procured or used in the United States by any Federal agency or the District of Columbia.

"(4) For the purposes of regulations prescribed by the Administrator under this subsection, the term 'recycled material' means any paper which:

"(1) has served the purpose for which it was originally manufactured;

"(2) has been scrapped or otherwise discarded as an element of solid waste; and

"(3) has been recovered in whole or in part and reprocessed into a new raw material used in the manufacturing process of new paper;

except that such term shall not mean those materials generated by the paper manufacturing process and reused within a plant as part of such process.

"(5) For the purposes of this subsection, the term 'United States' means the fifty States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico."

Sec. 2. Section 602(d) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 is amended by striking out at the beginning of such section "Nothing" and inserting in lieu thereof "Except as provided in section 201(f), nothing".

H.R. 1812

A bill to amend chapter 9 of title 44, United States Code, to require the use of recycled paper in the printing of the Congressional Record

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) chapter 9 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"§ 911. Congressional Record: use of recycled paper

"Paper used in the printing of the Congressional Record shall contain not less than 50 per centum recycled paper. For the purpose of this section, the term 'recycled paper' means any paper which after sale to, and use by, a consumer of that paper, has been (1) discarded or collected as an element of solid waste; and (2) has been recovered in whole or in part and reprocessed into a new raw material for use in the manufacturing process of new paper; except that such term shall not include any waste materials generated by the paper manufacturing process and reused as part of such process."

(b) The analysis of that chapter is amended by adding below item 910 a new item as follows:

"911. Congressional Record: use of recycled paper."

Sec. 2. The amendments made by the first section of this Act shall become effective thirty days after the date of enactment of this Act.

H.R. 1810

A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the General Services Administration to insure the procurement and use by the Federal Government of products manufactured from recycled materials

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the Congress hereby finds that—

(1) there are many products and materials which, after they have been used or damaged, or discarded or scrapped as waste matter;

(2) the accumulation of this waste matter presents a danger to the health and welfare of the citizens of the United States;

(3) many products and materials (otherwise discarded as waste matter) could be recovered and reused as the raw material for new products and materials;

(4) such recovery and reuse of such waste matter will abate the noxious and dangerous accumulation of such waste matter and will aid in the effort to conserve our scarce natural resources; and

(5) the Federal Government has the responsibility to lead in the effort to utilize recycled material by procuring and using, to the greatest extent possible, those products and materials which have, as part of their composition, recycled material.

(b) It is the purpose of this Act to authorize and direct the Secretary of Defense (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") and the Administrator of the General Services Administration (hereinafter referred to as the "Administrator") to take the necessary and proper actions to insure the procurement and use (to the greatest extent possible) by the Federal Government of products and materials which have, as part of their composition, recycled material, and to jointly conduct a full and complete study of the feasibility of the procurement and use by the Federal Government of such products and materials.

Sec. 2. (a) The Secretary and the Administrator are authorized and directed to take the necessary and proper actions, including the promulgation of standards and regulations to ensure the procurement and use (to the greatest extent possible) by the department, agencies, and instrumentalities of the Federal Government of products and materials which have, as part of their composition, recycled material. Such standards and regulations promulgated by the Secretary, or by the Administrator, shall be promulgated in the same manner as those standards and regulations promulgated under the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 relating to procurement and use by the Federal Government of personal property.

(b) The Secretary, through the Defense Supply Agency, and the Administrator are authorized and directed to jointly conduct a full and complete study of which products and materials procured or used by the departments, agencies, or instrumentalities of the Federal Government could be required to have, as part of their composition, recycled material while meeting the use specifications of such departments, agencies, or instrumentalities.

Sec. 3. (a) The Secretary and the Administrator, in carrying out the joint study under this Act, are authorized to secure directly from any executive department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment, or instrumentality any information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics for the purposes of this Act, and each department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, establishment, or instrumentality is authorized and directed, to the extent permitted by law, to furnish such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics directly to the Secretary and the Administrator, upon their joint request.

(b) For the purposes of securing the necessary scientific data and information the Secretary and the Administrator may jointly make contracts with universities, research institutions, foundations, laboratories, and other competent public or private agencies to conduct research into the various aspects of the problem of using products and materials which have, as part of their composition, recycled material. For such purposes, the Secretary and the Administrator are authorized to obtain the services of experts and consultants in accordance with section 3109 of title 5 of the United States Code.

Sec. 4. The Secretary and the Administrator shall report to the Congress, from time to time, the findings and results of the study

conducted under this Act and the final report shall be made no later than the one hundred and eightieth day after the date of enactment of this Act. Such final report shall include the findings and results of the study, and specifically—

(1) recommendation as to the necessary and proper legislative, administrative, or other actions that should be taken in order to ensure that the departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the Federal Government procure and use (whenever possible) products and materials which have, as part of their composition, recycled material; and

(2) what actions the Secretary and Administrator have already taken, either jointly or separately, to promote and ensure the procurement and use by such departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of such products and materials.

Sec. 5. The Secretary and the Administrator shall make a joint annual report to the Congress with respect to the progress that they are making in providing for the procurement and use by the departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the Federal Government of products and materials which have, as part of their composition, recycled materials. The report submitted under this section shall be submitted to the Congress within sixty days after the end of the calendar year for which such report is submitted. The first such report shall be due within sixty days after the end of the first calendar year ending after the date of enactment of this Act.

Sec. 6. For the purposes of this Act the term "recycled material" means any product or material completed for sale or use which has been—

(1) scrapped, used, damaged, or otherwise discarded; and

(2) recovered in whole or in part and reused as all or part of the contents of any new material or product; or

(3) the salvageable wastes or byproducts of which are recovered and reused as all or part of the contents of any new material or product.

ADDRESS OF EDGAR KAISER

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, the following address, delivered by Edgar Kaiser, of Kaiser Industries, should be of considerable interest to the Members of the Congress, for I think it is representative of the way in which many of the leaders of some of our major industrial concerns are dealing with the numerous challenges confronting them.

Kaiser Industries is to be particularly congratulated on the positive measures and programs it has developed to contend with problems in the fields of labor-management relations and pollution control. It is the kind of creative action which Kaiser Industries has demonstrated in these areas that gives me confidence in the ability of American corporations to resolve the difficulties facing them and, in turn, many of those facing the Nation as a whole.

Mr. Kaiser's address follows:

ADDRESS OF EDGAR KAISER

You may be concerned about the future, but I submit to the contrary.

Let's start with our domestic operations. We all know the current problems. But beyond that basic necessity of recognizing and

understanding those problems, in every instance, there's positive action underway toward developing corrective actions.

The sales force is working at every opportunity to improve our product mix. In the area of cost improvements, one of the significant developments is the establishment of the Labor-Management Productivity Committee.

I say significant, because the committee symbolizes a mutual and public recognition of the room for productivity improvements, and a mutual willingness to discuss the problems frankly. From such continuing discussions, there develops a better understanding of one another's positions and approaches. And from such an understanding come agreements producing measurable achievement.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY

It happens time and time again. The voluntary import limitations on steel shipped into the U.S. is an illustration. Those agreements haven't solved all the problems and inequities yet, that's true. We're farther along with our Japanese competition than we are with other overseas producers. We can't afford—in our own self-interest—to ease off our position just because the agreements exist. It's our responsibility to see that they are adhered to . . . to show evidence if they have not . . . and to continue working for improvements and clarification when we can demonstrate the need.

WHY SELL TO JAPAN?

Speaking of our own self-interest, people sometimes ask me: Why are you selling coal and iron ore to feed the overseas furnaces of your own West Coast competitors?

There's a logical answer. The Japanese were scouting the world for dependable raw materials sources. Australia and Canada, respectively, were among their list of potential suppliers for iron ore and coking coal.

The abundant reserves were there. If we'd forsaken the opportunities—through Hamersley and Kaiser Resources—the Japanese mills would have simply turned elsewhere to fill their needs, and still have captured their present share of our Western steel market.

In our own total financial results, Hamersley has been a consistent contributor—as I am confident Kaiser Resources will be.

We know the major problems at Kaiser Resources. The progress toward solutions is encouraging. With the recent modifications, the plant is performing even better than our expectations. The September output of 457,000 tons of clean coal set an all-time monthly record. October looks like 480,000 tons.

A team of Japanese technicians, who recently camped at the mine for a thorough inspection, expressed satisfaction with the progress they saw, and with our team's review of the programs aimed at achieving cost improvements.

Kaiser Resources' operating team is concentrating on reducing costs and improving the availability of equipment, and they're making progress. And the Japanese—on their own initiative—are beginning to consider an equity participation, which evidences their confidence.

If you read the third-quarter earnings report, you undoubtedly noted that Kaiser Steel's shipping affiliate, United International Shipping Corporation, accounted for a \$670,000 loss to this company's combined results. Yet there, too, is reason for viewing the future with optimism.

The ship charter business is beginning to stabilize. With 25 percent of the wheat in this country for the next five years now scheduled to go to Russia, the ship market is tightening up. Already we've had a material change in the chartering of our ships.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

These days, in addition to the challenges of competing on more and more of a global basis, we must also respond to the social pres-

sures here at home. We have a responsibility to ourselves—and to our society—for implementing not only the law, but the spirit of affirmative action in employment and advancement of minorities, and for doing all that's feasible to assure that our own operations have a minimal effect on the environment around us.

As some of you 30-year veterans may recall, environmental concerns have been a priority here at Fontana from the day that site was selected. Through the years, we've exerted every reasonable effort to maintain our position of leadership in environmental controls and protection. Consistent with that policy, we will continue to do so in the years ahead.

At the same time, when the public's expectations exceed the bounds of technological or economic feasibility—or when proposed new laws, in our judgment, are beyond capabilities of compliance, or unjustifiably burdensome by economic measure—we reserve the right to speak against them.

STRENGTH FROM ADVERSITY

These social challenges—added to the demands of today's business "opportunities"—require nothing less than the best that is in us.

I've tried to cite the reasons for viewing the future with optimism. In the final analysis, however, the major reason for my own optimistic view is evident when I look around me at the people of the Kaiser companies.

Your very history—your performance as a team—has demonstrated time and again that adversity brings out your real strengths. You've never failed to respond as a team.

Seventeen years ago, when I was privileged to speak at a similar meeting, I concluded by reviewing some basic policies and philosophies that guide our daily efforts. These policies are the key to the operations which comprise the Kaiser-affiliated companies. Each of you here this evening—every man in your respective operations—is a part of that organization. You subscribe to these principles, and to this code.

It is, first, a belief in men—and, through a belief in all men, a belief in one's self.

It is a belief in honesty. We cannot tolerate secrecy, or concealment in what we do. We must have open communication, open discussion of our problems and our goals. Our dealings must be based on honesty as a fundamental requirement, both among ourselves and in our relations with others.

It is a belief in full acceptance of responsibility as the only true measure of a man's ability. Each man's responsibilities must be clearly defined, fully understood. His performance under those specific responsibilities must be the measure of his success. Authority, you know, does not mean privilege. Position is responsibility, not good fortune.

NO WONDER MEN

We do not—and cannot—believe in motivation by fear, or achievement by lone-wolf wonder men. We believe that men who understand their objectives, and who bring faith, teamwork and unending enthusiasm to their tasks, can accomplish anything to which they set their hearts, their minds and their physical strengths. We must work together to achieve our chosen objectives without jealousy or suspicion.

We believe in the right of every man among us to understand our management objectives. Part of our responsibility is to communicate with others in our organizations—so that they, too, understand what we're doing and why we're doing it.

TIMELESS BELIEFS

Finally, we believe firmly that our success will be in direct proportion to our ability to work together.

These beliefs are as valid today as they were seventeen years ago. I grew up with them all my life. The greatest assets my father gave me were these guiding principles.

One of the problems with bigness is an inability to communicate fully. I know it's hard for Smitty in a big organization . . . I know it's hard for Jack (Carlson) . . . but this is the key. The door has to be open, so people can know what we're doing, and why we're doing it.

These principles not only endure in the face of seemingly overwhelming adversities—they grow stronger with every testing.

"MY FAITH IN YOU . . ."

By rededicating ourselves to our basic beliefs—and by practicing them to the fullest measure in our daily efforts—we can share nothing but confidence in the future. Your own individual example in responding to the challenges confronting you will be a source of strength and inspiration for those around you.

In short, my optimism rests on my faith in you. On behalf of your management in Oakland, and personally, I pledge to you that we will endeavor to our utmost diligence to earn and preserve your faith in us.

A milestone of sorts was passed on November, when a car unit train pulled out of Kaiser Steel's Fontana yard and began its transcontinental journey over Southern Pacific tracks, headed for Hennepin, Illinois.

Similar trains—actually 40 of them—have been running over this route since last April 11. What made this one unique was that it carried the 200,000th ton of Kaiser steel coils from Southern California to General Motors production centers in the East.

"We're really quite proud of our record of reliability on these shipments," said Mark Anthony, vice president and general manager of the Steel Manufacturing Division. "Ever since they began, our people have gone all-out to assure that not one single shipment was late."

Says Anthony: "This is productivity at its finest. It shows what can be done when a well-planned operation is equally well-executed."

Gil Brown, who coordinates the shipments at Fontana, told THE INGOT how they are executed. Every six days, a new unit train arrives at Fontana, consisting of 50 specially-built freight cars, each capable of handling coils 34 to 86 inches in diameter, and weighing from 6½ to 14 tons apiece. They are loaded by a 20-ton gantry crane which straddles two rail spurs, each of which accommodates 25 cars.

The order of loading has been programed in advance by Fontana's IBM computer, which locates each coil in Fontana's yard at the exact spot where it will be loaded. This efficient method allows the operator of the gantry crane to load a full train within 24 hours.

The highly successful operation is believed by Southern Pacific to feature the first steel products unit trains in all of American railroading.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN—HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

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

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

How long?

WCTC—ONE OF THE BEST

HON. EDWARD J. PATTEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, radio station WCTC, which celebrated its 25th anniversary during 1972, is one of the best stations in the East, because it has great interest in people. "Serving Central Jersey," is more than a slogan for WCTC. It is continuous policy that accounts for the deep respect and popularity the station enjoys in the 60 communities it serves with such dedication and distinction.

When the radio station went on the air 25 years ago, it had a staff of 10. Since then, the staff has increased to 40, including the largest radio news department in the State of New Jersey.

The format of WCTC has always stressed community involvement. Its remarkable growth and success shows that WCTC enjoys the support and appreciation of the thousands of people it serves so well.

Mr. Speaker, WCTC has received many commendations including an award from the New Jersey Professional Chapter of Sigma Delta Chi Journalism Society for excellence in news broadcasting. The station was also honored for its Town Meeting of the Air series and cited for outstanding performance in keeping the public informed when racial disturbances took place back in 1967. Programs of WCTC cover almost every area of interest, which helps account for its wide and growing popularity.

Besides local, State, and national news countless times every day, the station also provides traffic and stock reports; sports activities; calendar of events, which over 1,200 nonprofit organizations use; religious services on Sundays; the Home and Garden Report; ethnic programs; Lost and Found; audience participation programs; music for everyone; and many other programs of community interest.

The entire staff of WCTC has earned the respect of its growing radio audience. But one man deserves special recognition for making WCTC the outstanding station it is today—Anthony "Tony" Marano, vice president and general manager of "The Voice of Central Jersey" and president of the New Jersey Broadcasters Association. Tony Marano has provided the strong, effective, and inspirational leadership that has made WCTC preeminent.

Mr. Speaker, besides his professional competence and rare integrity, Tony—like WCTC—has a deep feeling for people. He is warm, is a man of reason, and has good will in his heart 365 days a year. Under his distinguished leadership, WCTC will continue to grow and prosper, and that will be good for the station's grateful listeners, for central New Jersey, and for the field of radio broadcasting, which still plays a vital role in communications. Radio is fortunate to include WCTC—and Tony Marano.

CONSTRUCTIVE ACTION VIS-A-VIS
CITY HALL

HON. WILLIAM R. ROY

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, the United Press International recently sent a feature writer and photographer to Marysville, Kans., to prepare a story on a rather unique occurrence. The resulting story appeared in newspapers throughout the country.

I am proud that Mrs. Edith Ransch is one of my constituents, and am pleased to call her commendable action to the attention of my colleagues:

MARYSVILLE, KANS.—An 86-year-old widow in Marysville, Kansas, Mrs. Edith Ransch, has decided to build city hall—not fight it.

Marysville, with a population of 4,000, received a donation of more than \$112,000 from Mrs. Ransch to build its first real city hall. The money comes from cashing in her shares of United Income Fund, which she acquired following the death of her husband in the mid-1950s.

Mrs. Ransch earlier had willed her holdings in the fund to the city to help build such a structure in memory of her husband, who had been a member of the city council.

Events made her hasten the donation. "I decided I wanted to live to see it built," she explains.

For the past 10 years, Marysville has been collecting taxes for a building fund for a new city hall. The council recently decided to purchase and remodel an older building in a not-too-central location.

Mrs. Ransch—and other residents—demurred. They wanted a completely new building erected on city-owned property a block from the main business area. So she decided to resolve the controversy.

Marysville Mayor Mert Ott is delighted, pointing out that "Mrs. Ransch and the entire city will now have the opportunity of watching the construction. Due to her generosity, we will have a new well-located building, rather than city offices in second-rate quarters."

Impressed with Mrs. Ransch's gesture, William A. Reasoner, Kansas City, president of the United Funds, Inc., drove to Marysville and personally handed Mrs. Ransch the check for liquidation of her fund shares.

"This is the best reason we have heard for anyone redeeming shares in mutual funds," observes Reasoner, who is also chairman of the board of Waddell & Reed, Inc., Kansas City-based financial services complex which manages the United group of funds. "We are pleased our fund can be instrumental in accomplishing such a goal."

The check was immediately endorsed by Mrs. Ransch and turned over to Ott. "I love this city," Mrs. Ransch said.

She invested about \$93,000 in United Income Fund shares in 1955 and the value of her investment at liquidation was slightly over \$112,000. However, she received capital gains and dividends of almost \$30,000 and—in later years, under a periodic withdrawal account—withdraw more than \$58,000. If the amounts taken out had been left in the fund, her investment would have been worth more than \$200,000 at liquidation, not counting potential growth from the additional dividends and capital gains.

She points out that when construction of the city hall begins in early 1973, she will be able to watch it from her apartment window. "If I don't like it, I can pick up the phone and tell them," she adds.

Her friends, however, believe their good Samaritan's time for superintending the building will be limited, unless she changes her habits.

"She is an expert seamstress and an inveterate card player," one says. "She plays every day—bridge, pinochle, you name it. She will eat you alive at poker."

FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION

HON. RICHARD G. SHOUP

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. SHOUP. Mr. Speaker, as of July 1972, 1,059 plants in 38 countries were eligible to ship meat to the United States. In 1971, 1.7 billion pounds of foreign meat came into this country; 69 percent was fresh or fresh frozen, mostly beef, 15 percent was canned pork, 10 percent cooked and/or canned beef with 6 percent listed as "other."

In 1971, 30 percent of our meat imports came from Australia, 15 percent from New Zealand; 9 percent each from Canada and Denmark, 7 percent from Argentina, and the remaining 30 percent from the other 33 nations.

I cite these figures to emphasize the magnitude of the meat import business, and I want you to know that I am concerned about the quality of the products involved. I feel there are glaring deficiencies in our present regulations governing these imports. There is no way we can assure the consumer of a wholesome quality import product while we pay the inspection bills and foster competition for our own meat producers.

The USDA maintains 19 "Foreign Programs Officers" abroad who have the responsibility of maintaining inspection programs equal to our own. By my calculations, our "officers" would each have to average four annual inspections of 56 processing plants in two countries to accomplish their mission. I say this is impossible.

It is required that these foreign plants be given advance notice of the inspections. Anyone who has been in the Armed Forces knows what happens at inspections. You clean up what you can and you hide the rest. So it is with the plants; they have the opportunity to clean up their operation in anticipation of the visit by the inspector.

You will note that my bill is short and to the point. It provides for: First, the inspection of each plant four times a year on an unannounced basis; second, the inspection of at least 2 percent of each imported lot of meat, be in fresh, frozen, canned, smoked, or in any other form—less than 1 percent is now inspected on arrival in the United States; third, appropriate procedures will be instituted to detect pesticides or other chemicals introduced prior to or subsequent to slaughter; fourth, tariffs will be levied on these meat imports sufficient to defray costs of the inspections.

I ask your support of this measure. If we must import meat, then let it be clean

and wholesome meat. Let us not ask our producers and processors to maintain standards higher than those of their foreign competitors and, above all, let us not ask our taxpayers, including our ranchers, to subsidize foreign competition by paying the bill for meat import inspections.

Mr. Speaker, I include the text of my bill in its entirety at this point in the RECORD:

The bill follows:

A bill to amend the Federal Meat Inspection Act to provide for more effective inspection of imported meat and meat products to prevent the importation of diseased, contaminated, or otherwise unwholesome meat and meat products

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. Section 20 of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 620) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(f) The Secretary shall provide for the inspection at least four times a year, on an unannounced basis, of each plant referred to in subsection (e) (2) of this section.

"(g) The Secretary shall provide for the inspection of at least 2 per centum of each imported lot of meat including fresh, frozen, canned or any other form of meat import. Core sampling techniques shall be used where appropriate in the inspection of such meats.

"(h) The Secretary shall prescribe appropriate inspection procedures to detect contamination from pesticides or other chemicals regardless of whether ingested or absorbed by the animals prior to slaughter or introduced into the meat or meat products subsequent thereto.

"(i) The Commissioner of Customs shall levy on all products entering the United States which are subject to this section, in addition to any tariffs, a charge or charges set by the Secretary of Agriculture at levels which are in his judgment sufficient to defray the probable costs of all examinations and inspections carried out pursuant to this section."

EXEMPTION OF A PORTION OF RETIREMENT INCOME FROM FED- ERAL INCOME TAX

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, last week I introduced a bill which would provide equitable tax treatment for elderly Americans whose retirement income is derived from sources other than social security.

Under present law, benefits paid under the Social Security Act are fully exempt from Federal income tax. The retirement income of individuals retired under other pension plans, public or private, is fully taxed once the employees' contributions are recovered. My proposal will provide equal treatment for individuals retired under other publicly administered systems and those 65 years of age and over who are retired under private pension plans by excluding from gross income an amount not exceeding the maximum social security benefit payable in the taxable year involved.

The unjust discrimination against retired Federal employees in our tax laws should be corrected. Federal civil service employees are not eligible for benefits under the Social Security Act. Federal employees pay full income taxes on their salaries at the same time they are making larger contributions toward their retirement than their counterparts under social security. There is no sound reason why social security beneficiaries should be singled out to receive this special tax treatment.

Present tax law ostensibly provides relief for employees retired under plans not covered by social security. The retirement income credit, which was enacted in 1954, was designed to extend to all retired persons benefits somewhat comparable to the exemption enjoyed by persons receiving tax-free social security payments.

However, the maximum amount for completing the credit has not been updated since 1962. In addition, the retirement income credit requires an entirely separate income tax schedule with a labyrinth of complicated computations to be filed with the income tax return. This complexity has resulted in an estimated one-third of eligible elderly taxpayers foregoing the benefit since they find themselves incapable of computing the credit themselves and cannot afford to seek professional assistance.

Since the maximum income subject to the retirement income credit has not been revised for 11 years, obviously the credit no longer provides equivalent relief to those receiving social security benefits. My proposal, being based on maximum social security benefits, provides for an automatic adjustment in the amount of retirement income to be exempt from taxation whenever an increase of these benefits is enacted. This feature is absolutely essential if equity is to be maintained.

We have an obligation to help older people living on fixed incomes. Tax inequity should not be tolerated for any age group but is much worse for those who have worked for a lifetime only to find that the security they have sought through retirement savings is diminished by inequitable taxation. I urge my colleagues to enact this legislation.

HOLY CROSS HOSPITAL

HON. GILBERT GUDE

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I take this opportunity to inform my colleagues in the Congress that this week marks the 10th anniversary of the Holy Cross Hospital in Silver Spring, Md. Holy Cross came into national prominence during the tragic events surrounding the shooting of Gov. George Wallace. To those of us long familiar with the Washington area, Holy Cross has long been known as a quality institution of medical care.

Holy Cross Hospital stands today as

a monument to the hard work and true dedication and interest of local citizens who were concerned over the need for such a facility in the area. The hospital site was acquired by the Silver Spring Hospital Association, a fully volunteer group of local citizens organized by the Allied Civic Group in 1944. Many years of hard work were involved before adequate funds were found to proceed with planning and construction. These resources were made available by the Sisters of the Holy Cross, who agreed to assume full responsibility for administering and developing a hospital on the site.

Under the watchful eye of their board of trustees, charged by Judge John P. Moore, and under the very capable hand of its administrator, Sister Helen Marie, C.S.C., Holy Cross has grown dramatically in terms of the number of patients treated. From January 10, 1963, when the first patient was admitted, to the end of that year, some 8,300 patients were admitted. By the End of 1972, that annual figure had grown to over 19,000, a healthy sign of growing community trust and confidence in the quality of care received.

Although the hospital does not have a school of nursing, it does contribute to the education of nurses through its affiliation with Montgomery College and Catholic University.

The directors, administrators, and staff of Holy Cross Hospital have much in which they can take a justifiable pride this week, a pride clearly evidenced by the annual report of the administrator, Sister Helen Marie. I would at this point like to include the text of that report in the RECORD.

ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT

Since the hospital first opened in January, 1963, it has demonstrated a deep-seated concern for the spiritual as well as the physical well-being of all patients.

In the fiscal year just ended, increased emphasis on this aspect of patient care was achieved by the creation of a Department of Pastoral Services, headed by our fulltime Chaplain Rev. Roger Fortin, and the formation of a Spiritual and Apostolic Subcommittee.

Ministers, rabbis and priests throughout the community generously accepted invitations to serve on the subcommittee and to assist in developing plans and programs to broaden the spiritual services available to our patients.

The steps taken by the hospital administration coincide with a growing awareness throughout the medical and health care fields of the need to deal more effectively with the total human person, with the patient's psychological and spiritual needs as well as his medical and nursing needs.

Evidence of the strong support for these efforts is reflected in the fact that nearly 100 ministers, rabbis and priests attended a special luncheon at the hospital in March, 1972, to discuss means of expanding spiritual services for our patients, their families and visitors.

Two new important hospital services were added during the fiscal year with the opening of a Pulmonary Function Laboratory in September, 1971, and an eight-bed Psychiatric Intensive Care Unit in April, 1972.

The Pulmonary Function Laboratory greatly enhances the hospital's ability to assist physicians in the diagnosis and evaluation of chronic respiratory disorders, such as

emphysema, lung cancer, bronchitis and asthma. The concept of pulmonary function testing is relatively new in medicine, corresponding to the increased public attention directed in the past decade toward the debilitating effects of respiratory disorders.

The Psychiatric Intensive Care Unit, fully self-contained, occupies the west wing of the Eighth Floor of the hospital which formerly provided 10-beds for medical patients. Opening of this special care unit filled a vital, long-existing need in our service area for short-term hospitalization of patients close to their families and personal physicians. The unit is our Short Stay Surgery Unit to increase available beds from four to six; extension of Electrocardiography services to weekends; development of a Diabetic Teaching Program for newly diagnosed diabetic patients; expansion of the Home Care Department by adding nursing personnel to replace these services formerly supplied under contract; and, expansion of Inhalation Therapy services to a 24-hour-a-day, seven-days-a-week schedule.

Continuing emphasis is placed on training and retraining opportunities for hospital personnel to assure the highest competency in all positions and departments. Orientation classes, special seminars and inservice educational opportunities are provided almost on a weekly basis. An indication of the broad range of such programs offered during the past fiscal year may be seen in this sampling:

A 100-hour course in care of the coronary patient, including 38 classroom and laboratory sessions with medical specialists, nurses and technicians serving as voluntary instructors.

A 34-hour course in intensive care nursing techniques, consisting of 17 two-hour classroom and laboratory sessions.

A special seminar prepared jointly by Nursing Inservice Education staff and Pastoral Services Department, designed to give nursing personnel new insights into the spiritual, psychological and personal needs of the sick and dying.

A management training program designed to provide all supervisory personnel with significant theoretical and practical experiences in problem-solving techniques and decision-making processes.

In spite of very serious space limitations which result in all hospital facilities being utilized well above their design capacities, the hospital continues to enjoy a reputation for excellence in fulfilling its responsibilities to patients and their families. This fact is a tribute to the skill, compassion and dedication of our nursing staff and technical personnel and the outstanding support and cooperation of the private physicians who comprise our Medical and Dental Staff.

The hospital and administration have been singularly blessed by the financial support and personal services donated by hundreds of volunteers. We are especially indebted to the members of the Auxiliary of Holy Cross Hospital and the Men's Guild of Holy Cross Hospital, two voluntary organizations which, with each succeeding year, demonstrate anew their commitment to the Hospital and its patients by setting new records for service and generosity.

Holy Cross has come a long way since 1963, and I am confident that they will maintain the kind of quality service to the community which has marked these past 10 years.

I know that each Member of this House will wish to join with me in offering sincere congratulations to Holy Cross Hospital on this occasion of its 10th anniversary, and in wishing it many more years of continued success.

SPACE BUDGET CRITICS LIVING IN OWN VACUUM

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Ray Zauber, editor of the Oak Cliff Tribune, Oak Cliff, Tex., has been an outspoken and ardent supporter of this Nation's space program.

In his December 20, 1972, edition of the Oak Cliff Tribune, Mr. Zauber addresses himself to the critics of the space program and outlines the contributions it has made to our Nation. Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include Mr. Zauber's article and compliment him on his far-sightedness:

SPACE BUDGET CRITICS LIVING IN OWN VACUUM

(By Ray Zauber)

Many of the national television commentators talk of the final Apollo flights as if man was making his final assault on the moon.

Most of the liberal spokesmen of the nation's news media seem adamantly opposed to the United States space program. They speak of the funds invested in space as an almost total loss. They declare in candor that the money should be diverted to welfare causes.

Scratchpad believes with all his heart that these journalistic giants—who usually express their personal opinions disguised as news—are incredibly short sighted.

The overwhelming majority of national news magazine writers, newspaper columnists and television commentators are liberals. Many are ultra liberals.

Liberals are ostensibly progressive. Conservatives are described as stodgy people who believe in the status quo.

Yet, this conservative has perused his history books sufficiently to recall that almost every major scientific or technical breakthrough in history has been opposed by a great majority of people.

This fear of the unknown is called xenophobia and extends to foreign races as well as foreign ideas. Perhaps most of us are imbued with some fear of things we do not understand.

One of the leading scientists of the era recently described American's lunar missions as the greatest scientific achievement in 50,000 years of present man's existence.

Then, as an afterthought and a gesture to the fundamental religious denominations of Christianity, he added "with the possible exception of the immaculate birth and the ascension from the tomb."

U.S. News & World Report in a recent issue undertook a list of benefits from the space program which benefitted society directly. The list was compiled from experts in a number of different vocational and professional fields.

Included were the great breakthroughs in telemetry, radio, television, photography, radar, energy, medicine, food, clothing, fabrics, building materials, metallurgy, solid fuels, astronomy, general science, technical science, mathematics, computers, physical conditioning, ad infinitum.

The military implications of space were almost entirely ignored in citing the positive spinoffs of the amazing NASA program. But do not forget, my friends, that Russia was first into space with Sputnik.

President John Kennedy, thinking a little more positively than most of his doctrinaire liberal contemporaries, immediately launched

a crash program to assure that America would catch up.

Russia already has a capability of putting nuclear warheads into space which could be triggered over almost any site or group of sites in the world. This military adaptation of space is called FOBS, or fractional orbital ballistics system.

If the Soviets had a monopoly in space what chance would freedom have to survive with nuclear missiles revolving over our heads in the skies above us? The answer was crystal clear to John Kennedy.

This writer, although an old fogey when it comes to government waste, even dares to believe that man will colonize the moon and perhaps Mars and Venus in the years to come.

Ultimately when hibernation or suspended animation of human beings becomes possible, our spaceships will roam among the very stars. Perhaps many other civilizations will be discovered and perhaps some forms of life inconceivable to us now.

We do pledge to our new Congressman Olin Teague our continued support of the space program as he becomes the new chairman of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics in January.

Excelsior Tiger. A few of us journalists are with you all the way.

