

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CABRILLO EXPLORER

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to place in the RECORD a joint resolution passed by the California State Legislature, and an article from the Los Angeles Times dated December 21, 1972, by Philip Hager. The resolution and the article honor a great explorer and the discoverer of California Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo.

The resolution and article follows:

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 23—RELATIVE TO THE ISSUING OF A COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMP REGARDING JUAN RODRIGUEZ CABRILLO, "THE DISCOVERER OF CALIFORNIA"

Whereas, On September 28, 1542, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, a Portuguese explorer in the service of Spain, discovered California by entering San Diego Bay and proceeding with further explorations along the coast of California; and

Whereas, It was the discovery of California by Cabrillo which led to the early Mexican and Spanish settlement of California and the establishment of the Franciscan missions along the coastal area of California; and

Whereas, The influence of the Mexican and Spanish settlement has been a pervasive factor down through the history of California and has contributed to a large extent in making California one of the most historically and presently fascinating and colorful states of our Union; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California recommend that the Post Office Department of the United States of America print a commemorative stamp honoring the discovery of California by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit a copy of this resolution to the Postmaster General of the United States.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AJR 23, as introduced, Gonsalves (Rls.). Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo.

Recommends that the United States Post Office issue a commemorative stamp honoring the discovery of California by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo.

Fiscal Committee—No.

Compliments of

JOE A. GONSALVES,
Assemblyman 60th District.

CALIFORNIA'S DISCOVERER—GRAVESTONE BELIEVED TO BE CABRILLO'S DISPLAYED AT UC (By Philip Hager)

BERKELEY.—The discovery of what may be the gravestone of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, the European discoverer of California, was reported Wednesday by a UC Berkeley anthropologist.

If the crudely inscribed, 13½-inch by 4½-inch slab of sandstone is authentic—which he said is "highly probable"—the marker would be California's oldest known historical relic of European civilization.

Robert F. Helzer, professor of anthropology, disclosed his findings in a booklet to be published today by the Lowie Museum of Anthropology on the Berkeley campus, where the stone is on display.

Cabrillo, sailing under the Spanish flag but believed to have been Portuguese, was

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exploring the California coast when he died on Jan. 3, 1543. He was buried on one of the Channel Islands off Santa Barbara.

His entry into San Diego Bay on Sept. 28, 1542, establishing a claim of Spanish sovereignty, came 50 years after the voyage of Columbus, 37 years before the English explorer Sir Francis Drake sailed along the California coast and more than two centuries before the Spanish settled California.

In 1579, Drake left a brass plate marking his landing on the shore north of San Francisco, which has been believed