ON BEING A MEMBER OF THE HEALTH INSURANCE BENEFITS ADVISORY COUNCIL

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, I have received a paper written by a Mr. Sherwin Memel, who is a member of the Health Insurance Benefits Advisory Council, entitled, "On Being a Member of the Health Insurance Benefits Advisory Council." The paper is quite impressive; being full of numerous insights and experiences that Mr. Memel acquired by being a member of this council. I include Mr. Memel's remarks as part of my own.

ON BEING A MEMBER OF THE HEALTH INSURANCE BENEFITS ADVISORY COUNCIL

(By Sherwin L. Memel)

A letter dated March 11, 1970 from Robert Finch, then the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, invited me to serve as a member of the Health Insurance Benefits Advisory Council (HIBAC). My appointment was for a term ending April, 1973. That invitation from Secretary Finch represented a victory for The Federation of American Hospitals, which had waged an all-out campaign for the past year to have a person knowledgeable in the investor-owned hospital field appointed to HIBAC. Such person was not to represent investor-owned hospitals, but to bring to his service as an independent member of HIBAC broad knowledge of an important segment of the health field not well known to other members of HIBAC. The campaign of the Federation to have such a person appointed was carried to both sides of the aisle in both Houses of Congress as well as to high-ranking members of the Administration and to influential members of both political parties. The out-pouring of support was a tribute to the regard in which the Federation, its member institutions and the individual representatives of those institutions were held.

At the time of my appointment, I was a Vice President of The Federation of American Hospitals, Chairman of the Health Insurance Benefits Liaison Committee to the Social Security Administration and I was acting from time to time as Legal Counsel for the Federation. The other members of HIBAC and their affiliations at the time of my appointment and the current list of members of HIBAC and their affiliation are listed as Appendices 1 and 2.

Having secured the appointment, it was now my obligation to fulfill independently and impartially the Congressional mandate to a member of HIBAC. I did not find, however, that it was necessary to lay aside all of my years of experience in the investor-owned hospital field in order to fulfill my responsibilities. Rather, I found I could bring a new dimension to the deliberations of the Council, adding information and knowledge where it was previously lacking, at all times maintaining as my goal the balancing of the equities of the providers, the beneficiaries under the program, the taxpayers and the federal government.

I soon found out that none of us are without our biases and that a great educational task was ahead of me. My major objective was to be an educator and not an advocate, so as not to undermine my usefulness as a fully contributing member of HIBAC on all matters. Fortunately my background in the field of health was far broader than just related to investor-owned hospitals and that, together with the inherent responsibility of the other members of HIBAC, made it possible for me to break down many of the barriers which otherwise might have existed and to become accepted as a member of HIBAC interested in all phases of the program, not solely those relating to a single segment of the health field.

The opportunity to serve on HIBAC enabled me to become a part of one of the most important and interesting advisory groups in the federal government. HIBAC was established under Title XVIII of Public Law 89-97 dated July 30, 1965. The law went into effect July 1, 1966. Section 1867 of Title XVIII created the Health Insurance Benefits Advisory Council consisting of 16 persons for the purpose of advising the Secretary on matters of general policy in the administration of this Title and in the formulation of regulations under this Title. According to the report of the Committee on Ways and Means on the Social Security Amendments of 1967, four months after the enactment of Title XVIII the Social Security Amendments of 1965 on July 30, 1965, the members of HIBAC were appointed. The membership consisted of leaders from the health field not otherwise employed by the federal government, and the general public, a majority of the members being physicians. According to the first annual report on Medicare issued by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare in 1968, from the establishment of HIBAC through June 30, 1967, the Council met 16 times, usually for periods of two or three days, to consider and offer recommendations on all major aspects of Medicare administration. The report states that the Council adopted resolution which constituted formal advice to the Secretary concerning more than 100 policy issues, including the conditions of participation for hospitals, extended care facilities, home health agencies, independent laboratories; the principles of reimbursement for provider costs and for physicians services and on the policies governing physician's certification and recertification of the need for medical services. The report went on to state that virtually all of the Council's recommendations were embodied in existing policy and regulations and with few exceptions, there was no significant difference between recommendations of the Council and the policies

adopted. The report states there was no instance in which the policies adopted were unacceptable to the Council. In addition the report concluded the Council had made numerous decisions constituting informal advice to the Staff in developing policy and regulations and requests for staff development or research on alternative policies for consideration.

In carrying out its work, HIBAC had available to it nine technical work groups created by the government representing all phases of the medical and insurance field. The recommendations of these nine technical groups were considered in the formulation of the program policies and regulations submitted to HIBAC. Intermediary and carrier consultation groups were also established to allow a continuing flow of information concerning claims payment procedures and to facilitate the resolution of difficulties encountered by the intermediaries and carriers in the performance of their duties.

The Committee on Ways and Means Report on the 1967 Social Security Amendments refers to the fact that under the original Title XVIII Act provision was made for the Secretary to appoint a nine member National Medical Review Committee to study the utilization of hospital services and other health and medical services covered by the program with an eye toward recommending changes in the way in which health services are used and modifications in the administration of the program or in the provisions of law relevant to the utilization of services. This Committee was not established primarily because its effective operation required the availability of experience under the new program to serve as a basis for study. The program had been in operation for less than one year and significant data on experience under it had not yet emerged. Therefore, the Social Security Amendments of 1967, effective January 2, 1968, repealed Section 1868 of the original Act which had created the National Medical Review Committee and added its authority and responsibilities to Section 1867 which governed HIBAC. The membership of HIBAC was expanded from 16 to 19.

The Social Security Amendments of 1967 authorized the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to experiment with various methods of reimbursement to institutions and payment to physicians providing services under Medicare and other federal programs with a view to creating additional incentives to efficiency and economy while supporting high quality services. The law provided that no experiment should be developed until the Secretary consulted with and took into consideration the recommendations of recognized specialists in the health care field who are qualified and competent to evaluate the feasibility of the experiment. To comply with the requirement of consultation, the Secretary established the Advisory Panel on Incentive Reimbursement Experimentation in May, 1968 for a two year term. Upon the expiration of the Panel, HIBAC was asked to assume responsibility for reviewing proposed incentive reimbursement experiments.

Under the 1967 Amendments, effective January 2, 1968, Section 1906 was added to Title XIX creating a Medical Assistance Advisory Council (MAAC) consisting of 21 persons to advise the Secretary on matters of general policy in the administration of the Medicaid program, including the relationship of Title XVIII to the Medicaid Title XIX program. Presently under consideration is a recommendation of the Senate Finance Committee that the functions of MAAC be transferred to HIBAC in the interests of better coordination of the two programs.

On July 7, 1972 HIBAC held its first meeting open to the public. Up until this date, all meetings and proceedings of HIBAC had been held in strictest confidence and all docu-

ments provided to members of HIBAC had been stamped confidential. Now, in accordance with the Directive of the President, all HIBAC meetings will be open and documents distributed and discussed there will be a matter of public record. Until the present time, HIBAC meetings were heavily attended by others than members of HIBAC, but except on specific invitation of HIBAC to health professionals for a limited presentation, the only other people attending HIBAC meetings were representatives of various government agencies under the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The members of HIBAC would sit around a lengthy rectangular conference table and against the outer perimeter of all four walls of the conference room would sit numerous representatives of federal agencies observing the proceedings and taking notes. These government representatives were often there for different purposes and sometimes an individual would be there for more than one purpose. First of all, these representatives were there to hear and to report back to superiors in many instances the views of members of HIBAC and of the Council in general on various new proposals, on existing or proposed new planned legislation and the operation of the Medicare program. Very often these representatives would be there to make reports on specific matters which HIBAC was considering. In other instances, these government representatives would be there to answer questions that might come up during the course of the HIBAC meeting.

Normally, sitting at the HIBAC Conference Table would be Thomas Tierney, Director of the Bureau of Health Insurance, the agency responsible primarily for the Medicare program within the Social Security Administration of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, one or more other officials of the Bureau of Health Insurance, either Commissioner of Social Security, Bail, or Deputy Commissioner (?) Arthur Hess. Sometimes a member of the Attorney General's office would attend to give legal advice on a specific matter. Generally, a representative of the legal office of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare would be there to advise. From time to time other high officials of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, including the Secretary himself, would come and participate in a portion of the HIBAC meeting.

Now that the meetings are open to the public, it will be most interesting to see how the complexion of the audience attending the HIBAC meetings may change. The attendance at the first public meeting was somewhat disappointing. Very few members of the public attended and even though they were afforded an opportunity to participate at the conclusion of the meeting, if they desired, no one took advantage of this opportunity. Perhaps, it was because controversial matters were not before the Council and as those matters become more controversial more members of the public may appear.

It would be most interesting to observe whether matters previously brought before the Council for its advice when these matters were in the very early conceptual stage by the Bureau of Health Insurance or other agencies of the Department of HEW will still be brought before the Council. One of the claimed benefits of confidentiality was the assurance that the health field in general and the public in general would not be alarmed or unduly concerned about very early conceptual thoughts that might never ever emerge as any part of policy. Others may question whether this was a benefit and it is too early to tell whether the public character of the meeting will change the picture so that HIBAC does not get as early a look at proposed matters of law and regulation as it has been getting.

In the early stages of HIBAC's existence, its primary function was confined to advising the Secretary and the Bureau of Health Insurance on regulations and conditions of participation because it was important to get the Medicare program off the ground and into operation. Once this intensive task was over there was a hiatus when it was not clear what function HIBAC could perform. It was too early to observe the effect of the implementation of the conditions and regulations, too early to recommend changes in the basic law itself and too early to observe areas where new actions had to be taken. Gradually, as data and information became available more and more HIBAC concerned itself with the questions of needed changes in the regulations, sometimes requiring changes in the law, matters of program administration and matters needing new thinking and new laws and regulation.

With the 1967 amendments giving HIBAC the tremendously increased scope of authority that they do, and the addition of the responsibility to make recommendations on incentive reimbursement experiments and the potential that the functions of MAAC be incorporated into the functions of HIBAC, the philosophical question of the true role of HIBAC stands out in bold relief. There has long been a difference of opinion among members of HIBAC, and within the government agencies with which it works itself, as to the exact role HIBAC should perform. Originally, HIBAC could do no more than it did do with respect to regulations and conditions of participation. After the 1967 amendments, there were some, and I consider myself among those, who believed that the significantly broader authority of HIBAC allowed it to go into many more areas of program change, recommendations of new or amended laws and even into the question of national health insurance itself, many of the proposals for which would significantly change or eliminate what we now know as the Medicare program.

HIBAC is an advisory group. It cannot actually enact regulations or make laws itself. It can only recommend to the Secretary and in its report which goes to Congress it can only recommend to Congress things that it believes should be done. We get into the whole question of how meaningful is an advisory group. There are those that say that HIBAC is the most important advisory group in government and that its recommendations have always been taken most seriously and in most instances have been adopted. Others, however, regard HIBAC as having become an ineffective debating society concerning itself with only those matters on which the Bureau of Health Insurance would like to have an expression of opinion on and that HIBAC has not taken the leadership position its statutory authority permits.

There are many agencies of HEW and the Executive Branch, as well as legislative committees, which deal with the same areas that HIBAC deals with. Broad and fundamental legislative positions are taken by some of those groups. Should HIBAC enter this broader arena of debate and public service?

Being a conscientious member of HIBAC is an extremely time consuming and difficult task. It involves keeping current with developments in the health field in general and in Medicare in particular. It involves keeping abreast of the political movements in the health field. It requires the assimilation of an enormous amount of written material that is sent to each member of HIBAC between meetings, it requires at least three days of travel and meetings per month, in addition to the days of preparation spent in the office. Generally there is quite lengthy agenda for each HIBAC meeting, and it is unfortunate that the efficiency of HIBAC is judged by the thickness of its annual reports.

Innumerable matters are discussed at great length, and often in heated debate, which matters are never referred to in the annual report nor come to the attention of the public. In the past this has been because of the confidentiality requirement imposed on HIBAC and its members. This debate has served a valuable function in helping formulate the thinking of members of the Department of HEW and of the Bureau of Health Insurance. It is often what has not emerged as a regulation or guideline for which HIBAC can claim its greatest credit. However, HIBAC can also claim credit for many constructive measures that have come to the attention of the public.

It has been a frustrating, rewarding, often difficult two years which have passed since my appointment to serve on HIBAC. The next year, my last in my term of office, will be rewarding or frustrating, depending on how all of the unresolved matters I have addressed myself to above are determined. If communication continues on an effective level between the Department of HEW, through the Bureau of Health Insurance, to HIBAC despite the public nature of the meetings; if new legislation affecting the Medicare program now pending before Congress is enacted and new regulations under it are required to be reviewed by HIBAC, and particularly, if HIBAC decides to take a new look at what its role should be and expands its horizons into the legislative arena and the debate on national health insurance, the next year should be an extremely challenging and rewarding year.

The investor-owned hospital field has had an opportunity to have information about it become known on a broader and more meaningful basis through having a member of HIBAC familiar with that field. With the expiration of my term in April of 1973, the question is raised as to whether the investor-owned field will have in a new member of HIBAC someone who can bring extensive knowledge in that field to the Council to aid it in its understanding and in its deliberations. I believe this is of utmost importance to the investor-owned field and a matter they should begin considering immediately. There are many members of HIBAC who bring to the Council backgrounds in specialized areas of the health field. HIBAC benefits from this diversity, but only in direct proportion to the amount of work that a member is willing to put in to prepare for meetings and in the amount of participation at the meeting by that member. In considering this question of someone with knowledge of the investor-owned field always being a member of HIBAC one must look to the necessary qualifications for such a person to be an effective member of HIBAC.

As in every meaningful public service experience in one's life, one gains from that experience much more than one contributes. I have had the pleasure of expanding my knowledge and of meeting new, and in many cases, highly competent and interesting people in the health field through my service on HIBAC. I am grateful to The Federation of American Hospitals for its dedicated campaign which enabled me to have the opportunity to serve as a member of HIBAC.

BIASES OF ALL IN THE FAMILY

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Chicago Tribune's Perspective Page is

one of the more interesting journalistic developments of recent years. One of its columnists is Mr. Mike LaVelle who is a homespun philosopher-journalist, but whose primary occupation is that of a hardworking craftsman. His column of Tuesday, January 2, discusses one of the more popular TV shows and is the kind of article that I feel should receive the attention of more Members.

The article follows:

BIASES OF ALL IN THE FAMILY

(By Mike LaVelle)

Mr. LaVelle is a hot-pipe bender who lives in Cicero.

If one truly wishes to know just where the counterculture rhetoric of the liberals ends and its counterfeit type begins, just ask to see their bankbooks.

There is a slew of people in America who enjoy spouting Socialist schemes and dogooder homilies while continuing to turn capitalistic coins.

They are the members of a new leisure class—Babbitts of the Left. They are highly literate. And, like the fanatical monks of another age, they are eager to repeat both inquisitions and crusades—at a profit, of course.

Carroll O'Connor, the liberals' favorite blue-collar Step 'n Fetchit, recently did an interview in December's Playboy magazine, wherein I was informed that as a blue-collar worker my sex life is undertaken out of guilt—guilt for what O'Connor did not say.

Is he really qualified to comment on the sex life of the worker—or anyone else for that matter? More than likely, he's never been in a working man's barroom, let alone bedroom.

But then, playing the part of a blue-collar worker who digs Herbert Hoover and the good old days of the Depression can be confusing.

I do not for one minute believe that Carroll O'Connor is the liberal that he says he is in the Playboy interview. I didn't hear him making any speeches for George McGovern in the '72 campaign—perhaps because he saw his Archie fame in the balance. Even if he had come on strong for McGovern, it would not have made any difference to me—Shirley MacLaine did and I still dig her movies.

No, I just see Carroll O'Connor as an actor overcompensating for the conservative bad-guy Archie with liberal good-guy Carroll. He seems to have plenty of time to exploit his Archie bit, but no time to put the stated beliefs of O'Connor into action except in interviews, books, nightclubs, and records. Not a dime is lost, not a hair is ruffled.

One hears the plea: "Look fellows, I'm a liberal just like you." But then one almost has to be a liberal—that's where the establishment money is, at least in the entertainment world. It's not only show biz, it's good business sense.

The writers of All in the Family are profoundly ignorant of the working class, which their Archie is supposed to represent. In one episode, Archie, who is identified as both a good union man and a foreman—one cannot be both—has the choice of laying off a black, Mexican, or a white. He lays off the Mexican.

As one who was laid off from a steel mill, I could inform the All in the Family writers that seniority, not color, was the deciding factor. That was in our union contract, and I haven't heard of any other contracts that are different.

A phone call to any union hall could have confirmed that fact for Archie's creator, Norman Lear, but then cheap shots are usually lazy ones also.

I await an Archie episode wherein a Village Voice canard that steelworkers make \$9 an hour will be repeated—at the time I read that in March, 1971, I was making \$3.50 an hour.

In fact, so much of "social comment" tele-

vision is pure garbage and written with such an obvious liberal bias that I wouldn't be surprised to view a show called "The Hard-Hat, White, Ethnic Plot to Turn the White House into a Bowling Alley" starring Carroll [Archie] O'Connor and Peter [Joe] Boyle.

I would probably just shrug it off and say, well, it looks like the rich guys are doing another number on us.

Perhaps one of the sharpest comments I've heard concerning All in the Family is that of a coworker, hot-pipe bender Ron Kucharz: "Archie's the only one in the house that works every day, and they eat off his table and insult him between mouthfuls. And he doesn't throw them out in the street. So it figures that he's got to be an idiot."

I asked a truck-driver friend, Tony Giannatta, why they don't have a program with a liberal villain who can be made to look as stupid and one-dimensional as Archie [you can forget about "Maude"—she always comes up smelling like gardenias].

Said Tony: "Com'n now. The liberals got all the money, and they're not about to support a show that makes them look as dumb as they are."

Why do TV writers isolate themselves from the American mainstream and seclude themselves in Madison Avenue-type commercial think tanks? Why don't they get out into Main Street, U. S. A., into steel mills, into the average person's life—white-collar and blue-collar alike?

It seems that we in America have fostered a new class whose members have, like those in Communist countries, taken power to their breasts and their banks and heaped scorn on those below them.

It is not merely coincidental that the Jack Londons, Ernest Hemingways, Walt Whitmans, Herman Melvilles, and John Dos Passos have gone undiscovered in this day and age. It's that our Norman Learns are just not interested anymore. They have soiled their own table—and in a democracy it's our table.

Incidentally, I do enjoy All in the Family. It's funny, but more importantly it tells me what they think about us. I sure would like to see a show which would tell what we think about them.

BABY, IT'S COLD OUTSIDE

HON. PAUL FINDLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, on the 1st day of the 93d Congress, I introduced legislation designed to assure adequate future supplies of natural gas for homeowners, commercial establishments, and industries of our Nation.

The shortage of energy is critical in the Midwest, where the temperature has been near or below zero for weeks. Many firms have had to close on cold days and dozens of other firms face the prospect of closing their doors and sending their employees home because they cannot heat their plants. Corn lies snow-covered and in danger of spoiling in the street because gas dryers have no fuel. Elevators are full and the Mississippi River has now frozen over and reduced the ability to export grain out of the area to make room for unharvested grain. With oil and gas reserves low, a colder than normal January or February could be disastrous. Some officials are also predicting gasoline rationing before the winter ends.

In order to alleviate the fuel oil short-

age, 29 Members of the House of Representatives and I contacted Secretary of the Interior Rogers Morton on Friday, December 29, 1972, urging that immediate steps be taken by the Oil Policy Committee to make additional supplies of fuel oil available in the Midwest. We realize that while the Nation as a whole is facing a critical shortage of heating oil, the experience in the Midwest is the most severe.

Our communication to Secretary Morton said, in part:

Mr. Secretary, additional heating products for all marketers facing a supply shortage must be made available promptly. It is our understanding that numerous applications for hardship allowance under the OIAB program will be filed in the immediate future. We trust they will have your full support and that of the entire Administration as well. Their prompt approval is imperative if this crisis is to be solved.

As we see it, the facts indicate that both additional foreign and domestic products must be made available on a firm, continuing basis to all Midwest marketers, including independents without refineries. Most importantly, all possible steps must be taken at once to replenish heating oil and liquid gas supplies. We strongly urge that the Oil Policy Committee immediately take the steps necessary to solve this problem.

Yesterday, in testimony before the Senate Interior Committee, Secretary Morton acknowledged that the present quota system is not working and that a problem exists. He told the Committee:

Now that we are producing domestic crude oil at capacity rates from virtually all available wells, the current system of allocations may not be doing the job to meet refinery needs.

It is no longer feasible to set quota levels in a fixed relationship to domestic production or demand.

It is my understanding that there will be an energy message early on in the month of February.

On Monday of this week the Office of Emergency Preparedness announced that imports of heating oil from the Virgin Islands will be increased during the January-through-April period in 1973 to help alleviate local heating oil shortages now being experienced in various parts of the country.

Gen. George A. Lincoln, the Director of the President's Office of Emergency Preparedness, announced that Monday's action might make available up to 250,000,000 gallons of additional No. 2 fuel oil for the current winter heating season. This will be done by issuing import licenses for No. 2 oil from the Virgin Islands to those persons who sell this heating fuel in Districts I-IV, which includes all areas east of the Rocky Mountains.

Although this action was designed to provide additional heating oil for the hard-pressed Midwest, it will have little impact, if any. All 250 million gallons authorized for entry from the Virgin Islands will come from the Hess Oil refining facility on the Island. It is the only oil refinery in the Virgin Islands.

After OEP made its announcement Monday, a midwest supplier-marketer who had import tickets spoke personally with Mr. Leon Hess and requested No. 2 fuel oil. Mr. Hess told him simply that he had no fuel oil to sell.

Some reports indicate the Hess Oil will take no new customers, but instead will sell only to its existing customers. Since more than 95 percent of Hess' existing customers are located on the East Coast, it seems likely that most of the oil coming in from the Virgin Islands will remain on the East Coast.

The action which has been taken to date by OEP and the Department of the Interior is wholly inadequate. It amounts to no more than a token gesture in the face of an emergency. Some experts believe that in the Midwest, the situation is irreversible in the short run. Already children cannot go to school, men are out of jobs, people are cold—all because there is no fuel oil to provide heat. This emergency is only going to get worse.

What is required is bold, decisive action to minimize the extreme hardships already being caused. The oil import program should be suspended for the balance of the current heating season, at least through March of this year.

The administration simply must face the fact that an emergency exists. In the face of the suffering and economic dislocation and losses which exist, arguments about the precedent which might be set by suspending quotas seem cold and impersonal. Something must be done, and it must be done now, not next week or next month.

To deal with an immediate shortage of natural gas, in mid-December, I sent the following wire to the Chairman and four other members of the Federal Power Commission:

Cerro Copper Products, Laclede Steel and Granite City Steel already curtailing production due to severe gas shortage in the greater St. Louis area. Consolidated Aluminum, Olin Corporation and other major industries face significant layoffs.

Crisis threatens employment of nearly 25,000 people in major industries served by the Mississippi River Transmission Corporation in my district and other areas around St. Louis.

Urgently need relief afforded by the interim gas curtailment program in Docket RP 73-6. Your prompt, favorable action is absolutely vital. Please advise of prospective action by return wire or telephone call at earliest practicable moment.

Fortunately, this time action was immediately forthcoming. The following day I received a telephone call stating that the desired relief was being provided. Temporarily, at least, a severe crisis was averted. Other natural gas customers have not been so fortunate.

At the end of December, I sent a wire to the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, asking them immediately to provide additional railroad tank cars to bring LP gas from the Gulf Coast, where it is plentiful, to the Midwest, where it is critically needed. LP gas can often be used as a substitute for natural gas.

In his response to my wire, which I received January 2, Commissioner Murphy stated:

The Commission has been aware of the urgency of independent petroleum dealers to acquire tank cars for the transportation of propane gas and fuel oil, and our Section of Railroads has been actively participating in the program conducted by General Lincoln, Director, Office of Emergency Preparedness. We have been rendering assistance to

that office for the acquirement of tank cars, as well as doing everything possible to expedite the movement of tank cars, both empty and loaded, used for the transportation of these fuels.

The availability of tank cars of large capacity is quite limited, as most of them are either owned or leased by the large petroleum companies. When the supply of fuels from independent oil companies became exhausted, there was an immediate demand made on other independent companies having a supply of propane gas and which companies owned or leased only a small number of large tank cars. This created a shortage of this type of equipment overnight.

The Commission did obtain information on several hundred tank cars of smaller capacity which were obtainable, but which type of equipment was undesirable because of the increased cost of transportation. However, several hundred of these smaller tank cars were leased to independent companies who were unable to obtain the larger type tank car and are now being utilized in the transportation of these commodities.

Practically the entire fleet of pressurized tank cars for the transportation of propane gas, as well as fuel oil tank cars, is privately owned. Consequently, this Commission is without authority to either direct or allocate the use of such cars. As previously explained, however, persuasion is being used by OEP through the Department of Interior to acquire cars from the large refineries having an adequate supply, many of which might not be immediately needed.

I assure you that we are exerting every effort to assist in procuring cars, and our field staff has been alerted to see that these cars are given prompt handling, both by shippers and carriers.

These are the most immediate steps that must be taken to meet the current emergency situation. Heating oil and liquid propane gas supplies must be replenished as quickly as possible.

While emergency measures can be taken to help alleviate an immediate shortage of fuel oil and liquid propane gas supplies, the critical shortage of natural gas does not lend itself to immediate solution.

In the past, our Nation was blessed with large quantities of gas easily extracted from the ground. Not too many years ago, everyone could have all the natural gas he wanted—and at very low cost. In fact, the cost of natural gas, regulated from the well to the burner, was so low that many industries found it much cheaper to burn natural gas than any other fuel. In addition, natural gas is clean burning and does not pollute the atmosphere. With the advent of air quality standards, the demand for natural gas soared. At the same time, development of the domestic gas and oil industry declined, so that the Nation ate into its reserve supplies faster than they were replenished.

Natural gas is the most inexpensive of our basic fuels and is, in fact, underpriced in comparison with others, none of which are regulated. The average price of gas at the well is 22 cents per thousand cubic feet—and that 22 cents buys one million B.t.u.'s of heat. By comparison, a million B.t.u.'s of coal at \$6.00 per ton costs 25 cents—and a million B.t.u.'s of oil at \$3.25 a barrel costs 59 cents. Not only is natural gas cheaper, but it is also the cleanest of our basic fuels.

Projects are underway for the importation of liquefied natural gas—LNG—from Algeria—and there is even speculation about obtaining such gas from Russia. The prices for this imported gas are well over \$1 per thousand cubic feet, contrasted with the average domestic price of 22 cents. Gas from the north slope of Alaska will one day be brought to American consumers—but this will also be much more expensive than gas produced in the lower 48. Synthetic gas made from coal or oil will be far more expensive than natural gas.

From the standpoint of price, adequacy of supply and national security it is far better for the consuming public if we in the Congress take bold and decisive action to stimulate domestic development of new gas supplies.

There is natural gas in the ground. But much of the gas which geologists say exists is in remote locations—difficult and costly to bring to market.

Time is needed to find new gasfields, develop those fields, and construct the necessary pipelines to bring that gas to homeowners and industry. In the prolific fields of the Gulf of Mexico, the time-lag is 5 years or more.

Incentive is also needed. At 22 cents, exploration for new gas has not been sufficient to keep pace with demand.

I have come to the conclusion that we must restore some balance to market conditions and create incentives to produce domestic supplies of natural gas. A single important step that can be taken to achieve these desirable and necessary objectives is the elimination of price regulation at the well to bring new supplies of natural gas into free market competition. The bill I introduced on the first day of Congress, H.R. 480, will do just that.

My bill would apply to new gas produced as a result of exploration and development after January 1, 1973.

The text of my bill is quite simple. It reads:

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That all production of natural gas from wells which commenced production on or after January 1, 1973, and all new dedications to the interstate market shall be exempt from regulation by the Federal Power Commission.

The purpose of proposing this measure is to focus attention on the critical energy shortage and hopefully to persuade others to begin thinking about the problem. If the approach which I am suggesting is accepted, amendments to my bill can be proposed to take care of problems dealing with sanctity of contracts, reworking of existing wells, and a myriad of other technical matters. What is important today is bringing this issue into the one forum where the problem can be solved, the U.S. Congress.

In view of all the circumstances of the energy crisis, our present knowledge as to future requirements and the hardships now being experienced because of the energy shortage, I believe this is a logical and decisive first step to protect our citizens and the national interest.

MIDDECADE CENSUS

HON. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, it is probably accurate to say that no factor is more important in computing the amount of Federal and State aid that a city or village is entitled to than its population. However, because the census is conducted only every 10 years, population figures are probably the most inaccurate statistics used by the Government in dispensing aid.

Therefore I have reintroduced my legislation of the last Congress which calls for a middecade census beginning in 1975. A middecade census is absolutely necessary for the many townships, villages, and cities within the United States which are undergoing rapid population growth.

Mr. Speaker, even the best statistical methods now available cannot insure anything more than a reasonable guess as to any community's population in the sixth, seventh, eighth, or ninth year after the census.

Even the slightest error in the census count is compounded and enlarged in geometric terms until in the eighth or ninth year the original errors have exploded into blatant discrepancies. It is these discrepancies that cost many communities tens and even hundreds of thousands of dollars in Federal and State aid.

Mr. Speaker, many communities are literally being cheated out of their rightful share of aid. They receive little solace in knowing that their population will be readjusted every 10th year. After all, there is no way that they can be compensated for the funds they have lost in the past and they can only expect that the inequities of the past will be duplicated in the future as long as the census is conducted on a 10-year basis.

The task of estimating accurate population counts for localities under 25,000 is so great that Dr. George Brown, Director of the Bureau of the Census admitted in 1971 that—

Here the margins of possible error are so great that neither the Census Bureau, nor any other organization, has been able to make estimates with the accuracy that is needed to permit their use for administrative purposes.

My own congressional district has experienced unusually rapid growth during the recent past. It is clear that this growth will continue at the same or even greater pace for the foreseeable future. This increase in population has generated an unprecedented demand for new goods and services upon beleaguered local officials.

In the meantime while these local officials struggle to meet this increased demand, with less aid than they are entitled to, other communities that have experienced population decreases are actually being overcompensated.

Mr. Speaker, since 1960, Congress has enacted well over a score of new laws and

programs that call for the appropriation of money on the basis of population. Only last year, we passed revenue sharing legislation that disburses over \$5 billion to the States, counties, cities, and towns.

As we all know, population is one of the three major variables used to determine a government's fair share of that money. Yet, we know too, on the basis of the Census Bureau's own testimony that it is impossible to accurately compute population counts for most communities on the basis of a 10-year census.

During the last Congress, extensive hearings were held on the middecade proposal. Nevertheless, the bill died and was never brought to the floor for a vote. We were told then that it would take 30 months leadtime to prepare a census in time for 1975.

Nevertheless, in view of the important stake which rapidly growing communities have in a middecade census, and in view of the billions upon billions of dollars that are involved, I believe that every effort can and should be made to introduce a middecade census by 1975.

Mr. Speaker, I respectfully and urgently request that my legislation be given the utmost priority in the 93d Congress.

IT IS THE ONLY EARTH WE HAVE

HON. JOHN MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this time the Christmas Day editorial of the Boston Globe, and share with my colleagues the moving sentiments expressed therein. The central concern of the article and my own feelings about the indiscriminate bombing and the war's continuation are sensitively reflected in these words:

If the human spirit can conquer space, certainly we can find a way to live in harmony and compassion on our planet. But this will only come about when we realize that life is sacred. And it is every bit as sacred in Quang Tri as it is in Duluth, Minnesota.

The full text of this editorial follows:

A CHRISTMAS EDITORIAL: "IT'S THE ONLY EARTH WE HAVE"

It's a weird and wondrous and awesome sight.

Captured on film by an Apollo 17 astronaut, the planet Earth hangs suspended in space like a giant tinsel Christmas ball, looking majestic and serene, solemn and stately, and at the same time so frail, so complex, so lonely, so confused—like the human race that inhabits it.

The Earth, and the life it sustains, is frail indeed—a speck of dust floating in the universe, infinitely tiny, breathlessly vulnerable. And so is mankind, so are we all. All equally mortal. All as close to death as a car collision on the way to the supermarket.

Like the Earth, spinning alone in the black void of space, we are all individually lonely, too. More so, perhaps, in this technical computer-card age than ever before, our spirits crying out to each other for love and understanding and brotherhood and compassion. (Since everyone craves these things, secretly or openly, the question is

why don't we give them to one another more freely and more sincerely, more of the time?)

The headlines on this Christmas morning, 1972, are full of havoc and heartbreak, some of man's own making and some beyond his control.

In Nicaragua, the death toll of the earthquake that ravaged that country's capital on Saturday continues to mount. Officials believe it may go as high as 12,000.

And on the other side of the world, in another little country, death and destruction of a different sort has escalated beyond redemption.

The world stands horrified, transfixed, by the savage, incredible renewal of bombing unleashed by President Nixon on North Vietnam. The "war" in Vietnam has been under way for so long it's as though everyone—including the participants—have forgotten what it's all about or why it began in the first place. Now, like a ghastly dream in a Kafka novel, it just goes on. And on. And on. And Americans can scarcely look the rest of the world in the eye, or themselves.

The President has declared a 24-hour bombing moratorium on Christmas day. Under the circumstances, however, the one-day truce is more revolting than reverent. The unprecedented mayhem being wreaked on that people in the name of Peace is appalling beyond words, and it would be no worse on Christmas than it will be 24 hours later.

But not all the news of late has been bad. There is the account of the 16 rugby players who survived for more than two months on candy bars, roots and melted snow after their plane crashed in the Andes, 16 men holding stubbornly on to life and praying to God—whose mysterious intercession may have played a part in their miraculous discovery just two days before Christmas.

It is a story of human courage and grit and faith.

And of course there was the voyage of Apollo 17 itself, which produced the picture above. Like all the other manned space shots, this was a tribute to Man's ingenuity, imagination, energy and, one would hope, his humility as well.

As for the Earth—looking so turbulent, shrouded in clouds—here is a prayer for a Peaceful New Year. If the human spirit can conquer space, certainly we can find a way to live in harmony and compassion on our planet.

But this will only come about when we realize that life is sacred. And it is every bit as sacred in Quang Tri as it is in Duluth, Minn.

We've got to treat our Earth with love and care. It's the only one we have.

INCOME TAX DEDUCTION FOR THE EXPENSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, last week I introduced a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction, for income tax purposes, based on expenses incurred by the taxpayer for the higher education of his children. I sponsored an identical bill in the 92d Congress, and the need for its passage today is even more urgent than it was then because of the rapidly escalating costs of higher education. In fact, if this Congress does not act to relieve the intolerable burden that financing a college education is imposing on the

American family, many of our children are going to be deprived of the advanced education that they need and deserve.

The costs of higher education have doubled over the last 10 years. According to estimates by the U.S. Office of Education the average charges for tuition, fees, and room and board for a full-time resident, undergraduate student in a public 4-year university for the 1970-71 school year totaled \$1,313. For other public 4-year institutions the cost for the year was estimated to total \$1,067. In private institutions the average charges for the year were estimated to total \$2,857 for a university and \$2,341 for other 4-year colleges. These figures do not include incidentals such as travel, recreation, laundry, and clothing.

Present programs of the Federal Government to provide financial assistance to students in the form of loans and grants are simply not doing the job, especially for the middle income family. The family in the \$7,500 to \$10,000 income group is not likely to get Federal assistance and is already caught in the bitter squeeze of inflation and taxes. The value of their savings has diminished, and their children have been unable to help themselves, in many cases, because of the tight summer job market.

The provisions of my bill would provide substantial assistance to families supporting college students. It would allow an income tax deduction of an amount equal to one-half of amounts paid by the taxpayer during the year for educational expenses incurred in connection with education at an institution of higher learning. These expenses include tuition, fees, books, room and board for students not living at home, transportation to and from college and other items which are required to pursue effectively an education at the institution involved.

Young people who come from middle class families are entitled to an education, just like those in the lower income groups. There should be no difference in America between middle income, lower income, or higher income. Every child is entitled to the best in education and I especially want to emphasize that the people in the middle income category, who are carrying the greatest tax burden, are entitled to a tax credit in order to educate their children. It is the middle class that gives real strength and stability to our American way of life and to our democracy.

Of course, enactment of this legislation would result in some revenue loss to the Federal Government. But in my view these losses will be more than repaid in increased tax payments by these college educated individuals in later life. The lifetime economic difference today between a college degree and a high school education is over \$250,000.

So, on a purely economic basis then, it is just plain good sense to expand financial assistance to those families whose children want to go to college. In non-academic terms, the rewards of higher education cannot be measured.

Enactment of this legislation will also prove beneficial to the Nation's private

colleges and universities, many of which are in financial distress due to rising costs and the growth of state-supported universities and junior colleges with lower tuition. Private schools have always been an integral part of our Nation's educational system because they offer intellectual diversity and a sense of community not available on a huge university campus. Our country thrives on a diversity of tradition and interest.

My bill will provide financial incentive to those students interested in attending small colleges, as well as relieving, to some extent, the burden of increased enrollments and consequent increase in taxes in the various States. I urge the support of my colleagues in enacting this legislation.

TRIALS OF A NEWS REPORTER

HON. MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, eyebrows continue to be raised at White House exclusion of certain women reporters of the Washington press from social events at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. But, communication is not all lost when Jerry Ter Horst, Washington Bureau Chief for the Detroit News, is invited to cover as "society reporter." His observations of guests, fashion, and decor at the President's reception for new Members of Congress are delightfully fresh and amusing, and, if anything, should add a new approach to White House social reporting. The article follows from the Detroit News of January 6, 1973:

WHITE HOUSE WINGDING—NERVOUS GUESTS, WEAK DRINKS

(By J. F. Ter Horst)

WASHINGTON.—I was a "pool reporter" for the two Washington newspapers at a White House party last night. It was one of the most unusual and humbling experiences of my 25 years in the business.

Never before have I covered a social event at the Executive Mansion. It requires a certain expertise, I discovered, akin to reporting a moon shot or a sheep shearing.

It began innocently enough when I accepted the invitation of White House news secretary Ronald Ziegler to attend President and Mrs. Nixon's reception for new members of Congress.

When I got to the press room, I learned I was part of a group of reporters which would represent the national press at the affair—dutybound to report back to all the others who presumably were not permitted to attend because of space limitations.

It turned out that there were only a couple of reporters who wanted to cover the party but couldn't get in—Isabelle Shelton of the Star-News and Dorothy McCardle of the Washington Post.

You may have heard the White House reasoning for this. Seems it isn't because anybody is mad at the Washington papers but just a Nixon administration decision that a happy hour inside the White House is a national story, no longer a local one, and should not be the exclusive property of the wire services and the Washington papers.

Shortly after 6 p.m., we were ushered into the East Room. There were a lot of people milling about, most of whom I didn't recog-

nize and whom I presumed to be the new senators and congressmen and their spouses.

I recalled the advice that a Kennedy social aide once gave a reporter whose stories had irritated the Kennedy family. Instead of picking guests' brains on touchy subjects, the reporter was told she should merely smile at them and say, "Isn't this a nice party?"

I spotted one round-faced man who seemed as ill at ease as I and walked up to him, assuming he was one of the freshmen lawmakers on his first visit to the White House.

"Isn't this a nice party?" I asked.

"I guess so," he replied smiling and extending his hand. "I'm Roy Ash."

"Oh yes," I said, producing my notebook, so he wouldn't mistake me for one of the new Republican or Democratic congressmen. I asked how he was bearing up under the criticism about the relationship of his firm, Litton Industries, with the government, especially now that Mr. Nixon had named Ash as head of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

"A friend told me to bring some extra pints of blood to Washington because I was going to need them," Ash said. "Guess he was right."

I tried to be helpful. "Better to shed your blood now, going in, than to shed it on the way out," I told him.

Ash started to reply when a booming voice drowned him out. Seems they have this bullhorn which announces the arrival of the President and the First Lady at these receptions. Sure enough, in they came and a smiling Julie Eisenhower with them. Everybody stopped talking, even Vice-President Agnew and Chief Justice Warren Burger.

The Nixons took up positions in the entrance to the room and the President explained what the party was all about. He seemed very relaxed and anxious to please his guests. That was appreciated all the more because I had not seen Mr. Nixon in the East Room since his last news conference some months ago in 1972.

Mr. Nixon told a couple of funny stories about his early years in Congress and how Mrs. Nixon had daintily purchased a long gown to wear to their first visit to the White House 26 years ago.

"This may be the only time we'll get into this house," he quoted her as saying.

Well, that made everybody feel quite at home and ready to go through the receiving line to shake hands with the President and the First Lady.

There are several features about these White House parties which you may like to know about. Handsome young military aides arrange everybody into a kind of line like you see at the check-out counter in a supermarket. There is also one aide at the head of the line to whom you give your name. He, in turn, passes it on to the President.

Likewise, you may be interested to know that ladies don't go first in the White House lineup. Senators and congressmen go through ahead of their spouses—unless the lady is the lawmaker, in which case hubby trails her.

That worked out pretty well last night. I didn't see a single mix-up, although there was some scrambling in the rear of the room while husbands and wives got themselves properly sorted out.

This may be one of the first things that new lawmakers learn when doing business at the White House.

Ash, no longer needing my comfort, had wandered across the room by this time. I took the cue and began mingling, too, singling out a familiar pair from Michigan—House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford and his wife Betty.

"What are you doing here?" asked Mrs. Ford with a surprised look.

"I'm pooling for the Star-News and the Post," I said.

"You're what?"

"Honest," I insisted.

Ford, still unconvinced, asked, "You mean the Post and the Star aren't here?"

"That's right," I said. "I'm your society reporter tonight."

Mrs. Ford gamely volunteered to help. She gave me a splendid description of Mrs. Nixon's gown but I've forgotten what she said.

I can report, however, that the First Lady was wearing a sort of creamy-white dress with long sleeves and some kind of tucking around the waist. It was a short dress—I mean not really short but like you see wearing in the pictures when she wears a dress like that.

Mr. Nixon was wearing a sort of blue-gray suit. I think his shirt was white. I forgot to notice his necktie but I am quite sure he had one on. Altogether he looked very business-like.

I have some style notes about other people, too. Agnew was immaculate as usual. He may be the most fashionable vice-president in a long time. And I thought Mrs. Agnew, wearing a print dress (silk?), looks a lot slimmer in person than she does in her photographs. Both Agnews seemed very much at home in the White House, by the way.

Henry Kissinger has a good tan from his California vacation but he needs exercise. He is developing a round little tummy which, I fear, isn't going to shrink when he returns to Paris for the peace talks and begins eating that French food again.

The Nixons departed early by helicopter for Camp David and left their guests to wander all around the White House, even upstairs in the family quarters. The Nixons' Christmas tree was still up and very pretty. I noticed their tree isn't shedding needles like mine.

Downstairs in the State dining room, White House waiters were busily passing out drinks to all comers, including the pool reporters. I decided that the President really must be serious about cutting down on government expenses. I'd never get away with serving drinks that weak at a party at my house.

About that time, we were herded back to the press room where, in required fashion, we pool reporters read our notes to all the national correspondents clamoring for our party information—the two women reporters from the Washington papers.

We did our best, girls. Maybe if you switch to out-of-town papers, you'll get a chance to cover the next White House party.

PRESSURE ON THE PRESS ALARMS NEWSMEN

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, the following article which appeared in this past year's December 30 issue of the National Observer, contains an excellent discussion of the current assault on this Nation's news media. In discussing the numerous instances of governmental coercion and intimidation of America's press, the National Observer added to the growing body of evidence demonstrating the urgent need for congressional legislation designed to extend an absolute, unqualified privilege of confidentiality to members of America's news services—the men and women entrusted with the awesome task of keeping all of us informed.

The article follows:

PRESSURE ON THE PRESS ALARMS NEWSMEN
(By Mark R. Arnold)

Press freedom is under attack—as usual. But this time the issue isn't bias but confidentiality.

Armed with recent Supreme Court decisions, some lower courts, grand juries, and state legislatures are demanding that reporters divulge confidential sources or go to jail.

The severity of the threat to press freedom is a matter of dispute. But the nation's leading news organizations, normally distrustful of Government, are calling for Federal legislation in the new Congress to protect "the public's right to know."

Some publications and some newsmen are disturbed by the thought of legislation that would spell out rights guaranteed by the Constitution. Columnist I. F. Stone, for example, wonders whether "in trying to reinforce our rights we might actually undermine them; the details are the important thing." There's controversy, too, over whether scholars and authors should be covered by any new protection offered newsmen.

But regardless of differences over the need for legislation, many newsmen, publishers, and broadcast executives contend that the press has lately become a scapegoat for vindictive judges and government authorities seeking to cover their own mistakes. Items:

Reporter Peter Bridge of the defunct Newark News spent 21 days in jail in October for refusing to tell a county grand jury whether he knew more than he printed about a local housing official's charge she was offered a bribe.

Newsman William Farr has been imprisoned since Nov. 27 for refusing to tell a Los Angeles Superior Court judge which of six attorneys in the Charles Manson murder trial gave him incriminating information he published in the Herald-Examiner in violation of the judge's publicity-gag order.

Reporter Joseph Weller of the Memphis Commercial Appeal was threatened with a contempt hearing by a Tennessee state Senate committee after he refused to disclose his sources for a series of articles on inmate abuse at a state hospital for the retarded. A radio newsman, Joe Pennington, who did disclose his source for a similar report, was recommended for a grand jury investigation of perjury when the source denied giving him information.

David Lightman, a reporter for the Baltimore Evening Sun, has been cited for contempt of court in refusing to tell a county grand jury the identity of an Ocean City, Md., salesgirl who was described in an article he wrote on drug traffic as having offered him illicit drugs. His state appeals have been exhausted and he will go to jail, unless the Supreme Court takes the case and rules in his favor.

Brit Hume, an associate of columnist Jack Anderson, has been ordered in a libel case to divulge his source for an article charging that a United Mine Workers official had illegally removed union files. This ruling is also on appeal.

Jim Mitchell, a reporter for radio station KFWB in Los Angeles, was ordered by a county grand jury Dec. 20 to produce tapes and notes used for a report on bail-bond practices, which the grand jury is investigating. His station manager said the request for materials not broadcast raises serious Constitutional questions.

John F. Lawrence, Washington bureau chief of the Los Angeles Times, was jailed briefly Dec. 19 for refusing to honor a court order in the Watergate bugging case. He had been ordered to produce tapes of a five-hour interview by two Times reporters with Alfred C. Baldwin III, a key Government witness,

but he contended it would violate Baldwin's confidence to do so. The interview had been granted on the understanding that Baldwin would decide which portions could be published. A major court test was averted two days later when Baldwin released the Times from its pledge of confidentiality. Lawrence thereupon supplied the tapes to the court.

Lawrence also got Government attention during the "steel crisis" of 1962; the Kennedy Administration sent the FBI to his home in the middle of the night to demand information about a story he wrote. Lawrence refused to give it.

The frequency of these challenges to news gathering efforts has prompted fears that a new judicial "reign of terror" may be descending on the mass media. Its object: to stifle dissent and journalistic initiative. For while it is true that newsmen have always risked jail sentences for refusing to name sources or the contents of unpublished interviews, it is only in the past four years that many courts have begun to demand that they make the choice.

More than 150 subpoenas were served on newspapers and radio-television stations in the first two years of the Nixon Administration by Federal prosecutors, state prosecutors, and defense attorneys. There is no count on the number since then but two trends are clear: Federal subpoenas are down sharply, as a result of new press-subpoena guidelines issued by the Justice Department in 1970. But state and local subpoenas are up sharply.

Those seeking to explain why point to two recent Supreme Court decisions that many newsmen feel are chipping away at the Constitutional underpinnings of press freedom.

In the Pentagon Papers case two years ago, the Court for the first time enjoined newspapers from publishing information the Government wanted suppressed, albeit only temporarily. And in the Caldwell case last June, in which a New York Times reporter was held in contempt for refusing to answer grand jury questions about the Black Panthers, the Court held 5 to 4 that reporters have no automatic right to refuse to divulge information learned in confidence. The Court also said, however, that the states and Congress may create a newsman's privilege by legislation, if they see fit.

The debate over confidentiality unites newsmen, divides law-enforcement authorities, and frequently mystifies the public. Its springboard is the First Amendment to the Constitution, which declares that Congress "shall make no law abridging freedom of the press." But the Constitution doesn't define freedom of the press, and though the amendment would seem to safeguard the right to publish the news, it doesn't extend the same blanket protection to the right to gather the news, unless by implication.

Many citizens do not understand why the press should refuse to co-operate with law-enforcement authorities who might, say, want to study unpublished news photographs of a ghetto riot to determine who the instigators are. Why, they ask, should reporters refuse to tell authorities whether any illegal acts might have been discussed at meetings of political radicals that they attended? Some even ask why the press should publish information from people who "won't own up" by letting their names be used in print?

A NEED FOR INSIDE SOURCES

The best defense of the prevailing press practices was the one given by Sen. Alan Cranston of California, before a House Judiciary subcommittee last October. Said he:

"When public or private power is abused, it is often abused secretly. And as a police department often must depend on a tip to solve a crime, so investigative reporters often must depend on a knowledgeable, inside informant to discover abuses of power." The more so, says Cranston, since reporters don't have access to subpoenas, arrest powers, and the other tools in a lawman's work kit.

If reporters can't guarantee protection, argues Cranston, sources of information will dry up, wrongdoing won't be exposed, the public will be denied essential information. Bill Small, CBS news director in Washington, tells this story about the effects of the Caldwell case on news-gathering practices:

CBS wanted to interview a "cheating" welfare mother in Atlanta for a network White Paper on public assistance. Producer Ike Kleinerman agreed to disguise her voice and appearance. But the woman, fearing prosecution, demanded a pledge that the network not divulge her name if subpoenaed to do so. Kleinerman called CBS' legal counsel in New York and was told the network couldn't guarantee to protect the woman's identity. The interview was canceled.

In Memphis, the Commercial Appeal received a tip that 11 hospital employees had been fired or suspended for abusing inmates at the state hospital for the retarded. Reporter Joe Weller was assigned to the story. He investigated, confirmed the facts with hospital authorities, and wrote the story.

A state Senate committee undertook an immediate investigation of the incident and zeroed in—not on conditions at the hospital but on reporters Weller and Joe Pennington of radio station WREC, who broadcast a similar account of conditions. Several senators tried to stop the investigation, but the chairman, according to state senator Curtis Persson, Jr., "wanted to see the newspapers sweat."

THE EFFECTS LINEAR

Last week the contempt hearing against Weller was canceled when the Tennessee attorney general ruled the lame-duck committee lacked authority to hold it. But the affair has cast a pall over news-gathering activities.

Says Angus McEachran, assistant managing editor of the Commercial Appeal: "If another case arose I'd find it very difficult to believe somebody would pick up the phone and call us about it."

Eighteen states (Tennessee isn't one of them) have laws protecting the confidentiality of newsmen's sources. But those laws are now being disparaged as inadequate. California, Maryland, and New Jersey all have strong shield laws, and reporters in all three states are serving or threatened with prison terms because of loopholes in the law or unusual court interpretations.

New Jersey courts ruled that Bridge wasn't entitled to protection as to the contents of his interview since he named his source in the story—the woman who said she was offered a bribe. He was charged with contempt. Farr was charged during a brief period when he left the newspaper business to take a job as executive assistant to the Los Angeles district attorney; Superior Court Judge Charles H. Older ruled that the law didn't cover "former" newsmen. Farr is now serving an indefinite sentence for civil contempt.

Lightman was not protected by the Maryland law—oldest in the nation—because he neglected to identify himself as a newsman to the salesgirl when asking about drugs. His newspaper, which is appealing the case to the Supreme Court, says he didn't purchase any drugs and was there in his capacity as a reporter, not a private citizen.

Accordingly, many media representatives are demanding Federal legislation to protect newsmen's sources. But the major news organizations are at odds over the 28 bills that were introduced in the last Congress, and some publications oppose any legislation. Lawmakers, too, are divided, though few congressional opponents of protection are willing to speak for publication.

Last July, following the Caldwell decision, five major news organizations calling themselves the Joint Media Committee drafted a bill providing a "qualified" newsman's source protection privilege. Titled a "Free Flow of Information Act" and introduced by

Rep. Charles Whalen, Ohio Republican, in the House and, in modified form, by Sen. Walter Mondale, Minnesota Democrat, in the Senate, it placed the burden of demonstrating the need for any subpoena upon the parties seeking it.

Anyone employed or "otherwise associated" with a publication, news service, or radio or television station could not be compelled to identify confidential sources or produce unpublished information unless a Federal court determined that three conditions had been met: There is evidence the protected person has information of a law violation, there is no alternate means of obtaining the information, and there is a "compelling and overriding national interest" in the information or source.

The Joint Media Committee is no longer joined on a common bill. In a statement Dec. 11, the committee said recent "events have added new emphasis to the need for legislative relief," and cited the Bridge and Farr cases as evidence of "continuing abuses of the First Amendment."

Now the American Society of Newspaper Editors, one of the committee members, has embraced a stronger "absolute" privilege against divulgence of sources; two others, the Associated Press Managing Editors and the National Press Photographers Association, support the original qualified privilege; and the remaining two organizations, Sigma Delta Chi, the national journalism society, and the Radio-Television News Directors Association, have embraced a middle position. Meeting in convention in November, these two groups endorsed an absolute privilege as an ultimate goal but urged their officers to work for "the best possible legislation" in the new Congress—i.e., a qualified privilege.

Absolute privilege bills, introduced in the last Congress by Senator Cranston and Rep. Jerome Waldie, also of California, provide that no news medium employee can be forced to divulge information that violates a professional confidence even in cases of national security. (He can, of course, supply it voluntarily.) Senator Cranston defends his bill by quoting Harvard Law Prof. Paul Freund, who said: "It is impossible to write a qualified newsman's privilege. Any qualification creates loopholes which will destroy the privilege."

The Senate Judiciary subcommittee on Constitutional rights will hold hearings early in the new session on proposals to protect newsmen's sources. Chairman Sam Ervin of North Carolina, the Senate's leading Constitutional lawyer, "is inclined to support some sort of qualified privilege," committee aides say.

But some lawmakers are skeptical of the wisdom of the legislation, though none has publicly voiced objections so far. "I frankly haven't made up my mind," says one Western House Democrat, "but I don't aim to say a word against it till I'm damn sure; you know, we fellas up here live or die by our press notices back home."

STATE OR FEDERAL ACTION?

The Nixon Administration is ambivalent toward granting protection to newsmen. Herb Klein, President Nixon's communications director, emphasized in an interview with The National Observer that he thinks newsmen "have a need for confidentiality," but he argues that corrective action should be sought "where the problem arises—in the states," through new or tighter protective legislation.

On the other hand, the Administration "does not oppose" the idea of a Federal qualified-privilege law; "we just think it's a mistake to rush in with a Federal shield law" before all the ramifications have been carefully explored, Klein says. The White House, too, has to think of its press notices.

In a letter to the American Society of Newspaper Editors in November, President Nixon said that the press has managed to

function for almost 200 years without resort to Federal legislation, and called for enactment of a newsmen's "shield" law in all states. He noted that the Federal Government has subpoenaed newsmen in only 13 cases since the Attorney General issued strict press-subpoena guidelines in August 1970.

Those guidelines, aimed at curbing the tendency of prosecutors to use the press as an investigative arm of the Government, now require that the Attorney General personally approve all Government requests for subpoenas of newsmen. The criteria to be used are identical to those in the qualified-privilege bills.

Guardians of press freedom, such as Jack Landau of the Reporters' Committee on Freedom of the Press, conceded the guidelines have worked well (as press spokesman for former Attorney General John Mitchell. Landau helped draft the guidelines). But, argues Landau: "What Justice unilaterally imposes, it can unilaterally withdraw." The only secure safeguard of the public's right of information is a Federal shield law, he argues.

A few news publications disagree. Among them: the conservative *Manchester, N.H., Union-Leader*, the liberal *New Republic* magazine, the *Daily Times Leader* in West Point, Miss., the *Evening Sentinel* in Ansonia, Conn., the *Nowata, Okla., Daily Star*. Critics of legislation argue that bills enacted to protect a right can be amended to restrict it, and that no rights should be enjoyed by the institutionalized media that are not extended to the smallest pamphleteer with a mimeograph machine.

"The threat to freedom of the press is not nearly so great as the power of the press," said the *Raleigh, N.C., News and Observer* in a recent editorial. "And the basis for the press' power could be compromised by giving reporters special legal rights and protection. [Such protection] could make its freedom and power seem special privilege."

Proponents of legislation, of course, insist that it's not the newsmen's right to his source but the public's right to the news that they seek to protect. A recent Gallup Poll found that 57 percent of Americans believe that newsmen should not be compelled to reveal confidential sources. But the respondents were not asked whether they favored Federal legislation.

Peter Bridge is leading a personal crusade for legislation. "If we can't protect our sources, we'll have only Government press releases," he says. New York's Governor Nelson Rockefeller is one public official who agrees, though he, like President Nixon, prefers passage of tighter state shield laws.

Rockefeller told an Anti-Defamation League dinner in Syracuse last month that reading about one's failings in the daily papers "is one of the privileges of high office." He added:

"I would far prefer a society where a free press occasionally upsets a public official to a society where public officials could ever upset freedom of the press."

A RUSSIAN INTELLECTUAL'S CRY FOR FREEDOM

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, many intellectuals in the West, with total freedom to express their opinions, to criticize their governments, to travel, to read, and to worship as they see fit, seem unaware

to the suffering of the brave men and women who are forced to live under the tyranny of communism.

How often have we heard intellectuals in our own country criticize their government as being "totalitarian," simply because the majority of citizens advocated a course of action with which they happened to disagree? How rarely have they seen fit to criticize such human degradations as the construction of the Berlin Wall, the slaughter of millions in the slave labor camps of Stalin, and the mass murders of Mao?

If too many in the West will not speak we are fortunate that other men, at the risk of their lives, have seen fit to express the truth. A giant of modern literature but, more than this, a man whose courage is rarely matched in today's world, recently told that world a good deal about what it means to live under tyranny, and to seek freedom.

Barred by the Soviet Government from receiving the 1970 Nobel Prize for literature, Alexander Solzhenitsyn nevertheless wrote this acceptance speech which was recently published in the Nobel Foundation's yearbook.

In his speech, Solzhenitsyn, who risks his life every time he speaks out, denounced the "spirit of Munich" now rampant in the West and decried the United Nations' total abandonment of the millions of men and women who live under a system which, he points out, is in clear violation of the United Nations' own Declaration of Human Rights.

He writes:

A quarter of a century ago in the great hopes of mankind, the United Nations Organization was born. Alas, in an immoral world, this too grew up to be immoral. It is not a United Nations Organization but a united governments organization where all governments stand equal. Those which are freely elected, those imposed forcibly, and those who have seized power with weapons.

He declared that—

As a result of an obedient vote it declines to undertake the investigation of private appeals—the groans, screams, and beseechings of humble individual people—not large enough for such a great organization. The United Nations made no effort to make the Declaration of Human Rights, its best document in 25 years, into an obligatory condition of membership confronting the governments. Thus it betrayed those humble people into the will of the governments which they had not chosen.

Concerning the conciliatory attitude of the West toward the Communist world, Solzhenitsyn finds a clear comparison with the appeasement of Nazi Germany at Munich. He declares that—

The spirit of Munich has by no means retreated into the past: It was not merely a brief episode. I even venture to say that the spirit of Munich prevails in the 20th century. The timid civilized world has found nothing with which to oppose the onslaught of a sudden revival of barefaced barbarity, other than concessions and smiles.

It is essential that Americans read and understand the wise words which Alexander Solzhenitsyn has spoken. I wish to share the text of his Nobel Prize acceptance speech and insert into the RECORD at this time the nearly completed version which is based on the Nobel Foundation's official translation:

A RUSSIAN INTELLECTUAL'S CRY FOR FREEDOM

One day Dostoyevsky threw out the enigmatic remark: Beauty will save the world. What sort of a statement is that? For a long time I considered it mere words. How could that be possible? When in bloodthirsty history did beauty ever save anyone from anything? Ennobled, uplifted, yes—but whom has it saved?

There is, however, a certain peculiarity in the essence of beauty, a peculiarity in the status of art: Namely, the convincingness of a true work of art is completely irrefutable and it forces even an opposing heart to surrender. It is possible to compose an outwardly smooth and elegant political speech, a headstrong article, a social program, or a philosophical system on the basis of both a mistake and a lie. What is hidden, what distorted, will not immediately become obvious.

Then a contradictory speech, article, program, a differently constructed philosophy rallies in opposition—and all just as elegant and smooth, and once again it works. Which is why such things are both trusted and mistrusted.

But a work of art bears within itself its own verification: Conceptions which are devised or stretched do not stand being portrayed in images; they all come crashing down, appear sickly and pale, convince no one. But those works of art which have scooped up the truth and presented it to us as a living force—they take hold of us, compel us, and nobody ever, not even in ages to come, will appear to refute them.

TRINITY OF TRUTH

So perhaps the ancient trinity of truth, goodness and beauty is not simply an empty, faded formula as we thought in the days of our self-confident, materialistic youth? If the tops of these three trees converge, as the scholars maintained, but the too blatant, too direct stems of truth and goodness are crushed, cut down, not allowed through—then perhaps the fantastic, unpredictable, unexpected stems of beauty will push through and soar to that very same place, and in so doing will fulfill the work of all three?

In that case Dostoyevsky's remark, "Beauty will save the world," was not a careless phrase but a prophesy? After all, he was granted to see much, a man of fantastic illumination.

And in that case art, literature might really be able to help the world today?

It is the small insight which, over the years, I have succeeded in gaining into this matter that I shall attempt to lay before you here today.

In order to mount this platform from which the Nobel lecture is read, a platform offered too far from every writer and only once in a lifetime, I have climbed not three or four makeshift steps, but hundreds and even thousands of them, unyielding, precipitous, frozen steps, leading out of the darkness and cold where it was my fate to survive, while others—perhaps with a greater gift and stronger than I—have perished. Of them, I myself met but a few on the archipelago of Gulag (the central administration of corrective labor camps), shattered into its fractionary multitude of islands, and beneath the millstone of shadowing and mistrust I did not talk to them all; of some I only heard, of others still I only guessed. Those who fell into that abyss already bearing a literary name are at least known, but how many were never recognized, never once mentioned in public? And virtually no one managed to return.

A whole national literature remained there, cast into oblivion not only without a grave, but without even underclothes, naked, with a number tagged onto its toe. Russian literature did not cease for a moment, but from the outside it appeared a wasteland. Where a peaceful forest could have grown, there remained, after all the feeling, two or three trees overlooked by chance.

And as I stand here today, accompanied by the shadows of the fallen, with bowed head allowing others who were worthy before to pass ahead of me to this place—as I stand here, how am I to divine and to express what they would have wished to say?

This obligation has long weighed upon us, and we have understood it. In the words of Vladimir Solov'ev:

Even in chains we ourselves must compete.

That circle which the gods have mapped out for us.

Frequently, in painful camp seethings, in a column of prisoners, when chains of lanterns pierced the gloom of the evening frosts, there would well up inside us the words that we should like to cry out to the whole world, if the whole world could hear one of us. Then it seemed so clear: What our successful ambassador would say, and how the world would immediately respond with its comment.

Our horizon embraced quite distinctly both physical things and spiritual movements, and it saw no lopsidedness in the indivisible world. These ideas did not come from books, neither were they imported for the sake of coherence. They were formed in conversations with people now dead, in prison cells and by forest fires, they were tested against that life, they grew out of that existence.

AN INSENSITIVE WORLD

When at last the outer pressure grew a little weaker, and our horizon broadened and gradually, albeit through a minute chink, we saw and knew "the whole world was not at all as we had expected, as we had hoped that is to say a world living 'not by that,' a world leading 'not there,' a world which could exclaim at the sight of a muddy swamp, 'what a delightful little puddle,' at concrete neck stocks, 'What an exquisite necklace.' But instead a world where some weep inconsolable tears and others dance to a light-hearted musical.

How could this happen? Why the yawning gap? Were we insensitive? Was the world insensitive? Or is it due to language differences? Why is it that people are not able to hear each other's every distinct utterance? Words cease to sound and run away like water—without taste, color, smell. Without trace.

As I have come to understand this, so through the years has changed and changed again the structure, content and tone of my potential speech, the speech I give today.

And it has little in common with its original plan, conceived on frosty camp evenings.

From time immemorial man has been made in such a way that his vision of the world, so long as it has not been instilled under hypnosis, his motivations and scale of values, his actions and intentions are determined by his personal and group experience of life.

As the Russian saying goes, "Do not believe your brother, believe your own crooked eye." And that is the most sound basis for an understanding of the world around us and of human conduct in it. And during the long epochs when our world lay spread out in mystery and wilderness, before it became encroached by common lines of communication, before it was transformed into a single, convulsively pulsating lump—men, relying on experience, ruled without mishap within their limited areas, within their communities, within their societies, and finally on their national territories.

At that time it was possible for individual human beings to perceive and accept a general scale of values, to distinguish between what is considered normal, what incredible, what is cruel and what lies beyond the boundaries of wickedness, what is honesty, what deceit. And although the scattered peoples led extremely different lives and their social values were often strikingly at odds, just as their systems of weights and measure did not agree, still these discrepancies

surprised only occasional travelers, were reported in journals under the name of wonders, and bore no danger to mankind which was not yet one.

But now during the past few decades, imperceptibly, suddenly, mankind has become one—hopefully one and dangerously one—so that the concussions and inflammations of one of its parts are almost instantaneously passed on to others, sometimes lacking in any kind of necessary immunity.

Mankind has become one, but not steadfastly one as communities or even nations used to be, not united through years of mutual experience, neither through possession of single eye, affectionately called crooked, nor yet through a common native language, but, surpassing all barriers, through international broadcasting and printing.

An avalanche of events descends upon us—in one minute half the world hears of their splash. But the yardstick by which to measure those events and to evaluate them in accordance with their laws of unfamiliar parts of the world—this is not and cannot be conveyed via soundwaves and in newspaper columns. For these yardsticks were matured and assimilated over too many years of too specific conditions in individual countries and societies; they cannot be exchanged in mid-air. In the various parts of the world men apply their own hard-earned values to events, and they judge stubbornly, confidently, only according to their own scales of values and never according to any others.

And if there are not many such different scales of values in the world, there are at least several, one for evaluating events near at hand, another for events far away; aging societies possess one, young societies another, unsuccessful people another.

DIVERGING VALUES

The divergent scales of values scream in discordance, they dazzle and daze us, and so that it might not be painful we steer clear of all other values, as though from insanity, as though from illusion, and we confidently judge the whole world according to our own home values. Which is why we take for the greater, more painful and less bearable, that which lies closest to us.

Everything which is further away, which does not threaten this very day to invade our threshold—with all its groans, its stifled cries, its destroyed lives, even if it involved millions of victims—this we consider on the whole to be perfectly bearable and of tolerable proportions.

In one part of the world, not so long ago, under persecutions not inferior to those of the ancient Romans, hundreds of thousands of silent Christians gave up their lives for their belief in God. In the other hemisphere a certain madman (and no doubt he is not alone) speeds across the ocean to deliver us from religion—with a thrust of steel into the high priest. He has calculated for each and every one of us according to his personal scale of values.

That which from a distance, according to one scale of values, appears as enviable and flourishing freedom, at close quarters and according to other values, is left to be infuriating constraint calling for buses to be overthrown. That which in one part of the world might represent a dream of incredible prosperity, in another has the exasperating effect of wild exploitation demanding immediate strike.

There are different scales of values for natural catastrophes: A flood craving 200,000 lives seems less significant than our local accident. There are different scales of values for personal insults: Sometimes even an ironic smile or a dismissive gesture is humiliating, while at others cruel beatings are forgiven as an unfortunate joke.

There are different scales of values for punishment and wickedness: According to one, a month's arrest, banishment to the country, or an isolation cell where one is

fed on white rolls and milk, shatters the imagination and fills the newspaper columns with rage. While according to another, prison sentences of 25 years, isolation cells where the walls are covered in ice and the prisoners stripped to their underclothes, lunatic asylums for the sane, and countless unreasonable people who for some reason will keep running away, shot on the frontiers—all this is common and accepted.

Yet we cannot reproach human vision for this duality, for this dumfounded incomprehension of another man's distant grief; man is just made that way. But for the whole of mankind, compressed into a single lump, such mutual incomprehension presents the threat of imminent and violent destruction. One world, one mankind cannot exist in the face of six, four or even two scales of values: We shall be torn apart by this disparity of rhythm, this disparity of vibrations.

A man with two hearts is not for this world; neither shall we be able to live side by side on one earth.

But who will coordinate these value scales, and how? Who will create for mankind one system of interpretation, valid for good and evil deeds, for the unbearable and the bearable, as they are differentiated today? Who will make clear to mankind what is really heavy and intolerable and what only grazes the skin locally? Who will direct the anger to that which is most terrible and not to that which is nearer? Who might succeed in transferring such an understanding beyond the limits of his own human experience?

Who might succeed in impressing upon a bigoted, stubborn human creature the distant joy and grief of others, an understanding of dimensions and deceptions which he himself has never experienced? Propaganda, constraint, scientific proof—all are useless. But fortunately there does exist such a means in our world. That means is art. That means is literature.

They can perform a miracle: They can overcome man's detrimental peculiarity of learning only personal experience so that the experience of other people passes him by in vain. From man to man, as he completes his brief spell on earth, art transfers the whole weight of an unfamiliar, life-long experience with all its burdens, its colors, its sap of life; it recreates in the flesh an unknown experience and allows us to possess it as our own.

MISTAKES REPEATED

And even more, much more than that: Both countries and whole continents repeat each other's mistakes with time lapses which can amount to centuries. Then, one would think, it would all be so obvious. But no: That which some nations have already experienced, considered and rejected is suddenly discovered by others, to be the latest word. And here again, the only substitute for experience we ourselves have never lived through is art, literature. They possess a wonderful ability: Beyond distinctions of language, custom, social structure, they can convey the life experience of one whole nation to another. To an inexperienced nation they can convey a harsh national trial lasting many decades, at best sparing an entire nation from a superfluous, or mistaken, or even disastrous course, thereby curtailing the meanderings of human history.

It is this great and noble property of art that I urgently recall to you today from the Nobel tribune.

And literature conveys irrefutable condensed experience in yet another invaluable direction: namely, from generation to generation. Thus it becomes the living memory of the nation. Thus it preserves and kindles within itself the flame of her spent history, in a form which is safe from deformation and slander. In this way literature, together with language, protects the soul of the nation.

In recent times it has been fashionable to talk of the leveling out of nations, of the disappearance of different races in the melting-pot of contemporary civilization. I do not agree with this opinion. Nations are the wealth of mankind, its collective personalities: the very least of them wears its own special facet of divine intention.)

But woe to the nation whose literature is disturbed by the intervention of power. Because that is not just a violation against freedom of print, it is the closing down of the heart of the nation, a slashing to pieces of its memory.

The nation ceases to be mindful of itself, it is deprived of its spiritual unity and despite a supposedly common language, compatriots suddenly cease to understand one another. Silent generations grow old and die without ever having talked about themselves, either to each other or to their descendants.

When such as [poet Anna] Akhmatova and [satirist Yengeny] Zamyatin—interred alive throughout their lives—are condemned to create in silence until they die, never hearing the echo of their written words, then that is not only their personal tragedy, but a sorrow to the whole nation, a danger to the whole nation.

In some cases, moreover—when as a result of such a silence the whole of history ceases to be understood in its entirety—it is a danger to the whole of mankind.

At various times and in various countries there have arisen heated, angry and exquisite debates as to whether art and the artist should be free to live for themselves, or whether they should be forever mindful of their duty towards society and serve it albeit in an unprejudiced way. For me there is no dilemma, but I shall refrain from raising once again the train of arguments.

One of the most brilliant addresses on this subject was actually Albert Camus' Nobel speech, and I would happily subscribe to his conclusions. Indeed, Russian literature has for several decades manifested an inclination not to become too lost in contemplation of itself, not to flutter about too frivolously. I am not ashamed to continue this tradition to the best of my ability. Russian literature has long been familiar with the notion that a writer can do much within his society, and that it is his duty to do so.

RIGHT OF THE ARTIST

Let us not violate the right of the artist to express exclusively his own experiences and introspections, disregarding everything that happens in the world beyond. Let us not demand of the artist but reproach, beg, urge and entice him—that we may be allowed to do. After all, only in part does he himself develop his talent: The greater part of it is blown into him at birth as a finished product, and the gift of talent imposes responsibility on his free will.

Let us assume that the artist does not owe anybody anything. Nevertheless, it is painful to see how, by retiring into his self-made worlds or the spaces of his subjective whims, he can surrender the real world into the hands of men who are mercenary, if not worthless, if not insane.

Our 20th Century has proved to be more cruel than preceding centuries, and the first 50 years have not erased all its horrors; our world is rent asunder by those same old savage emotions of greed, envy, lack of control, mutual hostility which have picked up in passing respectable pseudonyms like class struggle, radical conflict, struggle of the masses, trade-union disputes.

The primal refusal to accept a compromise has been turned into a theoretical principle and is considered the virtue of orthodoxy. It demands millions of sacrifices in ceaseless civil wars, it drums into our souls that there is no such thing as unchanging, universal concepts of goodness and justice, that they are all fluctuating and inconstant.

Therefore the rule—always do what's most profitable to your party.

Any professional group no sooner sees a convenient opportunity to break off a piece, even if it be unearned, even if it be superfluous, than it breaks it off there and then and no matter if the whole society comes tumbling down. As seen from the outside, the amplitude of the tossing of Western society is approaching that point behind which the system becomes unstable and must fall.

Violence, less and less embarrassed by the limits imposed by centuries of lawfulness, is brazenly and victoriously striding across the whole world, unconcerned that its infertility has been demonstrated and proved many times in history. What is more, it is not simply crude power that triumphs abroad, but its exultant justification.

The world is being inundated by the brazen conviction that power can do anything, justice nothing. Dostoyevsky's devils—apparently a provincial nightmare fantasy of the last century—are crawling across the whole world in front of our very eyes, infesting countries where they could not have been dreamed of. And by means of hijacking, kidnappings, explosions and fires of recent years they are announcing their determination to shake and destroy civilization! And they may well succeed.

The young, at an age when they have not yet any experience other than sexual, when they do not yet have years of personal suffering and personal understanding behind them, are jubilantly repeating our depraved Russian blunders of the 19th Century, under the impression that they are discovering something new. They acclaim the latest wretched degradation on the part of the Chinese Red Guards, as a joyous example.

"SPIRIT OF MUNICH"

In shallow lack of understanding of the age-old essence of mankind, in the native confidence of inexperienced hearts they cry: Let us drive away those cruel, greedy oppressors, governments, and the new ones (we), having laid aside grenades and rifles, will be just and understanding. Far from it . . . But of those who have lived more and understand, those who could oppose these young—many do not dare oppose, they even suck up, anything not to appear conservative. Another Russian phenomenon of the 19th Century which Dostoyevsky called slavery to progressive quirks.

The spirit of Munich has by no means retreated into the past: It was not merely a brief episode. I even venture to say that the spirit of Munich prevails in the 20th Century. The timid civilized world has found nothing with which to oppose the onslaught of a sudden revival of barefaced barbarity, other than concessions and smiles.

The spirit of Munich is a sickness of the will of successful people; it is the daily condition of those who have given themselves up to the thirst after prosperity at any price, to material well-being as the chief goal of earthly existence. Such people—and there are many in today's world—elect passivity and retreat, just so as their accustomed life might drag on a bit longer, just so as not to step over the threshold of hardship today—and tomorrow, you'll see, it will all be all right. (But it will never be all right. The price of cowardice will only be evil: We shall reap courage and victory only when we dare to make sacrifices.)

And on top of this we are threatened by destruction in the fact that the physically compressed, strained world is not allowed to blend spiritually: The molecules of knowledge and sympathy are not allowed to jump over from one half to the other. This presents a rampant danger: the suppression of information between the parts of the planet.

Contemporary science knows that suppression of information leads to entropy and

total destruction. Suppression of information renders international signatures and agreements illusory: Within a muffled zone it costs nothing to reinterpret any agreement, even simpler to forget it, as though it had never really existed. (Orwell understood this supremely.)

A muffled zone is, as it were, populated not by inhabitants of the earth, but by an expeditionary corps from Mars: The people know nothing intelligent about the rest of the earth and are prepared to go and trample it down in the holy conviction that they come as liberators.

A quarter of a century ago, in the great hopes of mankind, the United Nations organization was born. Alas, in an immoral world, this too grew up to be immoral. It is not a United Nations organization where all governments stand equal; those which are freely elected, those imposed forcibly, and those which have seized power with weapons.

Relying on the mercenary partiality of the majority, the U.N. jealously guards the freedom of some nations and neglects the freedom of others. As a result of an obedient vote it declined to undertake the investigation of private appeals—the groans, screams and beseechings of humble individual plain people—not large enough a catch for such a great organization.

The U.N. made no effort to make the Declaration of Human Rights, its best document in 25 years, into an obligatory condition of membership confronting the governments. Thus it betrayed those humble people into the will of the governments which they had not chosen.

It would seem that the appearance of the contemporary world rests solely in the hands of the scientist: All mankind's technical steps are determined by them. It would seem that it is precisely on the international goodwill of scientists and not politicians, that the direction of the world would depend. All the more so since the example of the few shows how much could be achieved were they all to pull together. But not Scientists have not manifested any clear attempt to become an important, independently active force of mankind. They spend entire congresses in renouncing the sufferings of others. Better to stay safely within the precinct of science. That same spirit of Munich has spread above them its enfeebling wings.

PLACE OF THE WRITER

What then is the place and role of the writer in this cruel, dynamic, split world on the brink of its 10 destructions? After all, we have nothing to do with letting off rockets. We do not even push the lowliest of hand-carts. We are scorned by those who respect only material power. Is it not natural for us too, to step back, to lose faith in the steadfastness of goodness, in the indivisibility of truth, and to just impart to the world our bitter, detached observations: How mankind has become degenerated, and how difficult it is for the few beautiful and refined souls to live amongst them?

But we have not even recourse to this flight. Anyone who has once taken up the word can never again evade it: A writer is not the detached judged of his compatriots and contemporaries; he is an accomplice to all the evil committed in his native land or by his countrymen. And if the tanks of his fatherland have flooded the asphalt of a foreign capital with blood, then the brown spots have slapped against the face of the writer forever. And if one fatal night they suffocated his sleeping, trusting friend, then the palms of the writer bear the bruises from that rope. And if his young fellow-citizen breezily declare the superiority of depravity over honest work, if they give themselves over to drugs or seize the breath of the writer. Shall we have the temerity to declare that we are not responsible for the sores of the present-day world?

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However, I am cheered by a vital awareness of world literature as of a single huge heart, beating out the cares and troubles of our world, albeit presented and perceived differently in each of its corners.

Apart from age-old national literatures there existed, even in past ages, the conception of world literature as an anthology skirting the heights of the national literatures, and as the sum total of mutual literary influences. But there occurred a lapse in time: Readers and writers became acquainted with writers of other tongues only after a time lapse, sometimes lasting centuries, so that mutual influences were also delayed and the anthology of national literary heights was revealed only in the eyes of descendants, not of contemporaries.

BROTHERHOOD OF WRITERS

But today, between the writers of one country and the writers and readers of another, there is a reciprocity, if not instantaneous, then almost so. I experience this with myself. Those of my books which, alas, have not been printed in my own country have soon found a responsive, world-wide audience, despite hurried and often bad translations.

Such distinguished Western writers as Heinrich Böll have undertaken critical analysis of them.

All these last years, when my work and freedom have not come crashing down, when contrary to the laws of gravity they have hung suspended as though on air, as though on nothing—on the invisible dumb tension of a sympathetic public membrane—then it was with grateful warmth, and quite unexpectedly for myself, that I learned of the further support of the international brotherhood of writers.

On my 50th birthday I was astonished to receive congratulations from well-known Western writers. No pressure on me came to pass by unnoticed. During my dangerous weeks of exclusion from the Writers' Union the wall of defense advanced by the world's prominent protected me from worse persecutions. And Norwegian writers and artists hospitably prepared a roof for me, in the event of my threatened exile being put into effect.

Finally, even the advancement of my name for the Nobel Prize was raised not in the country where I live and write, but by François Mauriac and his colleagues. And later still entire national writers' unions have expressed their support for me.

Thus I have understood and felt that world literature is no longer an abstract anthology, nor a generalization invented by literary historians; it is rather a certain common body and a common spirit, a living heart-felt unity reflecting the growing unity of mankind.

State frontiers will turn crimson, heated by electric wire and bursts of machine fire; and various ministries of internal affairs still think that literature too is an internal affair falling under their jurisdiction; newspaper headlines still display: "No Right to Interfere in Our Internal Affairs." Whereas there are no internal affairs left on our crowded earth. And mankind's sole salvation lies in everyone making everything his business; in the people of the East being vitally concerned with what is thought in the West, the people of the West vitally concerned with what goes on in the East.

And literature, as one of the most sensitive, responsive instruments possessed by the human creature, has been one of the first to adopt, assimilate, to catch hold of this feeling of a growing unity of mankind. And so I turn with confidence to the world literature of today—hundreds of friends whom I have never met in the flesh and whom I may never see.

Friends: Let us try to help if we are worth anything at all. Who from time immemorial has constituted the uniting, not the dividing, strength in your countries, lacerated by discordant parties, movements, casts and

groups? There in its essence is the position of writers: expressers of their native language—the chief binding force of the nation, of the very earth its people occupy, and at best of its national spirit.

I believe that world literature has in its power to help mankind, in these its troubled hours, to see itself as it really is, notwithstanding the indoctrinations of prejudiced people and parties.

World literature has it in its power to convey condensed experience from one land to another so that we might cease to be split and dazzled, that the difference scales of values might be made to agree, and one nation learn correctly and concisely the true history of another which such strength of recognition and painful awareness as if it had itself experienced the same, and thus might it be spared from repeating the same, cruel mistakes. And perhaps under such conditions we artists will be able to cultivate within ourselves a field of vision to embrace the whole world: In the center observing like any other human being that which lies nearby, at the edges we shall begin to draw in that which is happening in the rest of the world. And we shall correlate, and we shall observe world proportions.

And who, if not writers, are to pass judgment—not only on their unsuccessful governments (in some states this is the easiest way to earn one's bread, the occupation of any man who is not lazy)—but also on the people themselves, in their cowardly humiliation or self-satisfied weakness? Who is to pass judgment on the lightweight sprints of youth, and on the young pirates brandishing their knives?

VIOLENCE AND FALSEHOOD

We shall be told: What can literature possibly do against the ruthless onslaught of open violence? But let us not forget that violence does not live alone and is not capable of living alone: It is necessarily interwoven with falsehood. Between them lies the most intimate, the deepest of natural bonds.

Any man who has once acclaimed violence as his method must inexorably choose falsehood as his principle. At its birth, violence acts openly and even with pride. But no sooner does it become strong, firmly established, than it senses the rarefaction of the air around it and it cannot continue to exist without descending into a fog of lies, clothing them in sweet talk. It does not always, not necessarily, openly throttle the throat: more often it demands from its subjects only an oath of allegiance to falsehood, only complicity in falsehood.

And the simple step of a simple, courageous man is not to partake in falsehood, not to support false actions. Let that enter the world, let it even reign in the world—but not with my help. But writers and artists can achieve more: They can conquer falsehood. In the struggle with falsehood art always did win and it always does win: openly, irrefutably, for everyone. Falsehood can hold out against much in this world, but not against art.

And no sooner will falsehood be dispersed than the nakedness of violence will be revealed in all its ugliness—and violence, decrepit, will fall.

That is why, my friends, I believe that we are able to help the world in its white-hot hour. Not by making the excuse of possessing no weapons, and not by giving ourselves over to a frivolous life—but by going to war.

Proverbs about truth are well-loved in Russian. They give steady and sometimes striking expression to the not inconsiderable harsh national experience.

One word of truth shall outweigh the whole world.

And it is here, on an imaginary fantasy, a breach of the principle of the conservation of mass and energy, that I base both my own activity and my appeal to the writers of the whole world.

DR. DONALD GRUNEWALD INAUGURATED AS MERCY COLLEGE PRESIDENT

HON. PETER A. PEYSER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. PEYSER. Mr. Speaker, on November 19, 1972, Dr. Donald Grunewald was inaugurated as the new president of Mercy College in Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. On that occasion, Dr. Grunewald made a very interesting and important speech which I feel should be brought to the attention of the Congress. His speech follows:

EDUCATION FOR A WORLD OF CHANGE

(Address given by Dr. Donald Grunewald)

The paramount factor affecting our lives today is that we live in a world of change. The pace of this change is increasing at an accelerated rate. Today's pace is in vivid contrast to the pace of change experienced by the original inhabitants of the site of Mercy College. Our resident historian, Sister Mary Agnes Parrell, informs me that this campus area was once known by the Indians as "the Place of the Bark Kettle." During their long tenure on this land the Indians had a plentiful supply of food to feed the inner man. The squaws raised vegetables and the braves fished and hunted with primitive equipment. Their methodology and technology varied slightly over the years, yet they were able to sustain their lives and their society.

The coming of colonial settlers had little initial impact on the lives and ways of the Indians. However, the American Revolutionary War caused the first beginnings of real change in the area. After the war the Indians gradually relocated to other areas and by the end of the 18th Century they had completely migrated out of Westchester County. They vanished as noiselessly as the morning mist evaporates under the advancing sunrise. As slow as the rate of change was in that era the Indians either refused or were unable to adapt to change. The settlers who replaced the Indians were able to cope with change in the 18th and 19th Centuries.

Change in technology was slow and assimilated fairly easily by the population. Today, we live in an age of rapid change spurred by more and more new technological developments which are coming at an ever increasing pace. This rapid pace of change today means that over their life span our students have a potential of being subjected to two to three changes in their career profession. These changes will not be by choice but due to necessity. This necessity will come about by change obsoleting original career choices. For example, during the nineteen fifties and the sixties there was a great cry for engineers and teachers. Today both careers seem to be in a market drought.

Education must be ready to educate for tomorrow and it must stand ready to re-educate those already educated. In higher education we can no longer consider our only pupils those who are in the eighteen to twenty-two year old bracket. More and more special categories of students have developed, and each category creates special needs. The colleges and universities must adapt their programs to meet the needs of the students. We must not fit the unique students into molds cast many years ago. These students create the need for newer and better courses incorporated into existing programs. And when necessary, totally new programs should be created. In the jargon of today's students: "Education should be relevant." But relevant for what?

Do we merely allow any student to take anything he wishes—a program of complete

electives—or should there be some structure to education? What kind of education will be best for students today? What kind of education will they need for tomorrow and for the next century? These are hard questions, and there are no easy solutions. Of course, there is nothing new about this problem. Aristotle stated, "Even about those (subjects of education) that make for excellence there is no agreement, for men do not all honor the same excellence, and so naturally they differ about the training for it." But the solutions to these problems will come from the basic step of defining our goals: Understanding why we exist. We serve only one purpose, to educate.

I firmly believe that the basis for all education is a liberal education. Socrates stated once: "The unexamined life is not worth living." The Bible puts it another way: "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make ye free."

A truly liberal education will help students discuss and answer those problems posed by our great philosophers and religious leaders. First of all, I believe that an education should solve the problem of helping a student know himself. How is he made up? Physically, mentally, emotionally, what are his needs? These are the things that every student needs to discuss and think about.

Secondly, a student should know his society. What is the nature of our American society? What are its problems? What is its potential? What has been its past accomplishments and failures? What is its future?

A student also should know about other societies, both past and contemporary, and a student should be encouraged to study moral systems to help him develop his own moral beliefs and ideas for the furtherance of civilization.

Finally, a student must have some education for career use. He not only needs to know himself, know his society and know the world at large but he must also be able to do something when he graduates from college. Whether that doing something means going to graduate school, or medical school, or being prepared for a career as a teacher, or a businessman or a government worker or a housewife, a person must know and must learn some useful things in college to help with his or her career.

In short, I believe in a liberal education—an education that prepares a person to adapt to change and to master it. An education that prepares a student to teach himself in the future after he graduates from college rather than mere rote learning of facts and things. Alfred North Whitehead summed this concept up by stating, "The students are alive, and the purpose of education is to stimulate and guide their self-development."

We must prepare our students to handle rapid change and to cope with it. But the impact of such education causes problems for higher education today. It brings the crush of financial problems. Earlier this month, the regents of New York submitted to Governor Rockefeller and the legislature their final statewide ten year master plan for higher education in the State. There are three basic thrusts to the plan:

1. Development of a comprehensive system of post-secondary education which includes both collegiate and non-collegiate forms of education.

2. Implementation of open access, which would assure every high school graduate by 1980, with an opportunity for higher education, without regard to race, age, creed, sex, national origin, or economic status.

3. Provisions of life long opportunities for all interested persons in the state.

The master plan is contained in a 500-page document and was in preparation for more than a year. Yet despite its size and the amount of time for preparation the regents had to submit an incomplete plan.

Because of the complexities surrounding the financing of higher education in the next decade, the section on the cost of financing the regents' objectives had to be deferred for further development. The problem is of such magnitude that by the time it is solved we could find that the cause of the problem, increased costs and resulting tuition increases, could double. I do not belittle the efforts of the regents; rather I sympathize with them as they wrestle for a solution. The task is not an easy one. We are all fighting against time and if the independent colleges do not find solutions to their immediate financial problems, they may not survive long enough to receive the medication of the regents' solution for the long range financial problems. More Bundy aid and incentive scholar aid is needed now. Some mergers and more cooperation among independent institutions must take place to help solve financial problems. Some institutions are too small to survive and yet others have not reached their full potential. Together they can survive or separately they will die and leave all higher education to the public institutions. This would have the unfortunate effects of both limiting diversity in higher education and reducing the likelihood of responsiveness to change.

The current effort by the New York State Department of Education (led in great measure by Bob McCambridge—Assistant Commissioner for Higher Education Planning—who is here today) to promote regional planning and cooperation among both public and independent colleges and universities should be supported by all who are interested in the future of higher education. More support for government aid to independent colleges is also needed to preserve our independent colleges and provide a viable choice to entering college students.

It is clear that the day of the multiversity is over. Multiversities have gotten too large and inflexible to provide a satisfactory education. The campus unrest and high dropout rates from such institutions are proof that they are becoming educational dinosaurs. Smaller schools, such as Mercy College and others, can provide friendliness and lack of alienation, while providing a sufficient diversity of courses, without the scourge of anonymity of the large multiversity. By working together, colleges can form the nucleus for the flexible institutions of the future. We can enter the age of the "mini-university" and leave behind the age of the multiversity.

What do I mean by "mini-university"? A mini-university is a college built on the liberal arts with one, two or three programs in professional or graduate areas, such as education, law, business or advanced science or some other professional area.

A college large enough to survive the financial problems, yet small enough to meet the individual needs of the individual students. Such a mini-university, working cooperatively with others in the same region, provides a hopeful future for education in our world of change.

I believe in a need for some structure of education in the mini-university that I have proposed. We cannot merely put all the students in a big room and say, "What subjects should be taught?" "What will be relevant for the year 2000?" It is very difficult to know what will be relevant for the year 2000. Will, for example, science be relevant? When I went to college, science was not terribly popular. This was before the age of the sputnik, heart transplants and some of the other great recent developments of science. Today, I think it is clear that every student must study some science. At the moment, however, such fields as humanities, languages, philosophy and history appear to be in a decline. Will the student of tomorrow need to know some of these subjects or will he only need to know the things that seem

to be relevant today—such subjects as sociology, psychology, government and science? I believe the humane studies also are relevant to one's education and to the future. I believe knowledge in these fields will be needed in the future as in the present.

Therefore, I believe that it is necessary to have some structure to higher education. Every student should be exposed to humane studies. Every student should be exposed to science and mathematics. Every student should be exposed to the social sciences. Every student should be given a great deal of choice in what he takes in each of these great areas of knowledge but every student should be exposed to something in each of these areas.

To sum up my philosophy of education, I believe in emphasizing the intellectual—not the anti-intellectual. I believe in presenting to students alternative views of problems—not narrow-minded indoctrination. I believe in hiring a faculty based on their academic competence—not on any other basis. I believe in equality of educational opportunity. Every student must have the opportunity to advance in skill and knowledge to the best of his ability. However, there can be no equality in results.

I believe we need great teachers who will serve their students' needs. St. Paul, in his letter to the thessalonians, pointed out the heart of great teaching. He wrote, "While we were among you we were gentle. We worked day and night in order not to impose on you in any way. We shared with you not only God's tidings but our very lives." We have many dedicated teachers at Mercy College who are working to advance the goals I have outlined.

I look forward to the future of Mercy College and of higher education with some confidence. On behalf of the administration of Mercy College and myself, I pledge and commit the college to continue to carry on its traditions; to continue to provide a fine liberal education; to continue to expand its curricula and faculty to meet the complexities and demands of present day society.

I pledge and commit Mercy College to provide the community with graduates capable of achieving the goals of leadership in the home, in business, in education, in government, and in society.

I pledge and commit Mercy College to provide society with informed citizens aware of both their rights and their duties to society.

I pledge and commit Mercy College to support regionalism and cooperation with other institutions, both public and independent, in the academic community.

Finally, I pledge and commit Mercy College to the pursuit of truth and to follow its motto—"be thou consumed in serving."

Thank you.

LIVE CARGO: CRUELTY ALOFT?

HON. G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. WHITEHURST. Mr. Speaker, the following article, entitled "Live Cargo: Cruelty Aloft?" appeared in the January 1973, issue of *Air Line Pilot*. It points out the crying need for additional legislation to provide humane care for animals in airline terminals and in transit.

On January 3, I reintroduced a bill which I had first introduced last year, amending the Animal Welfare Act of 1970 to cover animals in transit and in terminals of all common carriers, not airlines alone. The bill is now H.R. 1264,

and I earnestly hope that it will receive favorable action in the near future.

Let me also take this opportunity to commend the Women's SPCA of Pennsylvania for their efforts in caring for pets in transit at the Philadelphia International Airport. If we had such groups everywhere, my bill would not be necessary. Until such a time arrives, it is essential that legislation such as H.R. 1264 be passed.

I commend this article to my colleagues:

LIVE CARGO: CRUELTY ALOFT?

(By C. V. Glines)

The DC-8 departed San Francisco on schedule and headed for New York. Among its passengers was a smartly dressed woman in her mid-60's who sat quietly crying into a handkerchief. A stewardess, sensing that the woman was genuinely grief-stricken about something, asked if there was anything she could do.

"Thank you, Miss," the lady said through her tears, "but I'm afraid it's too late. Penny, my dear pet, is in the cargo compartment and I'm afraid she's dead."

The stewardess assured her passenger that animals riding in the cargo hold are perfectly safe and comfortable. There was no reason to think otherwise.

"You're nice to tell me that but I know she's dead," the lady said. "I heard her barking when we took off but she's not barking now. I know she's gone."

The lady was right. Her pet of many years was dead when offloaded in New York. A veterinarian claimed death was due to suffocation.

Is this a common occurrence?

It is, according to representatives of various humane societies and they have hundreds of letters on file to prove it. It isn't, according to the airlines, FAA, CAB, freight forwarders and commercial shippers of live animals and birds. Complaints about animal mishandling are so rare, according to the CAB's Office of Consumer Affairs, that no statistics are available. Jack Yohe, chief of the office, estimates that only a fraction of 1% of the gripes he receives concern animals.

Anyone who wants to ship live creatures by air has a variety of choices available. They can be shipped as passenger baggage, air express, air freight, or perhaps as special air freight, which some carriers offer for certain size packages that can be claimed at destination within a few minutes after arrival. There is, however, no standardization. Airline policy on accepting live animals in air freight varies by carrier and species. This is so, according to the Air Transport Association, "because of differences in aircraft, the geographic regions various carriers serve, the climate normally encountered, schedule frequency and other factors." The association adds: "Generally those that fly the farthest are the most lenient about allowing small pets to fly right in the cabin with their owners."

Most live creatures being shipped, however, travel in the belly compartment along with other cargo. Exceptions are the FH-227 and YS-11 in which all manner of fauna ride in the rear or forward baggage compartments and share their peculiar smells and sounds with the human passengers.

In short, most living beings going by air are treated as cargo. To an airline cargo handler, a box full of mice or a cage of monkeys is just another item that must be lifted and placed somewhere else for movement out of his jurisdiction. His only interest is in moving it, not worrying about its contents. A freight forwarder or REA Air Express dock worker treats live creatures the same way. In these cases, however, it is they who most often meet the consignee in person

and must answer for the condition of those creatures. They are the first to admit that it is extremely difficult to explain to the owner why a pet is dead on arrival or to a pet shop consignee why a crate of parakeets has arrived safely but minus the parakeets.

Death, injury or loss of live animals and birds has apparently reached a point where the nation's humane societies consider it a major issue in their crusade for better treatment of all living creatures.

As airlines and freight forwarders have discovered, the nation's organized animal lovers pack a powerful wallop when it comes to mistreatment of anything in the animal kingdom. They will not hesitate to have warrants issued and to take owners to court whenever they discover evidence of negligence and cruelty. Most airlines have had their share of suits by outraged pet owners to know that animals can be bad news if mishandled, lost or die while in their hands. Eastern Air Lines, for example, will never forget the ax-wielding dog owner who slashed the underbelly of a 727 and splashed black paint on the aircraft because his champion wolfhound had died of heatstroke en route from Dallas to Miami.

The exact number of live fauna going by air is not known. But on a recent visit to the REA Air Express facility at Washington National Airport, *Air Line Pilot* found more than 1,000 animals were processed within a four-hour period on one evening. Dozens of cartons of mice and rats were awaiting a truck for delivery to local universities and research facilities. There were 10 dogs, 20 cages of quiet white rabbits and six crates of chattering monkeys awaiting shipment by air.

Working among the REA cargo handlers were two attractive members of the Washington Animal League, Mrs. Susan Ostliff and Mrs. Meta Miller, both of the office staff of Representative Floyd Hicks (D-Wash.). They checked each crate or box containing animals as it arrived to determine the condition of the occupants. Their maternal concern centered around the dogs and monkeys since there wasn't much that could be done for the crawly creatures whose boxes were tightly sealed. Water and food were given to each dog and several were given exercise out of their crates. The monkeys were given peeled oranges, which they quickly devoured.

The concern expressed by the two women was genuine. They cited numerous cases of mistreatment and mostly blamed animal wholesalers who too frequently ship animals in boxes or crates so small that they cannot stand or turn around. The most used dog cage that is grossly inadequate and ought to be banned, according to humane officials, is the slatted orange crate. Drafty, flimsy and easily broken open, it has become a symbol of cruelty to animals as far as the members of the Washington Humane Society are concerned.

"The basic problem is that those in the airline business think of animals as common freight instead of living beings," complains Faye Brisk, a member of the group. "There must be a separate classification for live creatures somewhere between passengers and cargo. Their treatment must improve and we're going to see that something is done."

The "something" has included persuading federal legislators that laws are required since government agencies refuse to take the necessary unilateral action to insure safe transport for animals. At least nine separate bills were introduced in the 92nd Congress; all died when the second session adjourned in October. Typical was E. 209, introduced in January 1971 by Senator Lowell P. Weicker (R-Conn.), which would have required the secretary of transportation "to prescribe regulations governing the humane treatment of animals transported in air commerce."

Weicker will take a new thrust in this session by the introduction of a bill to amend

the Animal Welfare Act of 1970 to provide that all animal shipment regulations in the act will be adhered to by the common carriers now exempt. "To some this may seem like a trivial matter in comparison to other pressing problems of the day," Weicker said, "but I feel that if we do not have concern and compassion for all of God's creatures we diminish our ability to care about our human neighbors."

"An investigation by my staff has revealed too many instances where pets shipped by airlines are subject to inhumane treatment either because of carelessness or lack of concern for the comfort and safety of the animal on the part of the air carrier," Senator Weicker says. He cites the case of a constituent whose pet German shepherd dog died after being stored in the overheated baggage hold in an airplane that was delayed. Looking into the case, he was "shocked" to learn that no agency of the federal government has set up regulations and standards for the handling and care of animals shipped by air. "Animals are probably the most perishable cargo that can be transported by air," he said. "We must assure they are treated with care and humane concern."

It is not generally the role of CAB to be concerned about humane treatment of animals, but it did investigate tariff rates for live animals and birds in 1971 and pet owners had their day in CAB's court. The CAB report issued later discussed tariff rates at length but also made some points in favor of humane treatment by getting into the rules of liability and excess valuation charges and included packing and marking requirements, furnishing of containers, handling and protective instructions, and restrictions regarding the number of animals per aircraft compartment.

The report concluded that "it is clear that live animal and bird traffic is important to the carriers" in an economic sense and that most carriers "show active solicitation of live animal and bird traffic." In discussing environmental factors, however, CAB took special notice of Class D belly compartments of the "early and middle generation" of jet aircraft, which have restricted ventilation. These compartments "were deliberately designed to be nearly air-tight and air-stagnant—designed so that the only air exchange would result from leakage of pressurized air out into the atmosphere and seepage of replacement air into the compartment from other parts of the aircraft . . . Thus, when the aircraft is on the ground, with the cargo doors closed, the cargo compartments are as air-tight as an automobile with the doors and windows closed. When the aircraft is in flight, however, with the compartments pressurized, there is some exchange of air in the compartments due to leakage and seepage."

CAB analyzed the need for extra space generated by the carriage of warm-blooded animals and birds and noted that restricted ventilation of Class D belly compartments "simply means that the carriers must give special consideration to the acceptance of warm-blooded live animal and bird shipments and must take special steps to assure their safe transportation." The report also recognized, however, "that the use of oxygen and production of carbon dioxide varies not only by kind of animal but by size, etc." and is a problem of "substantial complexity."

Although air carriers are able to provide safe transportation for shippers of live animals and birds, CAB said, it "does not mean that the air carriers have done so on all occasions. The sad fact is that valued animals have suffered destruction during air transportation" and "the unfortunate incidents which have happened have been caused mostly by carelessness and bad judgment."

CAB made no recommendations to solve the problem of mistreatment other than to

note that legislation had already been enacted to respond to the concern of many people and organizations, such as the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act of 1966 and the Animal Welfare Act of 1970. Under these acts, the Department of Agriculture is directed to take action to promulgate standards governing the humane handling, care, treatment and transportation of certain animals intended for use as pets or for research or exhibition by dealers, research facilities and exhibitors.

Humane society personnel say that the regulations are a fine start but are not complete and are certainly not enforced at the country's airports. Besides, critics say, these standards do not apply to common carriers.

The case of Air Force Major Frederick D. Current of Newberry, S.C., is typical of the mishandling blamed on the airlines. He had searched long and hard for a pedigreed English bulldog and found one named Country Boy in Pampa, Tex. He had it shipped to New Orleans where it arrived safely but five hours after arrival, Country Boy died in the airline's cargo facility. According to a veterinarian, who arrived too late after cargo personnel noted the dog was sick, death was due "to excessive saliva in lungs or asphyxiation." He also noted that this condition might have been caused from being "nervous or overheated." He told the major that some effort to cool the animal down could have been helpful.

Current had paid \$300 for his prize and considered it an exceptional find because it had 25 champions out of the 32 dogs on its pedigree.

When the major arrived at the cargo area to pick up his dog and found it dead, he made a thorough investigation on his own. The dog had been shipped from Amarillo at 6:25 p.m. the evening before and had arrived at New Orleans in apparent good health at 8:18 a.m. that day. At 9 a.m., a freight handler gave the animal some water and noticed that it drank about 1½ cups. At 12:15 p.m., however, the handler noted that the dog had difficulty standing on its hind legs. He didn't offer any more water because "I wouldn't stick my arm in there" and told Current that "I don't go near sick dogs." He said he called three vets before he could get one to agree to come to the terminal. By the time he came at 1:30 p.m., the animal had expired.

Current sought \$400 compensation from the airline although he said "no amount of money can compensate me for the loss of that dog. My purchase of Country Boy came as a climax of an exhaustive nationwide search for a stud dog of his age, credentials and potential." He was turned down by the airline with the explanation that "there were no instructions on the waybill or cargo requesting the dog be exercised so this was not done due to the nature of some dogs' temperament when strangers are near them."

Current wrote to the CAB's Office of Consumer Affairs and asked some searching questions. "Does it take a great deal of common sense to ascertain that an animal needs exercise after some 14-16 hours in a confining container?" he queried. "If they could not get a vet to come out, why did they not take the dog to a veterinary office? If the carriers can't transport live dogs then they shouldn't contract to do so." The dog's death could have been averted, he contended, "by reasonable, proper action by (airline) employees."

Whether the airlines or freight forwarders want to admit it or not, the humane societies see mishandling of animals as a rapidly growing problem. They have taken some unilateral action on their own, much to the relief of the airlines. At J. F. Kennedy International Airport, the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals established an Animalport in 1958 to "relieve owners, shippers and airlines of unusual and unexpected problems that can arise when animals are transported." Open 24 hours a day, ani-

mal travelers are fed, watered, housed and cared for while awaiting air shipment. Ambulance service is provided for sick or injured animals. A fully equipped veterinary clinic is available with a private vet on call. Meals are prepared in a "diet kitchen" for every type of live creature "from live meal worms for foxes to bamboo roots for pandas, raw meat for lions and alfalfa for elephants." Fees for the service vary from \$2 per bag for nonpoisonous snakes to \$25 for horses for the first 24 hours. All fees are charged to the airlines, which pass them on to the shipper or consignee.

The airlines welcome the availability of Animalport and call on its personnel frequently. Robert Rooney, Animalport's manager, tells hair-raising stories of tarantulas and scorpions loose in cargo holds and of trying to entice a planeload of starved monkeys back into cages. He and his staff of eight have handled every type of live animal that can go by air from earthworms to elephants and lizards to lions. "We are the airlines' right arm for animal matters," he says. "We handle about 120,000 animals per year. I don't know what they'd do without us."

According to Rooney, the biggest problem in the shipment of animals is the human element—the shipper's failure to do something. The biggest reason for delay in moving animals to destination, he says, is paperwork improperly made out. He advises putting name, address and telephone number of consignee on the crate in addition to the required paper tags.

As far as death or injury of animals is concerned, the major reason is poor crating, Rooney says. In both cases, it is the shipper's attitude that he believes is the basic problem. "It's usually a case of people trying to pass off their problems to others," he told *Air Line Pilot*. "Some commercial shippers of animals just want to get by with the minimum of expense." He cites cases of shippers placing snakes in dog crates and puppies in shoe boxes. Protruding wires and nails in homemade crates do extensive damage to an animal. The most frequent cause of death, according to the ex-Army officer, seems to be asphyxiation, heat prostration or stroke from either inadequate ventilation in a cargo hold or crates without a sufficient number of air vents.

There seems to be no doubt that the Animalport operation at Kennedy is an asset to the airlines and many animals have been saved through the care and concern of the ASPCA. Unfortunately, it is not typical. No other U.S. airport has a similar setup. Honolulu and San Francisco have shelters and Philadelphia has a program that is as effective as a single man can make it. Sponsored by the Women's SPCA of Pennsylvania, the latter facility is a house trailer with two wire cages inside and a pen outside. The operation is supervised by Robert A. Addlesberger, a retired policeman with an extraordinary knack for solving animal problems and gaining co-operation from airport and airline officials. As a humane agent, he is empowered "to make arrest upon his own view of any person found violating the provision of the acts relating to cruelty to animals." In his four years with the society, he has not had to make an arrest.

Although it is a one-man operation, Addlesberger is on call 24 hours a day and when he can't be reached, has assured that SPCA and vet phone numbers are posted in all air freight offices on the airport. When on duty, he continually walks from one end of the terminal to the other searching for animals and birds. When he finds them, he inspects every crate or box, makes a tally in a notebook if all is well and pastes on the container an SPCA sticker that says: "We have welcomed your pet to Philadelphia. A Humane Officer has supervised the handling and welfare of this animal while it was at the Philadelphia International Airport."

Animals or birds needing water or food are assisted immediately. If an animal appears sick, he calls one of the vets. Those that have waited too long for pickup or whose paperwork is lost are sent to the society's shelter. Photos are taken of bad examples of crating or inhumane treatment. Action is then taken to correct the situation or, if necessary, to bring an offender to trial. Bad crates are replaced and the consignee is billed for the cost.

Unlike the JFK operation, the service at Philadelphia is free. According to Robert G. Hudson, executive director of the Women's SPCA of Pennsylvania, the only sources of revenue are bequests, unrestricted legacies and donations. Recognizing that the JFK Animalport is the first in the Western Hemisphere, he says: "We are proud to be the second Animalport in operation. Although our trailer-shelter is modest in comparison to the building in New York, we expect to increase in size and service when the new Philadelphia cargo city terminal is completed."

The total number of animals inspected by Officer Addlesberger has increased since he began the Philadelphia operation in November 1969. During his first year, he inspected 38,516. A total of 49,998 were checked last year and this year's total will be well over the 50,000 mark. This census does not include many containers of small animals (hamsters, rats, mice, etc.) that are usually boxed in groups of 15 to 25 or more. As in the case of the JFK Animalport, Addlesberger's census covers the entire list of animals and birds that could possibly go by air. In both cases, dogs head the list in numbers carried. On the day that *Air Line Pilot* visited Philadelphia, the list included dogs, cats, mice, bloodworms, fish, hamsters and rabbits.

The voluntary efforts of the Washington Humane Society at Washington National Airport are less effective but no less compassionate. Only the REA Air Express dock is checked on the three evenings per week that animals are processed. Recently, a corner of the building was set aside for food, water containers and storage of crates to replace those deemed unfit. REA personnel tolerate the ladies from the Humane Society but privately admit "they're a pain in the neck sometimes because they get in the way when we're trying to move stuff around." The service rendered, however, outweighs any inconvenience to the cargo handlers.

While all the airlines and freight forwarders handle animals, REA estimates that it handles about 90% of all the animal traffic and took in \$6 million last year for its trouble. Animal shipments have been increasing at a rate estimated up to 10% annually, mostly due to the large increase in dog-breeding farms that ship thousands of purebred puppies to pet stores all over the country. Washington and other cities with a number of university or government laboratories are the destination for all types of animals used for experimentation with rats, mice, monkeys and rabbits predominant. Dogs destined for pet shops or individual owners head the list of animals shipped in individual crates.

The continuing concern expressed by the humane societies has had its effect on airlines and freight forwarders at the larger airports by calling attention to inadequate cages, poor handling and improper loading of animals in trucks and cargo holds. As a result, treatment has improved slightly and the wrath of the societies is increasingly being shifted to commercial shippers, some of whom appear to be completely insensitive to the demands for better care of anything alive that goes by air. With the power and motivation to bring legal action against inhumane shipping practices, the societies promise to increase the pressure. Not only shippers but the airlines and freight forwarders can also expect to share their anger.

One of the foremost organizations fighting animal mistreatment is the Humane Society of the United States with offices in Washington. Frank J. McMahon, director of investigations, cites many cases that have come to his attention. He sees the "puppy mills" as leading culprits in shipping animals by air that are too young, too sick or are crated in smashable, leakable boxes. One of the most flagrant cases in his files is that of a midwest dog shipper who defied numerous efforts to halt his operation and that of the airline that allegedly cooperated by accepting the shipments and a vet who was said to have left stacks of signed health certificates with the airline. The shipper was put out of business only because he was charged with fraud based on false advertising.

McMahon is discouraged. "We've been knocking ourselves out for years without making any progress at all," he says. "The airlines have no obligation to give food, water or exercise. The commercial shippers don't care as long as they get their money from the consignee if the shipment arrives safely and from the insurance if it doesn't. The air freight forwarder working in the field on commission is apt to accept anything."

The one hope, as he sees it, is for the Weicker bill to be reintroduced and passed during this session of Congress. "If it does pass, it will enable us to sit down with the Air Transport Association and the government agencies involved and work out the kind of regulations we want."

One of the most incisive letters in McMahon's files came from a stewardess who wondered one day why her luggage carried in the cargo compartment was so cold to the touch and "remained frozen even by the time I reached home or my hotel room." Concerned about the animals carried in the same compartment, she placed a thermometer in her bag which recorded the maximum and minimum temperatures in her flight bag during international flights. The extremes she recorded were 104° F on the ground and 0° F in flight.

Besides temperature variation of this magnitude, she investigated further and found other evidence of lack of care on her airline. She wrote:

"I have seen animals with their paws and faces bleeding because they cut themselves trying to get out. Other cages are like coffins; they do not have enough air holes. I saw somebody in Paris put two beautiful Irish setters in two very expensive metal boxes with just a few tiny holes. On our arrival in New York I heard the Captain say the animals 'were not giving any sign of life . . .'"

Once her interest was aroused, the stewardess became particularly attentive to conversations among passengers, crew members and ground personnel who have told of "animals frozen to death, suffocated by luggage thrown over them, who died from heat, thirst, fear or other reasons." She pleaded for passage of a bill "that would set some rules for the transport of these animals" and added: "It is also important that the public be made aware of what their pets go through when they decide to ship one. The public must be informed by the airlines of the temperature of the compartment where the animal will be placed, and that the animal will not be assured food or water and for how many hours. This does not happen and will never happen until some specific legislation involving all IATA carriers will be passed. The airlines have nothing to lose by giving out the exact information, while right now the ones who lose are the animals and they can't talk."

There is much truth in what this one concerned citizen says. The airlines, shippers and air freight forwarders had better pay attention. Regulation seems inevitable. It would behoove all involved to "get with the program" and correct the deficiencies in the system that permits live creatures to be tortured, maimed and killed during air travel.

MAJOR FLAW IN ELECTING THE PRESIDENT

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. O'HARA) on the fine statement he made last Saturday, January 6, 1973, on the dangers of the way we elect our President. I am happy to endorse the statement for I believe that our method of electing the President is a major flaw in our Constitution. It is a major flaw which could bring about a national crisis.

Under our present system, a candidate who wins the popular vote of the people could still lose the electoral vote and, therefore, the Presidency. This has happened three times in our history. We came close to the same thing again as recently as 1960 when a shift of only 11,424 votes spread throughout five States would have elevated the candidate with the fewest votes to the Presidency.

In fact, a candidate could win both the popular vote and carry enough States to give him an apparent majority of electoral votes, and still lose the Presidency. The reason for this, of course, is that electors are not constitutionally bound to vote for the candidate who wins the popular vote in their respective States. At least eight times in our history, an elector has chosen to defy his State's electorate. The most recent example of this is found among the electoral votes which we were asked to certify last Saturday. As my colleagues from Michigan indicated, the potential damage which could be caused by faithless electors is a threat which could, and should, be erased forever.

Another great threat to our elective system is the awkward, dangerous, and completely undemocratic procedure which must be followed in the event of a deadlock in the electoral college.

When a strong third party candidate is involved in the presidential election, the possibility of none of the candidates obtaining the required number of electoral votes is greatly increased. We came perilously close to that in 1968 when a shift of one-quarter of 1 percent of the vote in one State, and a shift of one-half of 1 percent in another, would have deadlocked the election.

In the event of such a deadlock in the electoral college, the House of Representatives must choose the President by majority vote with each State delegation only having one vote. If the House deadlocks, the Senate would choose an acting President from among the vice-presidential candidates. The acting President would serve from January 20 until the House of Representatives chose a President.

On January 3, I introduced joint resolutions (H.J. Res. 74 and 75) to provide for the abolition of the electoral college and for the direct election of the President. Forty of my colleagues have already joined with me in this effort, and I expect that their number will continue to increase.

The proposed amendment provides

that the candidate who receives the greatest number of votes will be the President, so long as he receives a plurality of at least 40 percent of the votes cast. If no candidate receives at least 40 percent of the popular vote, a runoff election would be held between the two candidates receiving the greatest number of votes.

I believe that this is the most democratic means of electing our President. The House of Representatives adopted a similar resolution in September 1969, but the other body did not follow the lead of the House.

The 93d Congress should move forward to adopt this proposed amendment with the utmost speed. The electoral college is a constitutional time bomb. We must move forward to defuse it before it explodes.

THE DOUBLE STANDARD IN EDUCATIONAL TAXATION

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, private school supporters who have learned that private education is ineligible for non-profit status at the same time that private school tuition is denied tax deductibility will find little encouragement from the latest double standards employed by the Government.

Members of Congress were recently invited to attend an acrobatic performance by Red Chinese at the John F. Kennedy Center, called under the patronage of Mrs. Nixon. The admission tickets, ranging from \$75 for a box seat to \$7.50 for a side seat, carried the notation that portions of admissions cost were tax deductible. For example, \$64 of the \$75 box-seat ticket and \$2 of the \$7.50 seat ticket, were tax deductible. Education of Americans in Communist acrobatics received a tax deductible status, but American education in private schools does not.

Then, we have the announcement of a health care program for Soviet scientific visitors through the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The Blue Cross-Blue Shield program gives all Soviet scientific visitors complete medical coverage at the low premium of \$18.98 per person from HEW funds but paid for by U.S. taxpayers. The health service for Communist visitors from Russia in their educational program is borne by us without benefit of tax deduction.

And so the strange double standard of tax deductions in anti-American causes for wealthy foundations and for foreigners continues while private education remains a stepchild with its supporters and students denied any relief from dual tuition unless they surrender independence and bow to complete Federal control and domination.

I include the invitation and schedule of admission prices at this point:

Under the gracious patronage of Mrs. Nixon on the occasion of the first visit of a performing group from the People's Republic

of China the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts requests the pleasure of your company at a special benefit performance of The Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe of China on Tuesday evening the Ninth of January Nineteen hundred and seventy-three at eight o'clock, Opera House at the Kennedy Center.

R.S.V.P.
Card enclosed.

KENNEDY CENTER ACROBATS

TUESDAY EVENING, THE NINTH OF JANUARY

Enclosed please find my check for \$----- for ----- tickets.

Box Seating—\$75.00 per ticket (\$64.00 tax deductible).

Orchestra—\$50.00 per ticket (\$41.00 tax deductible).

1st Tier Center Front—\$35.00 per ticket (\$26.50 tax deductible).

1st Tier Center Rear—\$25.00 per ticket (\$17.50 tax deductible).

1st Tier Side Front—\$15.00 per ticket (\$6.50 tax deductible).

1st Tier Side Rear—\$15.00 per ticket (\$7.50 tax deductible).

2nd Tier Center Front—\$7.50 per ticket (\$2.00 tax deductible).

2nd Tier Center Rear—\$5.50 per ticket (No deduction).

2nd Tier Sides—\$4.50 per ticket (No deduction).

No tickets mailed after January 3rd. Please pick up at box office.

Name ----- Address -----
----- Phone -----

Please make checks payable to Kennedy Center Acrobats and mail to:

Kennedy Center Acrobats, Washington, D.C. 20566.

THE GALLANT AMERICANS

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, during the 91st Congress, the Veterans' Affairs Committee was given legislative authority over the American Battle Monuments Commission. In order that I could see some of their problems firsthand, I made a short visit during the month of November last year to several of the cemeteries in Europe as well as a number of the battle monuments. Following my visit, I spoke briefly with some local newspapers in Texas, and shortly thereafter the Dallas Times Herald sent one of their people to cover this matter. Miss Margaret Mayer, Washington correspondent for the Dallas Times Herald, has done a splendid job of presenting the excellent job our American Battle Monuments Commission has done with respect to our military cemeteries and I am pleased to include her story which appeared in the December 10, 1972, edition of the Dallas Times Herald:

THE GALLANT AMERICANS—THEY REST IN FRANCE, BELGIUM, AND OAHU BUT NOT IN VIETNAM

(By Margaret Mayer)

There are no known Graves of American military dead in Vietnam. When American involvement in that war is brought officially to an end, there will be no U.S. military cemetery to show that more than 45,000 Americans died there.

This is one of the ironies of the Vietnam War.

While Indochina writhed in combat, the rest of the world was able to move from continent to continent more or less at peace. The American dead were brought home. Time and the still uncertain future of the little Southeast Asian country will determine if ever there is erected a monument to show that Americans fought there.

Almost 20 years passed before the American Battle Monuments Commission last year selected a site in Seoul, Korea, for the commemoration of "distinguished American military action" in that country. The memorial has not yet been built.

The names of 8,187 missing in action from the Korean War are listed along with 18,093 missing in Pacific actions in World War II in the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific in Honolulu.

The names of the Vietnam missing in action will join them there or have their place of honor in some other suitable memorial—when prisoners of war are finally accounted for and the names of the missing are known.

"Here are recorded the names of Americans who gave their lives in the service of their country and who sleep in unknown graves."

This is the inscription for the missing in action in 23 American military cemeteries in 10 foreign countries.

Like citations on the white marble crosses that mark the graves of American men and women buried overseas, the "missing" inscriptions give the combat casualty's name, rank, military unit and home state:

"Tec 5 I. V. Watts, 662 gm trk co, Texas."

"Capt Thurston C. Carlisle, 703 bomb sq, 445 bomb gp, Texas."

"Pvt. Jack Foster, 504 prcht inf, 82 abn div, Texas."

"Pvt Johnnie T. Harman, 33 regt, 3 armd div, Texas."

"1st Lt Raymond A. Boulter, 359 bomb sq, 303 bomb gp, Texas."

These are among 450 missing whose names are engraved on the faces of 24 limestone pylons that support an elegantly modern memorial to the American dead at Henri-Chapelle in Belgium.

Beyond the colonnade of the "missing" are the graves of 7,989 casualties of the advance on Aachen, the German counteroffensive in the Ardennes and the bitter winter Battle of the Bulge in 1944-45.

The Henri-Chapelle American Cemetery and Memorial is typical of those built following World War II—one in England at Cambridge; five in France, overlooking Omaha Beach in Normandy, at St. James in Brittany, at St. Avoird and Epinal east of Paris and at Draguignan in southern France; the Netherlands Cemetery in the village of Margraten; Henri-Chapelle and the Ardennes Cemetery in Belgium; the Luxembourg Cemetery; two in Italy near Florence and Anzio; the North Africa Cemetery near Carthage and the Manila Cemetery in the Philippines.

World War II, in addition, left memorials to the missing at Honolulu, in Battery Park in New York City and in the Presidio in San Francisco.

They joined the eight cemeteries and 11 monuments that bear the names of battles of World War I—Flanders Field, Aisne-Marne, Chateau-Thierry, Meuse-Argonne, St. Mihiel and more.

Together with a little-known American cemetery in Mexico City, commemorating the dead of the War of 1847, the 23 cemeteries and 14 memorials in 10 foreign countries contain the graves of 125,697 Americans and citations to 91,591 missing.

Responsibility for their upkeep rests with the American Battle Monuments Commission (ABMC), an independent agency headed by retired Gen. Mark W. Clark and administered by Maj. Gen. A. J. Adams, on assignment by the Army.

Its budget totals less than \$3 million. Its staff totals eight military, 43 U.S. civilians and 357 local civilians, the latter mostly in Europe. Its work is primarily the grounds-keeping chores of the cemeteries and memorials, services for families of the dead and contact with local persons for whom a memorial may be as much or more of a shrine than it is for Americans.

At Henri-Chapelle on a recent fall day, caretakers clipped the grass at the base of each of the 7,989 crosses that are aligned in graceful curves over the 50-acre cemetery plot. Clipped hedges, vast beds of roses, weeping willows and copes of birch trees gave the cemetery the appearance of a formal garden.

Supt. Burt Dewey, who lives with his family in a cottage near the edge of the grounds, supplied a bouquet of dahlias, lupine and roses from the cutting garden he maintains.

Except in mid-winter, when few visitors make the trip up from the Berwinne valley to the cemetery, the cutting garden provides flowers for relatives who have been unable to travel carrying floral tributes.

On this particular fall day, the guest register in the memorial's museum room contained the names of visitors from Vermont, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and North Dakota.

Supt. Dewey estimated that from 1,500 to 2,000 relatives and friends come to Henri-Chapelle each year to visit individual grave sites. This is in addition to thousands of European visitors, to whom the memorial signifies the Americans' first penetration into Belgium in World War II.

Some years ago Belgian citizens adopted individual graves, on which they place flowers on special anniversaries and American holidays.

Americans who cannot travel to military cemeteries abroad can order flowers through the ABMC offices in Paris, Rome, Manila or Washington. The ABMC is also prepared to supply families with photographs of headstones or of a section of a "tablet of the missing" on which a serviceman's name is engraved, together with large color lithographs of the cemetery or memorial.

The relative who can travel abroad and visit a gravesite or memorial will find the ABMC helpful in advising him the best route to take. The cemeteries and memorials are generally off well-traveled paths and sometimes difficult to reach.

An 87-year-old man from Wisconsin, paying his second visit to his son's grave at Henri-Chapelle, took a train to nearby Welkenraedt and a bus from there to the little town from which the cemetery gets its name. He got a lift from a village boy for the final mile.

Supt. Dewey drove the elderly visitor back to the Welkenraedt railway station after seeing that he was supplied with a bouquet of flowers for the grave and a Polaroid photograph as a memento of his visit.

A 70-year-old woman who visited her son's grave went home with seven pictures recording her visit—one for herself and one for each of six brothers and sister of the World War II casualty.

The ABMC wishes more Americans could visit the cemeteries and believes more would if they knew how to reach them. Too often, the caretakers are told, American tourists in Europe are unable to get adequate directions from travel agencies they contact in major cities abroad.

Persons planning a trip to Europe and interested in seeing memorials would do well to contact the ABMC in Washington (zip 20315) in advance and ask for its pamphlet which includes a brief description, small map and suggested means of reaching each cemetery and monument.

If the visitor's goal is some special memorial to one of the divisions that fought in

Europe, he may have more of a problem. There are 31 such monuments known to the ABMC but outside their current jurisdiction.

One of these is the monument to Col. Earl Rudder's 2nd Ranger Battalion at Pointe du Hoc in Normandy. The monument was erected by a grateful French people to the battalion that landed and secured a beachhead that General Bradley once said was the roughest of the D-Day invasion.

Unlike other memorials in placid settings, the Ranger monument is surrounded by shell-marked bunkers that serve as a reminder of the war that was fought for the cliffs between Utah and Omaha beaches.

The site is maintained by a committee of French citizens. Other monuments, erected by individual American military units or by states to commemorate achievements of their units, are maintained poorly or well according to the pride of their heirs. Some have fallen into disrepair.

Although the ABMC has no responsibility for these monuments, it has taken an interest in their maintenance because of their impact on the American image abroad. With the help of Rep. Olin E. Teague, chairman of the House Veterans Affairs Committee, the ABMC hopes to secure congressional authority to work with the French and Italians on future maintenance of private monuments to American military units in their countries.

Teague recently visited the Ranger Monument at Pointe du Hoc. His interest in it is not solely due to its tribute to a fellow Texas Aggie (Rudder was president of Texas A&M when he died last year). The congressman says it is the one monument that displays remnants of the war and should be maintained with those reminders intact.

Others of the non-federally erected monuments in Europe are already maintained by the ABMC with funds supplied by their sponsoring units. All, Teague feels, should either be brought up to the standards of the American military cemeteries and memorials, removed to more easily maintained locations or—in the case of those crumbling from neglect—destroyed.

He found the American cemeteries he visited in England and France to be "a real credit to our country."

The credit is substantial with local countrymen who know from personal memory or reminiscent accounts of Americans who fought and died on their cliffs and crossroads and hillsides.

Supt. Dewey remembers the boys of the 1st Division who died on the road to Henri-Chapelle in the fall of 1944. They were wrapped in blankets and buried in mattress covers on a hill overlooking the site that would later be the American cemetery.

Each grave was designated with a wooden marker.

Next-of-kin of each casualty was given a chance after the war of having the body returned to the United States for burial. Many families chose to let their relatives remain in cemeteries overseas, where commanding officers and Congressional Medal of Honor winners lie today with their troops and fellow GI's.

The bodies on the hillside at Henri-Chapelle were disinterred in 1947-48, placed in double-lined coffins and buried in permanent locations in the new American military cemetery grounds donated by the Belgian government.

The wooden markers at each grave were re-stenciled twice each year until, in 1951, they were replaced by Italian marble crosses.

The citizens of Henri-Chapelle and surrounding countryside pay solemn tribute to the American dead in a memorial service on each Armistice Day. The occasion is of such importance that Supt. Dewey rotates the honor of presiding at the ceremony between the burgemeisters of nearby towns.

The local citizenry does not, however, need a special occasion to remember Americans who died in their homeland.

On this fall day there lay in the cemetery

chapel at Henri-Chapelle a floral tribute from "Les Pensionnes du Thier a Liege." Elderly people had come from their old-folks home in Liege to bring the flowers to the cemetery.

The carnations and roses that lay at the entrance to the chapel were plastic. The ABMC permits the decoration of memorials with natural cut flowers only.

Supt. Dewey could not bear to disappoint "les pensionnes." He let their plastic flowers remain.

HARLAN L. WOOLWINE RETIRES SOON

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, in 1959 Harlan L. Woolwine became Director of the Baltimore district office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. In my 10 years in Congress, I have had numerous occasions to call on him and his staff for assistance with the immigration and citizenship problems of my constituents. In every instance, he has been most cooperative in exploring each aspect of our complex immigration laws to resolve the problems I bring to his attention.

Very shortly, Mr. Woolwine will retire after 36 years with the Immigration Service. At the same time, Mr. Leon W. Lehem, now an Immigration examiner, will retire after 42½ years of Federal service and Mrs. Ozelle Cannon will step down to private life with 30 years in the Federal Government to her credit. To lose the invaluable services of three people with the wealth of experience shared by these three will be a difficult burden for the Baltimore INS Office, but they have the example of dedication set by these people to encourage them.

Mr. Woolwine began his Federal career in the Department of the Treasury in 1936. He became a border patrol officer and spent a great deal of time taking special training offered him to better himself within the Service. His rise through the ranks to Immigration Inspector, Officer-in-Charge for the Virgin Islands, investigator, management analyst, and Director of the Baltimore District is a commendable record of continued achievement. Mr. Woolwine has served throughout the United States—from the Virgin Islands to California.

His career with the Immigration and Naturalization Service has touched many lives—those of his coworkers, those of citizens needing information and guidance, but above all those who have come to our country to reach a goal they highly prize—United States citizenship. His warmth, sympathy and understanding have meant much to these people. I join them in paying tribute to him.

I also pay tribute to the dedication and devotion shown by Mr. Lehem and Mrs. Cannon. Their long careers bespeak the ideal of the Federal civil service employee—concerned with his or her work, and willing to develop experience and expertise in his or her field the Government would be hard put to do without. I hope that for them and for Mr. Woolwine, retirement will be just one new chapter in their very fruitful lives.

HARRY S TRUMAN

HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 9, 1973

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, a truly fine and great statesman has been taken from us. A man who exemplified the better qualities of the American way of life as few others have is gone.

I speak of Harry S Truman, undoubtedly one of the most outstanding Presidents ever to serve this Nation. Just as surely, he was one of the most outstanding leaders the world has ever known.

He guided the United States with exceptional adroitness in the difficult transition from war to peace in the late 1940's. His accomplishments throughout his time in office are many and one could spend endless hours enumerating them and praising them and still not do this man justice.

Even as a Senator, he was invaluable to his country. The Senate committee which he chaired was instrumental in coordinating the war effort. His work on that committee convinced President Roosevelt that this was the man to be his running mate in 1944, a position coveted in the Democratic Party because Mr. Roosevelt was visibly aging and many feared he would not live out his fourth term.

Yet Harry Truman only reluctantly accepted the position, exemplifying the humility of this great man. He was even willing to nominate another man for the job.

And humility was not his only virtue. His integrity was impeccable and his courage extraordinary. Often he made unpopular decisions which he knew to be best for the country, thus putting the needs of the world and the Nation above his own political survival.

Once he made a decision, he backed it all the way. When he determined to keep the world "safe for democracy" through the Truman doctrine, he saved Greece, Turkey, and Korea from impending aggression. He gave life to the State of Israel.

Through the Marshall plan, he stymied Communist designs on Western Europe as well as standing that war-torn and poverty-stricken continent back up on its feet. Thus he established the basis which has kept the world as a whole relatively at peace and prevented nuclear holocaust.

Honest and straightforward, President Truman never deceived the American people. He told it like it was, even though it may have been politically hazardous. Pollsters predicted that this forthrightness would bring about his demise in 1948, implying that honesty in politics was archaic and foolhardy. But Mr. Truman had tremendous faith in the American people and he stumped the experts by winning reelection in a valiant campaign.

And though the polls still insisted he was unpopular when he left the White House in 1952, Presidents and other statesmen continued to turn to him for advice and assistance. The public, too, grew to reflect upon him fondly and with

admiration. When the wailings of a hostile press were finally overshadowed by the more accurate judgments of history, Harry Truman began to assume his proper position in the annals of mankind. We will sorely miss him.

FAITH IN FORESTRY**HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, the November 1972 issue of American Forests magazine contained a fine article about my very good friend, Kenneth B. Pomeroy.

This distinguished American has made significant contributions to the Nation in his untiring efforts to preserve, protect, and improve our forest lands. His hard work has been invaluable during the preparation and passage of forestry legislation in recent years. He has been particularly helpful to me in my own efforts for better forestry legislative programs.

It has been my privilege and pleasure to work closely with Ken Pomeroy, and I wish to submit for reprinting in the RECORD the editorial from the November 1972 issue of American Forests:

FAITH IN FORESTRY

Kenneth B. Pomeroy, who joined the staff of The American Forestry Association in 1956 as Chief Forester, is a man for all seasons. To lay members he is a kind and considerate man who always has time for their questions. To legislators on Capitol Hill, he is a man with a strong research background who always does his homework and can be trusted completely. His fellow foresters regard him as a boon to their profession and a fount of knowledge in the nation's capital. For 16 years they kept his telephone busy and now that he is about to retire from AFA they are going to miss him. We all are.

Ken Pomeroy was born May 17, 1907, near Valley Center, Michigan. Michigan State University awarded him a bachelor of science degree in forestry in 1928 and he later earned his master's degree from Duke. Following private employment, he joined the Forest Service in 1933 as a district ranger on the Nicolet National Forest in Wisconsin; he advanced through a variety of staff positions, and gravitated toward research. He served as Chief of Naval Stores Research at Lake City, Florida, and as Chief of Timber Management Research at the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station in Upper Darby, Pennsylvania. His research achievements included stimulation of seed production and regeneration of loblolly pine.

As a research director, nothing pleased him more than research findings that could be translated into action of direct benefit to tree growers. Members of his research groups have said that he always encouraged them to publish as soon as they had solid findings and to report those findings in terms understandable to the public.

Pomeroy's national reputation caught the eye of The American Forestry Association and, in 1956, he was asked to join the staff. At AFA, Pomeroy handled a variety of assignments with skill and an almost uncanny diplomacy from the very first. As Chief Forester, he directed all forest programs, conducted the conservation department and the Trail Riders of the Wilderness program, and

represented AFA on the Hill when it was invited to testify on forest conservation bills and studies. In addition to traveling extensively for the Association, he authored dozens of articles for AMERICAN FORESTS and other publications, co-authored the book, *North Carolina Lands*, and compiled a definitive study on the California redwoods with Dr. Samuel T. Dana.

When AFA moved into the world forestry arena, Ken Pomeroy once again broadened his horizons. He was an official delegate to two World Forestry Congresses and is on his way to another as this is written—this time in Buenos Aires. Traveling with Ken and his wife Martha are a group of AFA members and foresters who are visiting a number of South American countries enroute. Ken has also directed AFA tours to Britain, Ireland, and Scandinavia.

When AFA launched its "Trees for People" program in 1969 to encourage forest conservation activities on small private woodlands and in urban centers, Ken Pomeroy was selected to lead it. Recruiting a wide cross-section of support, he got the program off to a good start laying the groundwork for the National Tree Planting Conference held in New Orleans in October. Facing retirement, he redoubled his efforts. Five out of six forestry bills designed to aid Trees for People have gone into law in the last few months and Ken was on hand to provide requested information to key chairmen and legislators. A very good batting average.

"What's Ken Pomeroy really like?" new members of AFA sometimes ask. Mainly, he is a man who has faith in forestry and foresters. Ecology is not a new word to him and he was living comfortably in that house when a new generation suddenly discovered it. To Ken, trees and their wise care and use will be the foundation on which an even stronger house of ecology will be built. And forestry, he firmly believes, will show the way.

PRESIDENT HARRY TRUMAN**HON. JOHN M. SLACK**

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 9, 1973

Mr. SLACK. Mr. Speaker, around our Capital City and our country the flags are flying at half-mast. Those of us who remember the years just after World War II are sadly reminded that former President Harry Truman has passed on.

Truman was an American of unique capability. He laid no claim to intellectual superiority. He had no special training for the Presidency. He was not even among the best informed about current events at home or abroad when he was called to assume the responsibility of the White House.

He asked for the people's prayers. He took the oath of office. He listened to the problems described by his subordinates. And, he made decisions. Truman will go down in history primarily because he made decisions, and he made them stick.

He shouldered the responsibility for the results of his decisions. History has already written that, on balance, the vast majority of his decisions were proper. They strengthened the United States and the cause of peace everywhere in the world.

They were the decisions of a human being devoted to the Christian ethic and

the old-fashioned style American patriotism who had been entrusted to a job of maximum power. He knew his own shortcomings and never assumed he was infallible. But, he knew final decisions affecting the whole world must be made at his desk, and nowhere else. So he faced what must be done and proceeded to do it.

With his passing we have lost a brand of leadership of which there is no present equal on the horizon. But, he served us while he could, and future American Presidents in time of crisis will be measured against the memories of his courage and determination.

Truman pledged to the American people when he took the oath of office that he "would give it everything that's in me." And that he did. When we see those flags at half-mast today and remember his years in office, it is difficult to understand how many Americans can justify any lesser commitment to his heritage.

LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE COMMEMORATED AT WAUKEGAN

HON. ROBERT MCCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. MCCLORY. Mr. Speaker, the Lithuanian Nation has suffered horrendous experiences throughout its long history. Its beginnings reach far back into the development and growth of the Baltic area and its hardy citizens have worked bravely and untiringly for economic and social improvement—as they struggled to establish a free and independent nation.

Overwhelmed by the Russian czars almost two centuries ago, Lithuania regained its freedom in 1918. Indeed, the reestablishment of Lithuanian independence dates from February 16, 1918. Without justification or warning, the Soviet forces invaded Lithuania in 1940 and occupied this sovereign nation. Thousands of Lithuanians were thereafter exiled to Siberia, while hundreds of others died in prison camps.

Since the Soviet seizure of this brave small country, some 12,000 casualties have occurred in attempted revolts while another 50,000 are reported to have been killed participating in protests against the Soviet seizure.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to the internal revolts and brave efforts of the Lithuanian people to be liberated from Soviet tyranny, our Nation has taken a consistent position in behalf of freedom for Lithuania and other Baltic States. For my own part, I have participated regularly in commemorating "Captive Nation's Week" and in keeping alive the move of liberation—a goal which the people of Lithuania will never abandon.

Mr. Speaker, some 3,000 Americans of Lithuanian descent will gather in my congressional district on Sunday, February 11, 1973, at the Lithuanian Auditorium in Waukegan to commemorate the 55th Annual Independence Day marking

the reestablishment of Lithuanian Independence in 1918. My friend, Edward R. Skalisius, president of the Lake County chapter of the Lithuanian American Community of the U.S.A., Inc., will be directing this commemorative ceremony. I am confident that the Soviet dictators will be made aware of this event and will be taking careful note of the continuing determination of Lithuanians everywhere to regain for their small and precious country its full freedom and independence.

Mr. Speaker, there are some signs that Soviet arrogance and control are waning and that the forces of freedom are ascending both in the Baltic States and elsewhere. However, rather than to indulge in wishful thinking, it seems well to recognize that the benefits of human freedom are not won lightly. Let us hope and pray that through our persistence as well as through the support which we as a nation may provide, the torch of freedom may again be lighted in Lithuania for the more than 3 million Lithuanians who live and work there as well as for the descendants of Lithuanians who have found freedom among us and elsewhere.

Mr. Speaker, I salute my Lithuanian American friends and I commend them particularly on the occasion of their observance of Lithuanian Independence Day to be commemorated on Sunday, February 11, 1973, at the Lithuanian Auditorium in Waukegan, Ill.

OMBUDSMAN FOR BUSINESS ENDS 18TH MONTH OF OPERATION

Hon. PETER H. B. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, we in New Jersey are proud of the outstanding job Thomas E. Drumm, Jr., has done for the past 18 months as the first ombudsman for business. I ask that the following article be placed in the RECORD:

OMBUDSMAN FOR BUSINESS ENDS 18TH MONTH OF OPERATION

Completion of 18 months of operation of the Office of Ombudsman for Business has demonstrated how useful this new service has become to the business community, Secretary of Commerce Peter G. Peterson said today.

The office was created April 1, 1971, as one central place in the Federal Government where businessmen and others could address their requests for information and service, as well as voice their complaints, criticisms and suggestions. Secretary Peterson said establishment of the office was in keeping with the Administration's desire to make government more responsive to the people.

"What began as an experiment in government-business relations has proved so successful that the office has become a necessary institution of government," Peterson said. He added, "In its first 18 months, the Office of the Ombudsman for Business handled more than 5,600 cases—not including routine inquiries."

In a new service started by the office, the first of a planned series of Ombudsman Government/Business Forums was conducted on September 14 in Chicago under the co-spon-

sorship of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. Purpose of these forums is to bring Ombudsman Thomas E. Drumm, Jr., and other government officials in direct local contact with businessmen to improve the dialogue between them, and resolve problems and differences that might arise. Additional forums are planned in other centers of industry and trade throughout the country.

Drumm, an attorney who has served in top-level government posts for 25 years, also holds the position of Special Assistant to the Secretary of Commerce.

Drumm said, "When businessmen attempt to deal with the Federal Government, they confront the biggest institution in the United States, with a bewildering number of entrances. I just happen to know which door they need to find."

He added, "For stubborn locks, there are a number of keys I can employ." Among them, he pointed out, are liaison officials in 15 other Federal agencies, each a high level officer who works directly with the Ombudsman in solving business problems. Commerce field offices and other governmental regional offices also work closely with him.

The Office of the Ombudsman for Business has provided services to large, small and medium-sized corporations, members of Congress, manufacturing and trade associations, Chambers of Commerce, professional societies, attorneys, accountants, colleges and universities, minority entrepreneurs, economic and industrial development commissions, and Federal, State and local governments.

Inquiries and requests for service have come from all 50 United States, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Guam, and 47 foreign countries.

Drumm said the largest number of inquiries deal with Federal procurement "since the Federal Government is the largest customer in the world." Other matters which the office has handled involve government loans, grants, guarantees and subsidies, international and domestic market data, imports, product safety, occupational safety and health, wages and hours, standards, technology transfer, trade with Russian and other Eastern bloc countries, trade with China, industrial pollution abatement, and licensing and joint venture.

The office has also assisted State and local governments and industry and trade associations in establishing ombudsman offices.

Any businessman interested in obtaining the services of the Office of Ombudsman should contact Thomas E. Drumm, Jr., the Ombudsman, at the Department of Commerce, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D.C., 20230, or call (202) 967-3178.

DAVID R. KURAOKA "THROWS" RAKU POTS TO REVIVE ANCIENT ART

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, throughout man's history, we have learned that the thing that survives above all else is the forms of art man creates. One of the lost arts is today being re-created—that known as raku, from Japan.

I am happy to report that young David R. Kuraoka from the island of Kauai in Hawaii is a master of the delicate art of raku, a Japanese ceramics process ac-

claimed for its delicacy, earthiness, and natural beauty.

David, 26, has won numerous prizes for his creative skills including grand prize awards at the College of San Mateo Annual Ceramic Show, an award in the Designer-Craftsmen Annual in Richmond and the Moses Award to the outstanding potter from the San Francisco Potters Association. He also earned his master's degree in art from San Jose State College last year and teaches at San Francisco State College.

Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to congratulate David on his awards and craftsmanship. He is the son of one of my closest boyhood friends, Matsuo "Sidelines" Kuraoka, who is now a columnist and photographer for the Garden Island, Kauai's newspaper.

How David came to "throw" raku pots is related in the following article from the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, November 24, 1972, and I am sure my colleagues will find it of interest:

ARTIST RETURNS FOR HIGH ENERGY RAKU
(By Tomi Knaefler)

David R. Kuraoka, who was Lihue, Kauai's "Peck's Bad Boy" some 10 years past, is back in town—this time as a master potter.

His stunning collection of raku pieces—majestically plump pots, rare cylindrical sculpture and handsome platters are featured in an exhibition running through Dec. 16 at Daisy's in Kapahulu.

Kuraoka, 26, teaches classes in raku and lacquers at San Francisco State College. His list of credits—exhibitions, prizes and recognition by collectors—already runs an ample couple of pages.

His prizes include a couple of grand prize awards at the College of San Mateo Annual Ceramic Show, an award in the Designer-Craftsmen Annual held in Richmond this year, and the Moses Award (to the outstanding potter) from the San Francisco Potters Association a few years ago.

Kuraoka looks at where he is and where he's going with a mind-body smile that's charged with a special kind of electricity that comes when a person feels totally together.

That wasn't always the case. Kuraoka readily admits: "I was a warui (naughty) kid. My parents (his father is "Sidelines" Kuraoka, columnist and photographer with the Garden Island News) used to worry about me.

"I guess I never really fit in high school. The emphasis was on engineering, math and science, and creativity was suppressed. I wanted to take art, but I had to take physics. I hated that kind of rigid regimentation.

"When I went to college in San Jose, Calif., I went with the intention of taking engineering or architecture—you know, what was expected of me.

"It was in my sophomore year that I walked into the ceramics lab and watched the instructor working. He was Joe Hawley, the man who was to influence my life.

"I really took to ceramics. I wasn't registered for the class—so I used to hide from Hawley, and threw pots early in the morning and late each day and every other chance I had.

"I was spending all my time throwing pots. I let my other classes slip and almost flunked out of school. After several years, I moved strongly away from traditional ceramics and got into the extremely anti-ceramics school led by Peter Vouklos, using free-form slabs with Fiberglass and acrylic lacquer."

All the while, he said, "I was fighting for my CO (conscientious objector) status. This made me look into myself a lot.

"It was a hard time. It was a big thing, because it was fighting with the U.S. Government. I really did a lot of inward searching."

Kuraoka plunged deeply into the art of raku—a special process in ceramics—in 1969, and developed his own techniques, including an updraft underground kiln, to create very large raku pots.

This is tricky, since the raku process generally lends itself to small objects. Until he got to understand the various sensitivities involved, he said, it wasn't unusual for eight out of 10 of his pots to blow up.

His majestic pots earned him a master's degree from San Jose State College last year.

(His larger pots are not in the current exhibit.)

He finds raku the "most natural" of the various ceramic techniques. It is not as functional, because it is very delicate. Raku is highly favored for tea ceremony bowls because of its delicacy, earthiness and spontaneous beauty.

While unpredictability is very much the name of the game in raku, the sheer mastery in Kuraoka's style is his skillful accommodation for the unpredictable.

Hence accidents in the firing process come out looking as if they were perfectly planned in his pots. Truly gifts of the kiln.

While the understatedness that is his Japanese heritage is undeniable in Kuraoka's pots, he is not content to let it go at that. His individual identity is also very much there. This is strikingly clear in one of the pieces displayed, a large, low-keyed purple pot with a circle of controlled green and white dribbles.

Kuraoka said his parents are 100 per cent behind him, and happy that he's doing what he wants to do. But it took them a while to figure it all out, he said.

"Well, they worked very hard to send me to college. When I first came back during my vacation and brought back some paintings and pots, my father was dumbfounded that I was playing with mud and producing things 'any eight-year-old can do.'"

Actually, Kuraoka said, "that made me work all the harder. A friend of mine says the way I work is 'Asian madness.'"

Right now, Kuraoka is fired up about "high positive energy" events. These are events in which the energy put into the pots is given back to people. One such was a recent three-day happening at which some 250 students went out to Monterey, built kilns and fired their pots and had kite flying contests, cook-outs and much togetherness.

The potential he sees is for his art and the art of others to bring more people closer together.

THE 93D CONGRESS FACES MULTIPLICITY OF COMPLEX PROBLEMS, INCLUDING ISSUE OF CONGRESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE POWERS

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to note in your initial address to the House that you emphasized the importance of preserving the powers and prerogatives of the Congress and indeed restoring congressional powers that have been eroded over the years.

Certainly it is most important that all Members of the House and Senate of

both parties respond to the need and necessity of resisting further encroachment by the executive branch on the legislative branch of our supposedly co-equal branches of Government.

In this connection there have been many columns and articles written recently concerning the necessity and importance of Congress maintaining its constitutional powers and prerogatives.

Without objection I insert in the RECORD a sampling of these articles, along with my own recent newsletter, Capitol Comments, because of the interest of my colleagues and the American people in this most important matter.

The articles and newsletter follow:

[From the Wall Street Journal, Nov. 20, 1972]

THE QUESTION OF WHITE HOUSE POWER

(By James P. Gannon)

"The concentration of power can get to be a dangerous habit. Government officials who get power over others tend to want to keep it. And the more power they get, the more they want."

Those words are President Nixon's, delivered last month in a campaign radio address on his philosophy of government. They come to mind now as this reporter, leaving the White House beat, tries to sort out some parting thoughts on the presidency and its growing powers, and how Mr. Nixon, in the wake of his landslide reelection, may use them for four more years.

The increasing concentration of power in the White House is an evolutionary development dating from Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal. The trend continued during Mr. Nixon's first term and now seems likely to accelerate due to the election outcome.

Any President capturing 61% of the popular vote and carrying 49 of the 50 states is bound to feel that the people have resoundingly endorsed his use of the presidential powers.

President Nixon, striking while his mandate is hot, seems ready to swing his new-found political weight in a way that is likely to further extend White House influence over the entire government. Thus, in his first official act after the balloting, Mr. Nixon bluntly informed some 2,000 political appointees ranging from Cabinet secretaries down to middle-echelon supervisors that he wanted their resignations on his desk immediately as part of a sweeping plan to reshape the Executive Branch.

A "TOUGH" AND "BOLD" PRESIDENT?

White House insiders believe such a move may be characteristic of the second Nixon term. "I don't see a play-it-safe Nixon like I used to see," comments one presidential aide. "Bold" and "tough" are the words he uses to describe the likely style of the reelected President. No longer worried about any impact on his own political future, the President won't think twice about vetoing bills produced by the Democratic Congress that don't fit his plans for his final four years in the White House, this adviser believes.

There is much to be said in favor of strong, decisive leadership from the White House. Indeed, George McGovern's failure to convincingly project such an image was one of the fatal flaws of his candidacy. President Nixon's ratings as a national leader, after slumping during his play-it-safe period up to mid-1971, improved sharply thereafter as he struck boldly to clamp controls on the economy, court the Red Chinese, bargain an arms agreement with the Soviets and exercise brinkmanship in Vietnam by bombing and mining on the eve of his summit in Moscow.

Emboldened by these successes and the smashing election victory, the White House now may be tempted to overplay its hand. At

the least, the result could be an extended and divisive clash with the new Congress. At the worst, the outcome could be a further erosion of the constitutional balances built into the American government, tipping the scales toward a largely unchecked Executive.

Frustrated by the refusal of the 92nd Congress to pass much of the President's legislative program, the White House seems intent on trying an end-run around the opposition-dominated 93rd Congress. The White House attitude seems to be that if the Legislative Branch won't cooperate by passing the laws Mr. Nixon wants, then the President will impose his will by Executive fiat.

In March 1971, the White House presented Congress an elaborate government-reorganization plan, which the lawmakers largely ignored. "Now what I have determined to do," the President said in his recent interview with *The Washington Star-News*, is "to accomplish as much as I can of that reorganization through Executive action . . . unless and until the Congress acts." Thus the reshaping of the Executive Branch passes from the elected representatives of the people to the anonymous efficiency experts in the White House.

Similarly, the President unsuccessfully sought congressional sanction to hold federal spending in the current fiscal year to \$250 billion, which would mean withholding some \$10 billion in funds for various purposes already approved by the Congress. Though the Senate balked at this spending lid, and White House officials concede that the withholding of appropriated funds is of dubious legality, Mr. Nixon's budget managers are working under White House orders to accomplish what the Congress refused to sanction.

Mr. Nixon's welfare overhaul also failed in the last Congress (partly due, many lawmakers say, to the President's own unwillingness to push hard for his controversial minimum-income scheme) and now there are hints the Nixon administration may revamp welfare by such administrative actions as tightening eligibility standards.

This isn't to argue the merits of reorganizing the government or holding down federal spending or revising welfare rules; a case can be made for each. The point is that Congress has a role in these matters of public policy that goes well beyond rubber-stamping presidential proposals. White House officials apparently fail to understand that what they see as congressional obstructionism just might represent the will of the people.

Congress is partly to blame for the erosion of its own powers toward the White House. The Legislative Branch of government permitted a Democratic President to immensely enlarge an undeclared war without timely protest and then couldn't formulate and pass its own domestic legislative program when it disagreed with the one a Republican President proposed.

Congress seems extremely sensitive to its own eroding position now, however, and henceforth is likely to be extremely wary of permitting the White House to usurp its role or avoid its oversight. Thus there's almost sure to be a clash between a White House intent on carrying out its own program and a Congress intent on protecting or even reestablishing its influence.

But if Congress lets him, President Nixon is likely to increase that dangerous "concentration of power" he warns against. The President clearly would like to decide, without congressional interference, which federal programs to fund fully and which to put on short rations; which federal agencies should be kept intact and which consolidated, cut-back or otherwise "reorganized"; which federal officials will be subject to congressional inquiry and which protected by the shield of Executive privilege.

BUREAUCRATIC INFLUENCE

The "central question" of the presidential campaign, Mr. Nixon said in his radio ad-

dress on government, was: "Do we want to turn more power over to bureaucrats in Washington in the hope that they will do what is best for all the people?" Undoubtedly, the bureaucrats Mr. Nixon had in mind are those red-tape-wielding social engineers who dream up elaborate abstract government guidelines—the same ones derided earlier by George Wallace as pointy-headed briefcase toters who couldn't even park a bicycle straight.

But there are other bureaucrats who are just as faceless, much more powerful, less subject to public or congressional scrutiny and responsible to only one man. These superbureaucrats are the senior White House advisers whose influence during Mr. Nixon's first term grew to the point that it often overshadowed even Cabinet members. Their power is multiplied now as they shuffle papers that will determine whose resignations will be accepted, whose programs will be cut, whose agencies will be disbanded.

It is hard to reconcile Mr. Nixon's talk about the dangers of concentrated power with what is happening at the White House. It would be reassuring to know that his concern encompasses the potential perils inherent in the superpowers of the presidency.

[From the New York Times, Jan. 3, 1973]

NO EXIT FOR CONGRESS

Because they are different kinds of institutions, the Presidency and the Congress naturally tend to have different perspectives on the nation's needs. When executive and legislative powers are controlled by opposing parties, this tendency is usually magnified. But mutual respect and normal civility can bridge these institutional and political antagonisms and make constructive cooperation possible.

The 93d Congress that convenes today, however, faces an unusual situation. In the past, it has been understood that divided government imposed a limit on the initiatives which either side could pursue. For better or for worse, the President and Congress recognized that they were yoked together and could only move within an ill-defined but mutually discernible middle area of policy.

When President Franklin D. Roosevelt lost his large Congressional majorities, he conciliated Republicans and conservative Democrats by announcing that he had dismissed Dr. New Deal and replaced him with Dr. Win-the-War. He thereby acknowledged that the time for domestic reform had temporarily passed.

Similarly, President Eisenhower jogged along amicably enough with the Democratic-controlled Congresses of the mid-fifties in part because they were only marginally Democratic and moderately led and in part because he refrained from pushing for conservative change.

By contrast, the first Nixon Administration is ending on a note of open defiance of Congressional power, Congressional judgment, Congressional sensibilities. Nothing in the Constitution specifically required Mr. Nixon to consult with the leaders of Congress before he resumed the terror bombing of North Vietnam last month, but comity between different branches of government as well as the plain intent of the Constitution should have impelled him to do so.

In his management of the water pollution issue, President Nixon has not only disregarded the overwhelming judgment of Congress—other Presidents have done that—but has explicitly refused to conform to the terms of the law enacted over his veto.

By his reorganization of the Government, his impounding of Congressionally authorized funds and in other ways, Mr. Nixon has clearly signaled his intention to put his will against that of Congress. In the past, such head-to-head conflicts have led to the defeat of outside observers, the most striking factive repudiation at the polls of one or the other of the antagonists.

about the November 1972 election was that it failed to produce a coherent governing majority. But if Mr. Nixon chooses to interpret his "lonely landslide" as a mandate for an aggressively reactionary ideological grand design, only Congress can effectively dispute him.

A Chief Executive determined to conduct war and foreign affairs without constraint or even consultation, determined to shield the Administration's effective policymakers from Congressional cross-examination by the vastly enlarged use of the doctrine of executive privilege, and determined to arrogate to himself a total control over Federal spending decisions is a President seeking nothing less than the surrender of his adversaries. Congress cannot escape responding to these direct challenges to its authority.

[From the Sumner County News,
Jan. 1, 1973]

CONGRESS GAVE UP PURSE WITHOUT A WHIMPER

(By David Murray)

WASHINGTON.—Should it choose to forsake its position of Court Eunuch, the Congress early in the new year will have a chance to slap down President Nixon on an issue of more than moderate import.

It can slow down or halt attempts by the White House to reorganize the Executive Branch without approval of the people's representatives on Capitol Hill.

In 1971, Mr. Nixon—in one of those grandiose schemes which always seem to have been traced on the ceiling of a semi-darkened room—announced his intention to create four "super-departments" of government out of seven existing ones.

The issue was met with a distinctively cool reaction from Congress. The voters, for their part, were thrown into instant torpor. In his wisdom, the President correctly reckoned that all the average citizen really cares about in government is lower taxes.

So the decision was made at the White House to proceed with the reorganization by presidential fiat. Skillfully bypassing Congress to bring all domestic matters under John D. Ehrlichman, the White House domestic policy guru and whoever may win out in the competition for "Domestic Kissinger."

Contestants for this prize are Treasury Secretary and Presidential Assistant George Shultz, Director of the Office of Budget and Management Roy Ash and John Connally, Shultz's predecessor as Treasury Secretary and campaign director of Democrats for Nixon.

In addition to these heavyweights, the new (or reshuffled) cabinet will contain, for domestic affairs, such men as Caspar Weinberger, the new Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and fiscal and administrative ax-wielder, Earl Butz, Secretary of Agriculture and a long-time friend of agribusiness, and James Lynn, a new appointee for Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

All four of these appointments—plus the economic one—will parallel what Mr. Nixon said he wanted in 1971 to administer economics, human resources, natural resources and community development.

Where Congress comes into this is obvious. The will of the Senate and the House, as much as they have chosen to express it, is to examine and peruse these departments, which must be funded with tax dollars, and then to approve or disapprove what the President wants.

It has been suggested, for example, that the Senate, which has demonstrated less willingness to truckle to the White House than "the other body," might use its confirmation hearings and debates on new cabinet appointees to bring reorganization into the open, before it advises on and consents to the nominations.

This is a possibility, but not a good one,

only Weinberger and Lynn are subject to Senate confirmation, and they are minor principals in the drama. Besides, they can say just what the President has said, that while there is speculation that there is "a move to reach out and grasp a lot of power and draw it into the White House and the executive department—exactly the opposite is the case."

In that event, following the ritual of confirmation, Mr. Nixon can do with his cabinet officers whatever he pleases.

There is, however, another course open to the Congressional leadership. When it comes to hearings on appropriations for the various departments, both the House and Senate can ask some public questions and, perhaps, receive some public answers.

What, for example, does the White House seek to do with these new groupings for departments? What guarantee does the Congress have that funds appropriated and authorized for programs will be spent, rather than impounded, as has been done with past programs authorized by the Congress?

Mr. Nixon, of course, has the right to consider one cabinet department more important than another. He is patiently trying to reorganize the executive branch and perhaps this is a good idea. But he is not—in sociological jargon—planning to institutionalize the structural changes.

All, it seems, is to be accomplished behind a bureaucratic smokescreen so thick that the public consciousness is powerless to penetrate it, given the demonstrated short attention span of the voters in such matters.

So it is up to Congress to do the penetrating and to lay out the problem so the administration is put on record on its plans and policies.

A great deal has been said in the windy recesses of Capitol Hill about the arrogation of congressional power by the White House. In point of fact, the Congress has generally been a willing ally, delivering its purse before the White House has even drawn a gun.

If it has the guts to do so, the 93d Congress can halt or reverse the process, and the question of executive reorganization would be a fine place to start.

[From the Washington Star, Jan. 8, 1973]

HILL SEEMS READY TO TAKE ON NIXON

(By Paul Hope)

The political arena for 1973 is Capitol Hill and the way things have started, it looks as if a slam-bang fight is in the works.

To say that the legislators are restless is putting it mildly. They seem downright anxious for a fight with President Nixon over what they consider the executive branch's usurpation of congressional authority.

The groundwork for a confrontation over division of powers has been laid for several years. First, it was White House prosecution of an undeclared war in Vietnam with only minimal consultation with Congress that rankled the legislators.

Now another element has been added with Nixon's impounding of congressionally appropriated funds in the name of stopping inflation by holding down federal spending.

The situation, therefore, is ripe for a confrontation as the 93rd Congress gets under way.

With no congressional elections scheduled this year, except to fill vacancies, the Senate and the House are free to concentrate on Washington battles. And Nixon, having fought and won his last campaign, can stand his ground without having to face the electorate again.

Inauguration Day seems to be shaping up as D (for deadline) Day for Nixon to end the war.

The mood on Capitol Hill as the 93rd Congress convened last week appeared to be one of determination to get the war done with, one way or another.

The legislators have been disappointed so often by predictions of peace being just around the corner that they don't seem inclined to accept that any longer. If President Nixon hasn't ended U.S. involvement by Inauguration Day, Jan. 20, a move to cut off funds to continue the war is sure to be pressed with vigor.

Sen. George S. McGovern, defeated presidential candidate, probably put it about right on opening day after the Democrats in the Senate had caucused.

"I sensed in the caucus this morning that people who weren't for cutting off funds before are ready to go now," he said.

But more than ending the war in Vietnam is at issue. Congress wants a broader participation in the conduct of the whole range of foreign affairs. The congressmen, particularly senators, believe the executive branch has systematically and deliberately excluded them from their rightful role as a partner.

While the argument over foreign affairs has dominated the headlines, the battle over how federal money shall be spent may be hotter.

If there is any power Congress guards most jealously, it is the authority to allocate federal dollars. Nixon's impounding of funds authorized by Congress for various programs has raised doubts as to who has the last word in this matter.

Nixon stirred up a hornet's nest a couple of years ago when he refused to spend several billions of dollars authorized for highway and public works projects. Governors and congressmen fired letters back and forth, resolutions were passed by state officials, and speeches were made criticizing the action.

A suit was filed by the State of Missouri contesting the President's authority to withhold highway funds, and it still is pending in the courts. But the furor on Capitol Hill from that impounding eventually blew over because the fight to stem inflation seemed more important than when a new post office was going to be built in Podunk.

A few weeks ago, the White House announced the withholding of more than half of \$11 billion approved by Congress as the first installment of an \$18 billion program to help states and localities finance sewage treatment plants.

The anguished cries of Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, a leader of the antipollution effort, still can be heard ringing around Capitol Hill.

Then the other day, the administration announced that two conservation programs designed to put more than \$200 million a year into rural areas would be ended.

There are reports that the administration plans a freeze on housing money, and perhaps cutbacks on other programs.

Since Nixon's first impounding, the issue has gone far beyond when Podunk might get a new post office. Presidential actions have raised the issue to the confrontation point on the division of constitutional powers.

CAPITOL COMMENTS

(By Joe L. Evans)

93D CONGRESS FACES MULTIPLICITY OF COMPLEX PROBLEMS INCLUDING INCREASED EXECUTIVE ENCROACHMENT

The Ninety-Third Congress which convened this week faces a complexity of problems that include basic constitutional questions that go to the heart of the preservation of the Legislative Branch as a co-equal branch of the Government.

As the new Congress convened with 68 new Members, the Leadership served notice immediately that in many areas it will co-operate, but that this Congress intends to assert its independence and to say to the steadily encroaching Executive Branch: Stop—enough!!!

The new Congress faces the revived war

issue with the renewed heavy bombing of Vietnam. The expectation is that the President will have some announcement to make concerning the current prospects for peace in his Inaugural Address.

On the domestic front, the Administration is expected to present further proposals for special revenue-sharing with states and local governments. The matter of additional legislation to assure protection of the environment is certain to be of primary concern to this Congress.

The other side of the revenue-sharing coin is now becoming increasingly apparent as the Administration makes announcements of eliminating or curtailing many basic programs passed by Congress. Although the Congress refused to surrender its power of the purse string to the Executive Branch in the form of providing the President with authority to enforce a budgetary ceiling, the Administration is proceeding to curtail and cutback programs at will.

Program areas in which these cutbacks have been announced and are developing include education; agriculture; rural electrification; housing and other programs for our cities, large and small; public works; economic development assistance; measures to combat water pollution; medical and health care research and training programs; and hospital construction and termination of public health hospitals, among others.

To put the whole picture of Federal assistance in perspective, many believe that with one hand the Administration is extending revenue-sharing while with the other it is terminating or curtailing programs which have provided much greater dollar assistance than may be available through grants to elected officials.

Many Congressmen, while supporting revenue-sharing, have had some reservations about this aspect of the program since its inception.

To provide an example of the impact of these cutbacks, Governor Winfield Dunn recently by telegram requested that your Representative support his request for assistance from the Department of Agriculture and Small Business Administration for counties in West Tennessee hard hit by floods—and this request for support by your Representative and others is being provided.

However, the Administration has just announced the discontinuance of emergency loans to farmers by the Department of Agriculture—and SBA advises that disaster programs generally are not of any appreciable assistance to farm areas. Therefore, it appears that farmers in the stricken areas will receive little Federal assistance although this emergency aid has been traditional, and provided in legislation by the Congress.

The expanded Office of Management and Budget—the old Bureau of the Budget—with its new burgeoning payrolls has developed into a super-bureaucracy which has assumed unprecedented and far-reaching powers, substituting its judgment for that of the Federal career management in Departments and agencies. It is these super-bureaucrats that are issuing the edicts eliminating and curtailing beneficial programs for people.

At the same time, journalists have pointed out that independent minded Cabinet members and top level management personnel in the Departments and agencies are being replaced with pliable, less experienced leaders who will accept without question the dictates of OMB—the Bureau of the Budget.

The effect of many of these decisions by the OMB to withhold funds or eliminate programs challenges the constitutional powers of the Congress to make laws, set priorities and appropriate funds to implement laws.

Senator Ervin of North Carolina and others have filed a suit in Federal Court challenging the right of the Executive to impound, freeze and withhold funds appropriated by Congress for highway construction.

Certainly your Representative will continue to fight for the independence of Congress as a "co-equal branch" of Government and strive to preserve the constitutional powers and prerogatives of the Congress.

DESIGNATING FEBRUARY 11-17, 1973, AS NATIONAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND NATIONAL VOCATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CLUBS OF AMERICA WEEK

HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, close to a million students in the United States—male and female—are enrolled in trade, industrial, and technical education courses at the secondary level and are being trained in vocational and occupational oriented skills.

The students represent the potential membership today of the Nation's youngest vocational youth organization—the Vocational Industrial Clubs of America—called VICA.

VICA is an organization for all students planning for careers in industry, with emphasis on trade and industrial education. VICA officially established in May of 1965, at the First Annual Trade and Industrial Youth Conference in Nashville, Tenn., is not a new idea.

Not when one realizes, that those educators who work with and train young people to take their place in the labor market, have been aware that youth need more than skills; they need motivation, respect for their capabilities, an understanding of their role in the industrial community, an awareness of their roles as citizens, and an opportunity to develop their leadership abilities.

VICA, moreover, is not new to Texas. Prior to the organization of VICA, at least 20 States—with Texas being the forerunner—were involved in vocational youth club activities on local and State levels.

Texas—always believing in doing things in a big way—had already existing sophisticated programs with contests and awards for citizenship, leadership, and skill development, and had even conducted district and State level programs before the creation of VICA.

As far back as the 1947-48 school year, Texas educators had already created 48 Vocational Industrial Clubs of Texas—VIC—the forerunner of the present 1,058 VICA chapters in the State. The essence of VIC in Texas then, as it is in VICA in Texas today, was an awareness that the responsibility of the trade and industrial educator goes far beyond skill development. An educator's interest was, and still is, the whole student.

Texas educators have consistently believed that the building of skills in the classroom, laboratory or shop, and the youth development that VICA promotes both have as their goal the development of youth for the labor market.

What does membership in VICA mean

to the individual vocational trade and industrial student enrolled in machine shop, drafting, cosmetology, or one of the many other vocational curriculums in our secondary schools?

It means, first of all, an opportunity for fellowship and identification with other students who share similar interests and goals in life. Because trade and industrial education involves more than 100 skills, this identification is often lacking. VICA, because of its inter-curricular nature, offers participation to students in all of the diverse occupational—training curriculums.

Although students throughout the State of Texas, may never meet in the classroom or shop, the student learning cosmetology will share interests and activities—believe it or not—with the student in printing or auto mechanics—through VICA.

The key to VICA in Texas, moreover, is the local VICA club where students are able to develop their leadership skills. Emphasis is placed on the importance of a thorough knowledge of the organization of VICA, its constitution and by-laws, and on the duties of office in the local club. Students are responsible for handling the business meetings, following parliamentary ritual ceremony involving the VICA emblem—the emblems being, perhaps, the most symbolic identification of VICA.

The VICA emblem to all Texas students symbolizes the purposes of VICA: above the gear, the traditional symbol of industry, untrained hands of youth reach for the torch of knowledge and around the light of the torch are orbital circles representing new technology and research.

To pay tribute to these vocational clubs, the vocational education curriculums, and the students and interested persons involved in this area, I propose a resolution designating February 11 through 17 as National Vocational Education, and National Vocational Industrial Clubs of America Week. I urge your consideration and support for this resolution.

JOINT RESOLUTION TO MANDATE TAX REFORM

HON. DONALD G. BROTZMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. BROTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am today reaffirming the commitment I made last June to give the American taxpayer the comprehensive tax reform he seeks and deserves. The joint resolution I am introducing today, if enacted, would require Congress to begin the task of thoroughly reforming, recodifying, and simplifying the Federal tax laws by February 15, 1973.

My reasons for introducing this legislation at this time are manifold. The distinguished chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. MILLS), has already

indicated that one of the first orders of business to be brought up before the committee this year will be tax reform. My joint resolution specifically outlines what I think to be the most responsible way to approach the problem of extensive review of the Internal Revenue Code.

Specifically, my joint resolution would direct the Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee to hold hearings on each tax preference contained in the Internal Revenue Code with an eye to making the overall code more understandable and easier to file taxes under. By tax preference I am referring to the adjustments, credits, deductions, exclusions, and exemptions which are found throughout the code. The resolution directs the executive branch to fully cooperate with the hearings, and it further directs the Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee to report to the floors of the House and Senate, respectively, comprehensive legislation to reform, recodify, and simplify the Federal income, estate, and gift tax laws. This approach to tax reform neither singles out a certain small percentage of tax preferences for review, nor does it cause provisions in the present tax laws to lapse prior to the completion of congressional action, and thereby create hopeless uncertainty for the Nation's taxpayers.

Mr. Speaker, it is often said that one man's tax loophole is another man's tax incentive. While everyone would wish tax loopholes to be closed, the problem is to determine what, in fact, is a loophole. Many of the so-called loopholes to which reformers point were consciously enacted by the Congress to create a greater incentive toward some socially desirable decision in the private sector. One example of this would be tax deductions for charitable contributions.

My resolution, I believe, establishes essential criteria for the consideration and successful reform of the tax laws if we are to view this matter in its proper context. First, we must ask ourselves if the particular tax preference seeks to implement a policy which continues to be desirable and in the public interest. Second, if the policy goal is a good one, we must ask if the present language in the Internal Revenue Code does the best possible job of implementing this goal. Third, tax preferences must be assessed as to their compatibility with the overriding social goal of equitably treating all taxpayers. Finally, it must be determined if the tax preference in question is one which is compatible with the revenue needs of the Federal Government.

The Nation needs a new tax law. The Internal Revenue Code has been amended and reamended so many times since the last major effort of this sort, in 1954, that additional random consideration of individual sections of the present Code will not resolve the confusion and discontent which abounds. The American people deserve the thorough and reasoned approach which many joint resolutions would provide. For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I urge the quick approval of the joint resolution I have today introduced.

NEWS FOR MR. NIXON

HON. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of my colleagues an editorial appearing in the January 9, 1973, New York Times which takes issue with the President's determination to continue to conduct a war without constraint or even consultation with the Congress.

Although Mr. Klein, the White House Director of Communications, has lectured congressional critics of Mr. Nixon's war to remain silent, it is because of its silence that the Congress has been guilty in acquiescing to this most tragic episode in American history. Notwithstanding, then, Mr. Klein's threats, there are those of us in the Congress who, in our official capacity as elected representatives of the people, will continue to carry on our legitimate and responsible criticism of the President's evil war policy and the tyranny of silence which shields it from the American people.

Mr. Speaker, the editorial follows:

THREAT TO CONGRESS . . .

The lecture read to the President's Congressional critics by Herbert G. Klein, the White House Director of Communications, spells out Mr. Nixon's determination not to brook interference with his conduct of either the war or the peace negotiations. In the process, political facts at home and military realities in Vietnam are to be bent to the President's will. If the truth stands in the way, the White House communicators blithely revise it.

No other interpretation can explain Mr. Klein's complaint that "irresponsible" Congressional critics of the President's course have forgotten that the election gave Mr. Nixon "a very clear mandate to proceed the way he has on Vietnam."

What precisely was the course that had been presented to the voters? On the battlefield, it was a course of steady disengagement. The bombing of the North had been halted. Peace was "at hand." The prisoners were thought to be within sight of returning home.

That was the course on which the President had "a very clear mandate to proceed." It bears no resemblance to the course since taken—the apparent reopening of the question of Saigon's sovereignty with the implication of a permanently divided Vietnam; the terror bombing; the tragic rise of American casualties and prisoners.

To the question whether the course for which he asked Congressional support might include renewed carpet bombing, Mr. Klein replied: "I would not rule out any tactic that is necessary to protect American lives or to carry out the military objectives which are essential."

By no stretch of the imagination could the recent terror raids have been termed necessary to protect American lives. It was the bombing that wantonly destroyed lives—of American airmen and of Vietnamese civilians.

The threat to use "any tactic" to carry out Mr. Nixon's undefined "military objectives" must seem to the American people and the world as an awesome and unacceptable extension of Presidential power. It is an extension that is not rendered palatable by Mr. Klein's vague assurance that Mr. Nixon considers himself fully accountable and will

offer an explanation when he considers the time to be right in the best interest of peace.

Such an open-ended extension of the President's powers should clearly be unacceptable to Congress. To block rather than merely to criticize such a usurpation of power is—so far from being irresponsible—a constitutional responsibility the Congress has evaded too long. The terror raids have stripped all credibility from the White House spokesmen's protestations that the President knows best and that not to let him have his way will jeopardize the negotiations.

Last year, Mr. Nixon impugned the patriotism of the nation's opinion makers and business leaders for the failure to rally to such "difficult" Presidential decisions as mining the harbors and bombing the cities of North Vietnam. Now, Mr. Klein has applied the same faulty doctrine to the nation's elected representatives by calling for "less rhetoric and more support in the Congress." To heed such a false warning would be tantamount to surrendering the Government of the United States to one-man rule.

MEXICO BARS ANGELA DAVIS

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, many Americans have been lead to believe that our neighbor to the south, Mexico, has become anti-American under the leadership of its President, Luis Echeverria Alvarez.

Perhaps the test of what is regarded as criticism of the United States can be better understood with the Mexican Government refusing to allow the black Communist Angela Davis air travel to Mexico City.

While many Americans are overly critical of other nations and their nationals—for example, Allende in Chile and Castro in Cuba—we might do well to reflect on what other nationals must think of us with our Angela Davis', Jane Fonda's, Rap Brown's, Stokely Carmichael's, and a host of other international agitators.

In a foreigner's perspective one might wonder which is the sanctuary of the international Communist movement, that is, the Soviet Union, Red China, Cuba, or the United States.

A news clipping follows:

MEXICO BARS ANGELA DAVIS

Black activist Angela Davis has been refused passage to Mexico City on Texas International Airlines in Houston at the request of the Mexican Immigration Office, an airline spokesman said.

Miss Davis, acquitted earlier this year of murder in California, flew to Dallas after being refused passage Friday at Houston International Airport when she presented her previously purchased ticket.

Jim Cassidy, the airline's senior vice president of public affairs, said a message received from Mexico City ordered Texas International employees to prevent Miss Davis from boarding the plane.

Cassidy said the Mexican government did not give any reason why Miss Davis was barred from the capital city. Cassidy said the airlines often receive lists from the Mexican government of persons not to be allowed passage.—UPI

THE WAR CONTINUES

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, we had all hoped that by the time the 93d Congress convened the war in Indochina would be ended. Two weeks before the election we were informed that "peace" was "at hand." In the ensuing weeks, far from seeing the final achievement of peace, we witnessed anew the arrogance of power: American reescalation of the conflict and the most brutal bombing campaign in the history of war—all without the slightest explanation to the people or the Congress. Since the beginning of American combat involvement in Vietnam, we have frequently been told that peace was just around the corner. The events of the past 10 weeks should have made it finally clear that the only way we shall ever be sure that peace is at hand is for the Congress to act to end the war.

My feelings at this time are the same as those of one of my constituents who wrote:

I have written to you over the years about our involvement in Vietnam. I have felt anger, frustration and despair. But now I feel rage, disgust and shame.

Mr. Speaker, I have opposed appropriations for this war since 1967 and have asked the courts to declare our involvement unconstitutional. In the 92d Congress I supported and voted for legislation designed to cut off funds for the war. When the President began the latest bombing campaign I sent the following telegram to him on behalf of myself and 16 other Members protesting his action:

It is with a deep sense of despair that we must once again urge you to halt immediately the resumption of United States military activity in North Vietnam. The frustrations of the American people over this continuing war and their confidence in the integrity of government, are being strained to the breaking point by the renewed bombing and mining by U.S. forces. The American people and their representatives in Congress cannot be told that "peace is at hand" two weeks prior to the election and that full-scale military action is necessary two months later. A singularly important lesson of this tragic war is that escalation only strengthens the resolve of the enemy to fight on and further entangles us in a fruitless, never-ending quagmire.

Your election in 1968 and reelection last November were due in large part to your commitment to end the war. If our efforts toward a negotiated settlement were 99% successful, as Dr. Kissinger maintained, then surely the return of our POWs and the sacrifices of all Americans justify our adjusting that 1% differential.

We urge you to stop the bombing and mining and to sign a settlement with the North Vietnamese now. If you cannot or will not get us out of Vietnam, then the Congress will have to exercise its obligation to do so.

In the Democratic Caucus on January 2, I worked and voted for the resolution calling for a cut off of all funds for U.S. combat operations in Indochina as soon

as our prisoners are returned and arrangements are made for the safe withdrawal of our forces. In order to effectuate the will of the caucus I have sponsored a bill to accomplish this purpose. I am also preparing a separate bill which, I hope, will be referred to and immediately considered by the Committee on Foreign Affairs of which I am a member and chairman of its subcommittee on Europe.

The American people are frustrated and angered over our immoral participation in the conflict and they want to see it finished. It has poisoned our personal relations with one another and soured our political dealings with other nations. Let us finally draw together and put an end to this miserable chapter in our history. The time for peace is now.

MAURICE THATCHER

HON. GENE SNYDER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, during the time I have served in Congress, I would—from time to time—receive a call from Maurice Thatcher—we always called him Congressman. These conversations were fun—and often very informative. We would chat about Kentucky and he would tell me about events that he was concerned with before I was born—let alone elected. I would ask advice—he would offer advice. Sometime he would consent to send me his latest poem. He remained vigorous, lively, and fascinating until his death recently at 102 years of age. He led a full life and I am grateful that its longevity enabled me to know him. I join my colleagues here and my fellow Kentuckians in mourning his death, and in fondly recalling his life.

The following is the article reporting his death from the January 7 issue of the Louisville Courier-Journal:

FORMER U. S. REPRESENTATIVE THATCHER, 102, DIES

Maurice Hudson Thatcher, former congressman from Louisville and governor of the Canal Zone during construction of the Panama Canal, died at 10:15 a.m. yesterday in his Washington, D.C., home. He was 102.

He was the last surviving member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, on which he served from 1910 to 1913 while it directed the building of the canal. He also was the oldest living former member of Congress.

Thatcher was a Republican member of the House of Representatives for five terms, from 1923 to 1933, representing what was then the 5th District.

During that time he served on the Appropriations Committee and sponsored acts that established Mammoth Cave National Park, provided for permanent maintenance of the Lincoln Birthplace Farm, created the Zachary Taylor National Cemetery at Louisville, provided for construction of the present Post Office, Customs and Courthouse Building in Louisville, and established the Gorgas Memorial Institute in Panama City for the study of tropical diseases.

He served the institute as general counsel and was its vice president from 1939 until 1969.

His major interests in Congress, and later, included national parks, highways, public

buildings, Pan-American and Canal Zone matters, and aviation. He was active in assuring construction of the Clark Memorial Bridge in Louisville and the Veterans Hospital in Lexington, and worked for establishment of Ft. Knox as a permanent military post.

Thatcher remained active—pursuing interests as varied as pending legislation and the writing of verse—until nearly the end of his life. Last October, he was presented the Silver Good Citizenship Medal of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Thatcher was born Aug. 15, 1870, in Chicago, Ill., and grew up in Butler County, Ky. His public career began 80 years ago, in 1893, when he became clerk of Butler Circuit Court. He was assistant attorney general of Kentucky from 1899 to 1900 and assistant U.S. attorney for the Western District of Kentucky from 1901 to 1906.

After practicing law in Louisville through the early years of the century—and marrying Anne Bell Chinn of Frankfort in 1910—he was appointed by President William Howard Taft as a member of the Isthmian Commission in 1913. A month later he became head of U.S. civil administration in the Canal Zone. With the canal nearly finished, he returned to his Louisville law practice in 1913 and held several posts in city government.

After his congressional service he remained in Washington, while maintaining many ties with Kentucky.

As a congressman, Thatcher had obtained a ferry to carry travelers across the Pacific end of the Panama Canal, and in 1962 he cut the ribbon to open the \$20 million toll-free Thatcher Ferry Memorial Bridge there.

"For some strange reason," he said, "those who signed the canal treaty in 1903 never seemed to give any thought to crossing the canal after it was finished."

One of Thatcher's longtime interests was genealogy—he was a descendant of William Brewster, leader of the community of Mayflower pilgrims. He also was active in a number of social and civic organizations and was a 33rd degree Mason.

His wife died in 1960. Survivors include a cousin, Howard A. Thatcher of Baltimore, Md., and a niece and nephew by marriage, Mrs. Prue Mason Darnell, of Louisville, and Franklin C. Mason of Frankfort.

The funeral will be Tuesday at Lee Funeral Home, Washington, D.C., with burial at Frankfort (Ky.) Cemetery.

Thatcher once estimated that he had composed more than 1,000 verses, some published in newspapers, magazines and the Congressional Record. At Christmas each year, he composed a poem for friends. In 1967 he wrote:

*My last was not, in truth,
my last, despite
Expectancy and what
computers say—
For oftentimes skilled Nature
takes delight
In adding to long lease
a lengthened day.*

THE HOUSING MORATORIUM: THE PRESIDENT VERSUS THE CONGRESS

HON. EDWARD I. KOCH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, the fallout of President Nixon's Indochina bombing has reached the cities of America. The continuation of the Vietnam war weighs heavily on the Federal budget and it seems that President

Nixon has decided to pay for the war with the future homes and communities of lower- and moderate-income families of the United States—many of whom have already sent their sons to Vietnam.

While imposing his moratorium, President Nixon has callously disregarded the consequences of his actions on the 4.7 million Americans that will have to continue to live in homes with no plumbing and the 2.7 million forced to live in overcrowded conditions. He also has chosen to overlook the fact that the rate of housing abandonments is accelerating each year.

Secretary Romney's claim that housing starts will continue at the current level of 250,000 units per year for the next 18 months is deceptive. These projects are already in the pipeline; what will be lost are new housing commitments. This means that there will be no new housing starts—and no new water and sewer, open space, and public facility projects—when the pipeline runs dry.

I estimate that in New York City alone, the Nixon moratorium will halt the planning and development of about 30,000 new units of housing in the next 18 months representing some \$1 billion in construction activity. This will not only mean the loss of new homes to New Yorkers, but also unemployment for thousands in the housing and construction industry.

Another aspect of the President's moratorium is that it is being used not only to trim the Federal budget but also to "blackmail" the Congress into hurriedly passing the Nixon administration's community development revenue-sharing proposal.

In foreign affairs, President Nixon is trying to force the North Vietnamese to accept his peace terms by destroying their cities, and now it would appear that he is adopting this same philosophy with the Congress and is trying to force it to accept his housing and community revenue-sharing proposal by killing the existing housing program. Congress should not accede to such strong arm tactics. In the next several weeks, I will do what I can, both as a Member of the Congress and as a member of the Banking and Currency Committee, to achieve the restoration of the funding so desperately needed for our public assisted housing and community development programs.

There are many problems with the present housing program; but, this does not mean that the program should simply be destroyed. Rather we should make the modifications necessary so that it is more responsive to today's needs.

OLDER AMERICANS ACT AMENDMENTS

HON. WILLIAM J. KEATING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I have become a cosponsor of the comprehensive older Americans services bill, legislation which would amend the Older Americans Act of 1965. Proposed serv-

ices directed at special problems of the aged would be provided for through increased funding to the States. Among these varied services is a concentration on transportation, nutrition, recreation, housing, and employment.

These amendments are soundly based upon extensive hearings in the Committee on Education and Labor, and reflect strong bipartisan support. Recommendations from the 1971 White House Conference on Aging were taken into consideration, one outcome of which would be the improvement and expansion of the Administration on Aging in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

At State and local levels services for the elderly would receive more intensified planning and better coordination, while at the Federal level greater emphasis would be placed on research and development in the problems of older Americans.

Highly successful projects such as Foster Grandparents and nutritional programs would be continued, assisting individual citizens as well as creating a sense of purpose and community among many of our older Americans.

It is my hope that this bill will again pass the Congress with the nearly unanimous support it enjoyed last year. The swift and considered enactment of this legislation would bring awaited relief to this Nation's 20 million Americans 60 years of age or older.

A TRIBUTE TO JACK A. MEEK FOR SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS TO HAWAIIAN LAND USE

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, land-use policy is extremely important to the citizens of Hawaii and our Nation. As Congressman from Hawaii, I am proud of the fact that Hawaii enacted the first land-use law in the United States in 1961, and has continued to lead the Nation in progressive land-use policies.

One of the principal contributors to Hawaii's model land-use law is Jack A. Meek, who recently retired from Hawaii's Department of Land and Natural Resources after 37½ years of exemplary service. I am sure that my colleagues will wish to join me in saluting Jack A. Meek, a great American, for his significant contributions to enlightened land-use planning.

I am submitting an article from a recent edition of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin which delineates Mr. Meek's career and his comments on the future of land-use planning in Hawaii and the other States:

MEEK DID NOT INHERIT THE EARTH BUT HE HELPED MANAGE IT
(By Helen Altonn)

Jack A. Meek, State land acquisitions administrator, plans to use his 37½ years' ex-

perience in the Department of Land and Natural Resources "to do a little lobbying at the Legislature as a citizen" after retiring Dec. 31.

He believes a number of areas can be improved in the land laws to facilitate acquisition, disposition and management of public lands.

He also hopes someday to be named to the Land Board where he feels his knowledge and experience with State land matters could best be utilized.

Meanwhile, his fishing pole is ready and he also intends "to take up golf again in a big way."

Meek will be 60 next Thursday.

A retirement party will be held for him that day at the Mid-Pacific Country club by his friends and colleagues. Reservations may be made by calling Catherine K. Maertens or Peggie Spencer at the land department.

Meek has held a variety of positions in the Land Department during his long career, working himself up from a proofreader in the Bureau of Conveyances in 1935 to Commissioner of Public Lands in 1966.

Although he is a Democrat, the late Republican Gov. Samuel Wilder King offered him the cabinet position for four years. But he took it for only three months because he wanted to remain a career government employee.

Meek recalled some of the highlights of his service and noted changes he would like to see in the land laws during an interview.

He emphasized the need for a detailed State land inventory and translation of Hawaiian land deeds and documents.

Only a few translators remain who are capable of working with the technical Hawaiian documents, he said pointing out: "The time will come when we won't be able to have any documents translated and it will be a sad case because they are frequently referred to by attorneys and abstractors."

He also feels strongly about a land inventory. He once began such a project with detailed information on the use, classification and valuations of the land. But it was dropped by a former land commissioner.

Concerning land law revisions, Meek said the Land Board and the chairman should have full responsibility for carrying out provisions of the land laws.

The Legislature now reserves the right to disapprove of sale of lands at public auction for business, industrial or commercial purposes, sale of easements to public utilities, public land exchanges and even certain executive order issued by the Governor.

"I think this hampers disposition of our lands and, to a degree, management of our lands," Meek said.

He also recommends:

Requiring developers by law to donate lands for schools and parks in return for a tax break at full market value of the land.

Establishing a special development fund so the Land Board can make public lands available without going to the Legislature in each case to ask for money.

Setting up a program similar to the "law for the landless" in the Philippines, allowing residents to obtain house lots by drawing so the low-income group would benefit.

The law now requires disposition of house lots by public auction which, Meek said, "is for the wealthy because the lots go to the highest bidders."

Reinstating a former Tax Department policy in which names of property owners were shown on tax maps as a service to other government agencies abstractors, attorneys, realtors and appraisers.

Of all the jobs he has held, Meek said he has most enjoyed his position as acquisitions officer. He has been responsible for negotiating and acquiring lands for all public needs except highways.

He cites as his two most significant accomplishments:

The acquisition of 30 acres for the Moanalua High and Elementary schools at Salt Lake for \$1.05 a square foot. Land in the area is now selling for \$5 to \$8 a square foot.

The acquisition of additional lands for the Kahului Airport on Maui, including beach lots with huge mansions, which was achieved by negotiation without having to go to court.

He also is proud of his role in the development of the first increment of the State's Diamond Head view lots and the development and sale of the Ft. Ruger house lots.

PROVIDING MANDATORY PRISON TERMS FOR THE USE OF A FIREARM WHILE COMMITTING A FEDERAL CRIME

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, on the first day of the 93d Congress, I reintroduced legislation, H.R. 102, which is designed to remove the gun from the inventory of one of the tools of the trade of the killers and hoodlums in our country.

According to FBI statistics recently released, crimes of violence—murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault—have increased by nearly 20 percent from 1970 to 1971. Even more shocking, the citizen's chances of being a victim of one of these crimes has increased by 74 percent since 1966.

In 1971, there were 17,630 murders committed in the United States—an increase of 11 percent in 1971 over 1970. And firearms continued to be the predominant weapon used in murder. As in the previous 3 years, 65 percent of the homicide victims in 1971 were killed through the use of a firearm.

Aggravated assault, where a person attacks another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury, has increased by 109 percent since 1966, and in 1971, 25 percent of these assaults were committed with the use of a firearm.

Since 1966, armed robbery has increased 175 percent, and special FBI surveys show that approximately 63 percent of all armed robbery is committed with a firearm.

Mr. Speaker, the police officer, who stands between the law-abiding citizen and the jungle, takes his life in his hands every time he puts on the badge and goes on duty. In 1971, 126 law enforcement officers were killed due to felonious criminal action. One hundred and twenty-one of the police murders in 1971 were perpetrated through the use of firearms.

There has been a lot of tough talk and a wide range of proposals—from shoot-to-kill to banning all firearms, from the death penalty to the seizure of any weapon.

But, despite all the talk, things are worse today, and violence is increasing virtually everywhere.

Mr. Speaker, crime and violence in the

country are a national scandal. Equally scandalous is the administration of justice to those brought to trial for dangerous weapons violations.

In New York, there were 2,946 arrests for dangerous weapons violations in 1970. Of those convicted, only 8 percent received a jail sentence, and then for only a few months. The remainder were let go with only a slap on the wrist.

In Washington, D.C., those who violate the dangerous weapon statute have a two-out-of-three chance of not receiving a single day in jail. And even when imprisonment does result in such cases, that imprisonment is normally far less than that which is authorized.

Mr. Speaker, we must create an atmosphere in which it is known by everyone, beyond any doubt, that using a gun illegally will be dealt with surely and effectively by the criminal justice system.

The thrust of the bill I am proposing is directed at the criminal who abuses the gun, the individual who, through his own actions, jeopardizes the rights and lives of honest, law-abiding citizens.

This bill, Mr. Speaker, would provide for a mandatory 5- to 10-year jail term for using a gun during the commission of a Federal crime on the first offense. This 5- to 10-year prison sentence would be in addition to the penalty for committing the crime.

Under present law, a person who robs a bank is subject to a jail sentence of 20 years.

If my bill were enacted, that person—if he used a gun during the commission of the crime—would be subject to an additional jail sentence of 5 to 10 years, for a total of 25 to 30 years in prison.

If a person has been convicted for illegally using a firearm on a previous occasion, on a second conviction that individual would be subject to a mandatory prison sentence of from 10 years to life—in addition to the normal sentence for committing the crime.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased with the response my proposal has received throughout the Nation. Of special interest, I believe, is the response of law enforcement officers—those who put their lives on the line every day to preserve our society.

The Los Angeles County Southeast Area Chiefs' Association, representing 13 cities and affiliated organizations in the Los Angeles County area, unanimously endorsed my proposed legislation. Speaking for the organization, Chief Robert Taylor of South Gate writes:

It is our position that stiff mandatory additional sentences for crimes where firearms are used will serve as a deterrent in the use of firearms in criminal acts and reduce the use of possible deadly force on our citizenry.

Sheriff Floyd Barton of Inyo County, Calif., writes:

I am deeply and sincerely in favor of this legislation and am very glad to add this personal endorsement to that of our National Sheriffs' Association. This proposed legislation, in my opinion, is deserving of every consideration and full support.

The sheriff of Los Angeles County, Peter Pitchess, states:

I have reviewed this proposed legislation and am pleased to join you and the National Sheriffs' Association with an endorsement.

Mr. William A. Scott, a veteran of 25 years of law enforcement in California and the sheriff-coroner of Placer County, endorses my proposal with the comment that—

Stringent measures should be taken to protect the innocent and to assure just and meaningful punishment to those who commit violent crimes.

The bill I am introducing has also received the support of the sheriff of Kern County, Charles Dodge, who writes:

I am certainly in agreement that armed criminals should suffer much more severe punishment than is presently provided for by federal laws and I am in complete support of your bill.

Sheriff-coroner of Mendocino, Reno Bartolomie, who has served for 36 years enforcing the law, raises another important aspect of this proposal, stating that—

There will no longer be an incentive for the burglar to steal weapons of any kind for sale to the criminal. It would certainly slow down the black market on stolen guns.

I have received a letter of support from Sheriff William Davenport, sheriff for the past 10 years of Monterey County, who writes:

There has to be some greater deterrent to compel those people who would use weapons to accomplish their mission of creating fear and duress while committing a crime, be forewarned of the consequences of their acts.

A peace officer with 33 years experience, Sheriff John Balma of Shasta County, writes:

This bill will do a great deal toward curbing the illegal use of guns.

My proposal to require a mandatory penalty for illegally using a gun has been endorsed by the sheriff-coroner of Madera County, Edward Bates, who states:

This approach is much preferable to that of disarming the law-abiding citizen who has the right to bear arms. Your bill punishes those who use a firearm for unlawful purposes.

Donald Nash, chief of police of Torrance, Calif., writes:

This type of legislation is needed because sentencing in many states, and California in particular, is far too lenient for crimes of the nature described.

Ventura County Sheriff William Hill, Sheriff Frank Bland of San Bernardino County, and Frank Madigan, sheriff of Alameda County, have endorsed this proposal. Sheriff Madigan writes:

I am a firm believer that the penalty is a major deterrent in attempting to control major crimes.

In addition, the district attorney of Ventura County, Woodruff Deem is in support of my proposal to curb the illegal use of guns in the United States.

The sheriff-coroner of San Joaquin County, Michael Canlis, says that my bill would "go a long way toward protecting society from those persons who commit

public offenses armed, and those who commit a felony."

Mr. Speaker, I deeply appreciate the strong support for this proposal that has come from those who are the experts in preserving and protecting our society—the police officers. And I appreciate the response that I have received from concerned citizens who feel that additional steps should be taken to curb violence in our country.

Mr. Speaker, I feel that this bill would effectively curb the illegal use of guns without penalizing the law-abiding citizens. This measure would remove one of the most important tools of the trade from the inventory of the punks and hoodlums who have terrorized our communities for far too long.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would like to share, with my colleagues, letters of support I have received from the National Sheriffs' Association and the International Conference of Police Associations. Their letters refer to the bill H.R. 15144, which I introduced in the 92d Congress, and is identical to the bill I am introducing today. The letters follow:

NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D.C., July 28, 1972.

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON,
U.S. House of Representatives, U.S. House
Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ANDERSON: Being aware of your introduction of H.R. 15144 on 24 May 1972 and of your eloquent defense of this bill as reported in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 118, part 20, page 25861, I thought you should be made aware of the National Sheriff's Association support for this type of legislation.

At our 1971 Annual Informative Conference at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the National Sheriffs' Association unanimously passed a resolution which, in essence, parallels your proposed legislation.

Our members, without a dissenting vote, condemned arbitrarily depriving law-abiding citizens of their right to bear and/or own firearms and, at the same time, urged that legislation be enacted which would provide stiff, mandatory sentences, in addition to any other sentence imposed, for the use of firearms or other weapons in connection with the commission of a crime.

With more than 22,000 law enforcement administrators and practitioners at virtually every level of law enforcement numbered among our members, I thought this information might prove of interest to you.

Cordially,

FERRIS E. LUCAS,
Executive Director.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
OF POLICE ASSOCIATIONS,
Washington, D.C., August 7, 1972.

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON,
Congressman of the United States, Seventeenth District, Torrance, Calif.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN ANDERSON: The International Conference of Police Associations firmly support your Bill, H.R. 15144, and subscribe wholeheartedly to the provision that requires mandatory sentencing for individuals found in violation of the law.

If our organization can be of any aid in the passage of this legislation, we would be most grateful to contribute that aid to you.

Very truly yours,

JAMES F. VAN NORMAN

A BILL TO STRENGTHEN THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACTS

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I introduced a bill on January 3 in the 93d Congress to strengthen the Endangered Species Acts of 1966 and 1969.

Before discussing this legislation, I want to report that I am pleased the U.S. State Department has scheduled an international conference, as called for in the 1969 act, on fish and wildlife resources threatened with extinction. This coincides with the movement in the House of Representatives to enact the stronger Endangered Species Act of 1973.

Mr. Speaker, I have been pressing the State Department for this international conference upon many occasions and while it has been postponed by the State Department several previous times, I certainly hope this will be a successful gathering of nations this year.

I am also requesting that I be appointed as a delegate from the House to the conference to be held February 12 through March 2, 1973, in Washington, D.C. This conference will seek to establish a worldwide treaty regarding the cooperative protection of endangered species among countries.

Mr. Speaker, over 70 members of the House are cosponsoring H.R. 37, the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and related bills which have been referred to the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. As chairman of the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation, I will urge early hearings to be held prior to full committee action.

This is one of the most important pieces of legislation in the new Congress and I am satisfied it will enable us to thoroughly strengthen the existing acts. Further action on the existing law is necessary if we are to conserve, protect, and propagate our threatened fish and wildlife resources which I feel are diminishing too rapidly.

Major provisions of the new bill provide for the administration of the endangered species program jointly by the Departments of Interior and Commerce, removes the distinction now existing between native and worldwide endangered species and extends present controls to reach species or subspecies not only threatened with extinction, but also those which are likely to be threatened within the near future.

The measure extends existing prohibitions to include export as well as import of listed endangered species and provides for civil and criminal penalties for violations of the act.

In some other specific points, the bill would provide additional protection to such species as the eastern timber wolf, found in Minnesota; and the Texas red wolf, found in Texas and Louisiana areas; along with the wolverine, found in Minnesota and Idaho.

It would enable better consideration to be given to the kangaroo, found in Australia, and to the Asiatic elephant. These two species, along with the wolverine, are being heavily exploited and are in trouble, but are not yet on the brink of extinction, according to the Department of the Interior.

Protective help also would be given to the eastern cougar which is found on the eastern seaboard and which ranges from Maryland to the Carolinas and Georgia.

The Department of the Interior would have the authority to control exports of native endangered species just as it now controls the imports of foreign endangered species. This allows us to do as much for our own animals as we are doing for foreign endangered species.

Other sections of the endangered species bill would require an annual review of the endangered species list, allow States to adopt their own programs, authorize a study of State and Federal roles, restrict importation for zoos and educational purposes, and establish a separate restriction section for other importers.

Mr. Speaker, a list of the cosponsors of the Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1973 follows:

LIST OF COSPONSORS

Frank M. Clark, William S. Mailliard, Charles A. Mosher, Thomas N. Downing, Philip E. Ruppe, George A. Goodling, William G. Bray, Frank A. Stubblefield, John M. Murphy, Walter B. Jones;

Mario Biaggi, Glenn M. Anderson, Peter N. Kyros, Paul N. McCloskey, Jr., Robert H. Steele, Pierre S. du Pont, Robert O. Tiernan, James V. Stanton, Ralph H. Metcalfe, Lucien N. Nedzi;

James G. O'Hara, William D. Ford, Martha W. Griffiths, John E. Moss, James R. Grover, Robert L. Leggett, Edwin B. Forsythe, Ben B. Blackburn, Joseph P. Vigorito, Charles E. Bennett;

Jerome R. Waldie, Morris K. Udall, John Ware, Louis C. Wyman, Ken Hechler, David Obey, Gus Yatron, Clarence D. Long, Frank Annunzio, Edward I. Koch, Don Edwards, Fred B. Rooney;

Donald M. Fraser, James C. Corman, Charles J. Carney, John J. Rhodes, Jerry L. Pettis, Peter W. Rodino, Jr., Hamilton Fish, Jr., Joseph P. Addabbo, Bill Alexander, Robert H. Mollohan;

Romano M. Mazzoli, Norman F. Lent, William L. Hungate, Thaddeus J. Dulski, Joseph E. Karth, Silvio O. Conte, Mark Andrews, Bertram L. Podell, Marvin L. Esch, Henry Helstoski;

Richardson Preyer, Thomas L. Ashley, Jonathan B. Bingham, James C. Cleveland, Edward R. Roybal, Bill Frenzel, Robert H. Michel, Bella S. Abzug, Edward G. Blester, Jr., John F. Seiberling.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE GOOD NEWS

HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the President's message concerning the future of the wage and price

control program is good news for business, labor, and consumers alike. It represents an awareness that the current rigid, highly structured control apparatus has performed reasonably well, but that in response to rapidly changing economic conditions a new, more flexible approach is in order. Specifically, over the past 6 months or so we have seen the basic nature of the inflationary threat gradually transformed from one of residual cost-push inflationary pressures to one that is appearing in many sectors of the economy to be largely of the demand-pull variety. This gradual transformation has two implications: First, that the freeze and the phase II system of controls which followed it did succeed to an important degree in puncturing and eliminating the inflationary psychology which had gripped the economy in the year and a half or so prior to August 15, 1971; and second, that the administration's program of economic stimulus and recovery has produced such salutary results that we are now confronted with the real danger that the full-employment target will be overshot, unleashing a new cycle of excess demand, rising prices, and economic instability.

Mr. Speaker, I think a quick review of the December wholesale price index released yesterday readily underscores the point that I am making. The index for industrial commodities had been rising at nearly a 5-percent annual rate in the year before the freeze was imposed. During the 3-month freeze last fall it was brought to a screeching halt, and after a bulge in the first part of 1973, the rate of increase has continued to abate; it has dropped from a 4.9-percent annual rate in the second quarter to 3.2 percent in the third quarter, and during the fourth quarter of 1972 it declined even further to the very acceptable rate of 2 percent.

Now the significance of this trend is twofold: First, it is important because the industrial commodities component represents almost three-fourths of the total weight in the wholesale price index. So in terms of the overall economy, the prices of a preponderant majority of commodities are performing very well indeed. Second, this trend is important because the industrial commodities component of the WPI is dominated by those highly concentrated industries like autos, steel, electrical machinery, chemicals and the like which are highly concentrated and, therefore, most prone to cost-push inflation. Because both labor and management in many of these sectors have substantial market power they have been in the best position to play catch up and thereby push wages, costs, and prices above levels that would otherwise obtain in more competitive markets. The fact that prices in these sectors are now only increasing at a 2-percent annual rate, and in many cases considerably lower even than that, indicates that the control program has succeeded in its major objective.

On the other hand, those sectors such as food and processed feeds, lumber, and hides and leather products, where prices have been increasing at unusually high

rates, are highly unconcentrated and competitive. In these cases, the basic source of rising price levels is not a lingering inflationary psychology, unwarranted exercise of market power or cost-push factors, but simply the fact that demand is far outpacing supply. In such circumstances direct wage and price controls can be only of very limited effectiveness and can actually do considerable harm, as we are now seeing in the lumber industry. If such demand-pull pressures, now limited to a few though important isolated sectors, were to be generalized across the entire economy, direct controls would be of equally limited value and might well do considerable harm if left in place too long or if applied too rigidly.

Mr. Speaker, the administration's new economic stabilization program is very expertly tailored to meet these new circumstances. First, it eliminates current requirements for prior approval of individual wage and price increases in those broad sectors of the economy where prices are exhibiting reasonable stability, and where demand-pull pressures have not yet manifested themselves. At the same time, the wage and price guidelines will stay in force, and the Cost of Living Council will be empowered to take forceful action in any instance in which either labor or management is tempted to push wages and prices beyond their competitive level.

Second, in those bottleneck sectors such as food, lumber, and fuel in which demand is racing far ahead of supply, it provides for a continuation of the control program, but more importantly, places major new emphasis on increasing supply. And closing the gap between supply and demand is simply the only way in which we can ever hope to bring about price stability in these sectors. In recent days and weeks the administration has already taken action toward this end in the farm and fuel sectors, and I am confident that even more significant actions will be forthcoming shortly.

Finally, the administration's new economic stabilization plans place a renewed emphasis on fiscal and monetary policy, with a view toward preventing the spread of the kind of demand-pull pressures that we now see in the sectors I referred to a moment ago. Foremost, this means tight control of the Federal budget during the remainder of this fiscal year and a commitment to hold Federal spending during fiscal year 1974 to no more than the full-employment revenue level. This will be no easy task, and it is one that will require the fullest cooperation and good faith between the executive and legislative branches. While there will undoubtedly be the temptation on the part of some to transform the coming struggle to control the budget into a confrontation between the two branches, I hope that both my colleagues on this end of Pennsylvania Avenue as well as those responsible for policy decisions on the other end, will recognize that failure to bring spending under control will mean a disastrous new round of demand-pull inflation—an outcome from which no one stands to gain.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion let me just reiterate that the administration has presented to us a well designed program; one that can keep us on the road toward full-employment without a new surge in the price level. I would hope in the months and year ahead that we in the Congress will provide the cooperation and constructive criticisms and suggestions that will be necessary to carry out and implement this continuing effort to achieve a stable, expanding economy.

CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, there has been a great deal of discussion over the increased trade between the United States and the Soviet Union and, more specifically, over the substantial sale of grain to the Soviet Union.

A very timely and especially pertinent column written by the distinguished international correspondent of the Copley Press, Dumitru Danielopol, was carried in the Elgin, Ill., Courier-News of December 2, 1972, and I am pleased to insert it into the RECORDS

HUNGRY COMMUNISTS BECOME FRIENDLY

(By Dumitru Danielopol)

WASHINGTON.—Even a Communist gets hungry.

And that explains a lot of things.

The conciliatory attitude of the Kremlin towards President Nixon and its obvious support for his re-election has not failed to attract attention abroad.

It will be remembered that in 1960, Premier Nikita Khrushchev boasted that he had helped John F. Kennedy into the White House. In 1968, the Kremlin opposed Mr. Nixon. This time it changed sides.

Its influence on the U.S. electorate each time was minimal, but its motives were obvious.

"Nowhere in the world, one can safely assume, was the 1972 U.S. election followed more keenly than in the Kremlin," says London's Soviet Analyst, "and few other governments seem to have welcomed the re-election of President Nixon with greater relief than the Soviet leadership."

The explanation is simple. Philosophically the Kremlin has always preferred to deal with the right than with the non-Communist left—except in West Germany for peculiar European reasons. Social Democrats and Liberals are considered more dangerous to communism than right wing parties because they are considered capitalist agents within the working class.

But there is more to it than that.

The Russians are broke. They need capitalism.

"The Communist regime has achieved the unbelievable," says the Analyst. "It has transformed Russia into an industrialized country which can produce nothing that anybody wants to buy, and an agricultural country (once the world's greatest grain exporter) that cannot feed its own people."

In other words, communism has flopped. This is the pattern in all countries that have come under communism in Eastern Europe, Asia and Latin America. The Communists had ambitions. One could trace them to the launching of the first Sputnik. Now

after 15 years the USSR has lost the contest decisively.

The Soviet leaders have no way to go but ask for help from the West, especially the United States. The Presidency's initiatives for a Moscow summit and trade and economic agreements have been highly welcome in the Kremlin.

Only massive U.S. credits can bail out men like Brezhnev.

The Analyst makes the startling claims that "Russia is well on the way to becoming an economic dependency of the USA!"

The former second man in Communist Yugoslavia, Milovan Djilas, in a recent interview with the New York Times, said that capitalism has won over communism.

The United States has emerged stronger in the world scene, Djilas said, because the Communist world divided into factions and because the United States succeeded in enlarging basic democratic ideas—like individual human rights, thus eroding Communist ideology.

"Economically, Djilas said, "you succeeded into pressing the Marxist world collaboration with you. You proved the truth of the theory that no economic system can develop isolated from others."

The most important factor, however, is that the U.S. has remained strong, Djilas said.

It amounts to a great opportunity for the United States to obtain concessions, such as the release of Russian Jews to emigrate to Israel, more freedom for the satellite countries of Eastern Europe, more genuine freedom of thought and movement.

In all this, however, military strength remains the key factor. We had better keep our powder dry.

LAIRD DID A TOUGH JOB WELL

HON. GLENN R. DAVIS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, few men have walked away with their reputation intact after a tenure of 4 years as Secretary of Defense. Mel Laird's performance in the Cabinet position has been exemplary and deserving of acknowledgment. For this reason I insert the Milwaukee Journal's recent editorial: [From the Milwaukee Journal, Nov. 30, 1972]

LAIRD DID A TOUGH JOB WELL

No one envies a secretary of defense. Enemies line up fast. Effectiveness ebbs as a result. The trick is to know when to get out. Melvin Laird wisely set his tenure at four years and held to it. He steps down now with a solid reputation intact and an impressive list of accomplishments behind him at the Pentagon.

The Marshfield (Wis.) native guided the defense establishment during a remarkable period of transition. It was one in which the US was pulling its land army out of the war in Vietnam and diminishing its expenditures there dramatically. It was one in which the military—especially the Army—having long been used to the crutch of the draft, was forced to come to grips with the administration's drive for an end to conscription and the birth of an all-volunteer military force.

The Laird era was one in which the Pentagon, accustomed to gold plate, also came under increasing congressional attack over the cost of weapons. The defense establishment had to make do with relatively static budgets, in which increasingly larger portions went for manpower costs rather than arms.

And the military had to accept the realities of a strategic arms limitation treaty, which left the US in an inferior position in numbers of launchers if not of nuclear warheads. Sufficiency rather than superiority became the theme.

Laird was able to orchestrate this transition, keep order and morale from crumbling and rivalries from breaking out of control—no mean task. In the process he had his crosses to bear. As defense secretary he became the lightning rod for much of the anti-war criticism—though he was said to be privately counseling restraint at the White House, and did not agree fully with the president on such issues as the intensified bombing of North Vietnam. He valiantly tried to rationalize the military procurement system while under attack for some inflated weapon costs that stemmed from decisions of the prior administration.

The Laird performance was not flawless, of course. He still tended to see salvation in more big strategic weapons. His definition of sufficiency was on the conservative side. He could never quite control his urge to get back in the political arena, and his partisan blasts at Democratic candidate McGovern's "white flag, surrender budget" plan were prime examples of his political pugnaciousness.

In that sense, it was surprising that the former Wisconsin congressman and Republican power in the House, a lover of politics and political intrigue, took the defense job at the expense of his immediate political career. He filled the post well.

HARRY S TRUMAN—THE MAN FROM INDEPENDENCE

HON. HAROLD T. JOHNSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 9, 1973

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I joined with all Americans in grieving over the passing of President Harry S Truman, our 33d President, who fought the good fight until the very end. Today I join my colleagues in paying tribute to a great American, one who loved his country and served it so well.

As all of us know he became President while we were engaged in World War II. Many, including the President himself, felt that there were others who might be better qualified to be President. However, he took command of this high office, as he had taken command of other offices, and guided us to an end of World War II, the establishment of the United Nations, the reconversion from a wartime to a peacetime economy, and providing assistance to the war-torn lands.

President Truman served as a world leader, a great modern-day President, and continued until his death to serve as an inspiring genius for the American people whom he loved and who loved him.

In describing his activities I intentionally used the term "command" because that was what Harry S Truman did in his own words "the buck stops here" on the desk of the President. His forceful and inspired leadership was augmented by his great courage, his loyalty, and his integrity. At the same time he was a man with great affection for his family,

for his Nation and the people who made this Nation great. He was a man of compassion. Along with the courageous actions which he undertook to bring to an end World War II and to stop the aggressive spread of communism, Harry S Truman never forgot the individual citizen—the working man, who found in Harry S Truman a President who was one of their own.

His dedication to the rights of the individual can best be demonstrated by the proposals which he first advocated as President. He called for a national health insurance plan for all citizens. He advocated the concept that the Federal Government has a responsibility to act to halt any subsequent rise in unemployment, and should come to the aid of the less fortunate. His administration led the effort to enact the National Housing Act of 1949, and President Truman became the first President since Abraham Lincoln to make civil rights a truly national issue.

To pay tribute to this great American is an honor. He established himself among the list of the truly great American Presidents, and a grieving nation extends deepest sympathy to his beloved wife Bess, his daughter Margaret and her family, and his sister.

THE FEARLESS SPECTATOR

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, the conflict between ecology/conservation groups committed to the environmental control of the traditional manifestations of economic growth—that is shopping centers, industrial parks, housing developments, and so forth—and those organizations representing the American working man, presents a problem which is going to become an increasingly important consideration in the policymaking decisions of American voters and the different Government officials who represent them.

In the following article, Charles McCabe, columnist for the San Francisco Chronicle, does an excellent job of outlining some of the fundamental issues involved in this conflict as well as demonstrating the necessity of our adopting a set of priorities which will enable us to accommodate the interests of both groups and, most importantly, provide for the well-being of the American people in general.

The article follows:

THE FEARLESS SPECTATOR

(By Charles McCabe)

THE HARDHAT REVOLT

The policy decision of the Association of Bay Area Governments to limit the growth of the Bay Area has already set off a war between the right-thinkers and the hardhats that is certain to get very bitter before very long.

Said ABAG in its startling move to limit population growth in the area: "Bay area residents are rapidly recognizing that con-

tinued . . . growth . . . places increasing demands on our critical resources. Unchecked population growth can only jeopardize the quality of life we now enjoy."

True, true, true, according to the current canons of concern. This sort of right thinking doesn't bother anybody, really, until a government agency with extraordinary veto power over building actually puts it into effect. The Sierra Club is just a lot of WASPS, mostly in Marin and San Mateo county, who are filled with a rather boozy affection for redwood trees which is actually a disguised resentment of the poor, the black and the ethnic, until . . .

Until the Sierra Club and like-minded conservationists begin to be heard, approved, and acted upon. Then, like in all high-minded causes, the people who are actually most affected by them begin to realize what has happened. What has happened is usually their bread and butter.

The guy who wears a hard hat and builds buildings and tunnels and such is the economic target of the anti-growth movement. He knows it now and the knowledge is going to be more certain every day. The hardhat began to realize where he was at a while back when a group of the right-minded, myself included, led opposition to a misbegotten \$200 million U.S. Steel waterfront complex that the realtor in City Hall thought was just dandy. A lot of guys lost jobs when that decision was made; but the city will be permanently just that much a better place to live.

It's truly a puzzlement. When a thinker like Barry Commoner, distinguished ecologist, makes the statement that if he had to choose between ruining the environment and ruining the economy, he would choose to ruin the economy, you can't blame the working man for thinking he is in the presence of madness which is deeply threatening to him.

"We are becoming more and more disturbed," is the mild way California's chief labor leader, John F. Henning, puts it. Henning is the executive secretary-treasurer of the 1.6 million member State Labor Federation, AFL-CIO. Henning speaks for a lot more than the hardhats, for labor in general is beginning to know that the no-growth concept, no matter how good it looks on paper, looks rotten on a paycheck.

The ABAG decision, combined with the earlier voter approval of the coastal initiative, meant as much in terms of loss for organized labor as it meant victory for the conservationist forces.

The Bay Area in coming years is going to have to live with both these vital and thrusting armies. The long term need of the area, and the state, and the nation, and the planet, lies in control of growth, and the abandonment of an economy which is based heavily on the satisfaction of needs which it creates itself for things nobody really wants.

But in the meantime there is the matter of people. The people who satisfy these needs and are indeed also victims of them, the workers of the world. These workers are now beginning to realize the political consequences to them of what the right-thinkers have been up to, so quietly and so effectively. Just as the blacks and the poor and the Third World people are beginning to understand the political consequences of the kind of birth control advocated by that character down at Stanford.

The answer, the terribly difficult answer, is that the hardhats and the right-thinkers are going to have to talk to each other. For that to work, they are going to have to respect each other. Tougher things have been arranged.

BIG BROTHERISM GONE WILD

HON. H. R. GROSS

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, we have reached the unbelievable point in this country where the Federal Government can officially presume a citizen guilty until that citizen proves himself innocent.

The proof is contained in the outrageous action by Department of Agriculture officials in hounding a group of homemakers club women in Maryland who were found guilty of discrimination because the club had no Negro members. There is no record that Negro women sought membership in the Oxon Hill club.

The incident is described in an article in the Washington Star-News of January 8.

Briefly, the women—whose club receives some support from the Agriculture Department—were ordered to become active crusaders for the quota system of integration by going out in the community in search of Negro members. Otherwise, they were presumed to be bigots and discriminatory.

Furthermore, any Negro women who declined to join the club were to be reported to the Agriculture Department.

Club members were outraged and bought an advertisement in a local newspaper which solicited Negro members, stating that at least one was needed "to comply with damn fool Federal regulations."

The Agriculture Department promptly ruled that the advertisement was "offensive to persons of the Negro race, would tend to discourage membership of such persons in the club, and is, therefore, discriminatory."

The newspaper article, which I will include for insertion at the end of my remarks, describes the harassment of the club members by the Agriculture Department, which sent out an official investigator to scour the area and ferret out the "malefactors."

This incident should serve as a grim warning to every citizen of this country that the legal principle of being innocent until proved guilty is being subverted by Big Brother, and that the burden of proving guilt is no longer on the State. The burden of proving his or her innocence has now been placed upon the citizen.

The newspaper article follows:

HOMEMAKERS TAKE ON FEDS

(By David Braaten)

Reville the President, if you like. Rage at Congress, if that is your bag. Curse the Establishment, vote Democratic even, and all will be forgiven.

But never, never make fun of a federal bureaucrat and the regulations he reveres. That way lies big trouble.

Ask the women of an Oxon Hill Homemakers Club.

They got a little snippy about government directives that insisted they "aggressively" try to achieve racial integration in their weekly meeting social club by going out and ringing doorbells, then submitting case his-

tories of every homemaker they approached who did not wish, for whatever reason, to join the club.

What the women did instead was take out a \$3.10 ad in the fortnightly Oxon Hill Times, in which they referred to "Damnfool Federal Regulations."

That did it.

A federal gumshoe showed up in Oxon Hill, tracking down the culprits who had dared to make fun of government regulations. He rang doorbells as early as 8 a.m., demanding to know, "Who did it? Who did it?"

With a fervor that is normally reserved for Communist or Ku Klux Klan conspiracies, the federal agent pursued his investigation for several weeks, up one street and down another in the hitherto peaceful middle-class community.

Since the feds won't talk, the Oxon Hill Homemakers have been left to speculate on their own as to the reasoning, if any, behind the massive government investigation. They have come to the conclusion that "Damnfool Federal Regulations" was the offensive phrase that triggered Big Brother's protective reaction.

Meanwhile, the homemakers have been derided by Playboy magazine, which gave them its "Honkie of the Month Award." And they are now so skittish that when a reporter dropped around to one of their weekly meetings, they refused to give their names and had a tape recorder going throughout the session.

The Agriculture Department, which is the agency that supervises Homemakers Clubs even in areas like Oxon Hill which have no husbandry enterprises bigger than a backyard pea patch, says the case is not yet closed; it is trying to decide whether any violation of any law occurred, and until this decision is made, its lips are sealed.

The Oxon Hill homemakers are waiting, in that strange mixture of amusement and apprehension that perhaps epitomizes the modern taxpayer's relationship with his government.

The history of the Oxon Hill honkie hunt probably epitomizes something, too.

It started at a meeting last spring of all the Homemakers Club presidents in Prince Georges County. The presidents were informed that, because a certain amount of sponsorship and supplies goes to the clubs from the federal government, Uncle Sam must make sure that the clubs do not discriminate against minorities, either intentionally or unintentionally.

This meant, according to the county extension agent who addressed the group, that all-white and all-black Homemakers Clubs must go out seeking members from the racial minority appropriate to their situation—whites seek blacks, blacks seek whites. How? By ringing doorbells, if necessary, they were told.

"Does that mean we have to go out and ring white people's doorbells?" asked the incredulous president of a club in a black community, according to one woman who was present.

"That's right," replied the county official. "Fair is fair."

"What if they don't want to join our club?" asked the president of an all-white club.

"Then you get their name and address, write down their reason for not wanting to join, and get them to sign it," was the response, again according to a president who was there.

The oral directives were followed up by a letter from Linda L. Dunn, the county extension agent, to all 89 club presidents in Prince Georges.

"To insure that your club fulfills the Affirmative Action Plan concerned with Civil Rights," Miss Dunn wrote, the following "implementation" was suggested:

"An effort must be made by the club to

publicize their existence in the community and the fact that any interested person is welcome. This can be done through local newspapers, church bulletins, PTA newsletters, personal invitations to neighbors (either written or oral) etc. . . . I need to know who was contacted, if she joined, and if no, why." It was suggested that the clubs save clippings of their newspaper ads and other published promotional efforts as evidence of good faith.

"We were just so mad at the idea of going out and ringing doorbells," said Mrs. W——, the anonymous president of the anonymous Homemakers Club in question. So they decided to pursue the regulations with a vengeance.

The ad they bought—the paragraph that brought the power of the federal government to bear on them—read:

"Wanted. Nice Negro lady or ladies to join presently all-white Homemakers Club. You will be genuinely welcome and we must have you to comply with Damn-fool Federal Regulations. Write to Homemakers Club c-o this newspaper."

The response to the ad—the only response they ever got—came in the form of Donald L. Roberts, a GS-11 investigator in the Agriculture Department's Inspector General's Office. After striking out at the Oxon Hill Times, whose editor, George Trees, refused to tell who placed the ad, Roberts legged it around Oxon Hill, ringing homemakers' doorbells.

"I'll be out here till I find out who wrote the ad, who put it in the paper and who paid for it," he said, according to one homemaker whose bell he rang at 8 a.m. When her husband protested that he should have made an appointment, Roberts reportedly replied: "Well, I don't need one, because I work for the government."

Though the homemakers tried to put him off with such ripostes as "I wouldn't tell you if I did know," their guile was ineffective, and Roberts apparently had little trouble identifying which of the nine Oxon Hill clubs was the guilty one.

"He kept trying to get us to sign his version of the facts, but he wouldn't leave the statement for us to study," recalled one homemaker. "And he got things so twisted, I wasn't going to sign. Like, he quoted me as saying I thought the ad was ridiculous, and what I had said was I thought the investigation was ridiculous."

Roberts refuses all comment. His boss, Sidney Aronson, deputy assistant inspector general, said the report is a restricted document, and "I'm not going to answer any questions." He said that only the agency the Inspector General's Office sent its report to, the Extension Service, could comment.

Edwin L. Kirby, administrator of the Extension Service, said he was not permitted to comment on a case that has not yet been closed, and suggested: "You go back and ask the Inspector General's Office."

A press officer for Agriculture, after some digging, was able to say only that the investigation was started after "an official from a public agency" saw the newspaper ad and complained. He refused to identify the agency or the official.

As for Agent Roberts, "If he was overindulgent in his investigation, we're sorry."

The I. G. agents are customarily employed on matters of greater moment, he added, like the malefactions of Billie Sol Estes.

The Oxon Hill Homemakers, though chastened, are evidently unrepentant. They are ready to join a coalition of clubs that refuse to rewrite their bylaws to spell out the absence of racial discrimination, since, they say, they never have discriminated.

And they take what solace they can from the opening line of the Homemaker Clubwomen's Collect: "Keep us, God, from pettiness."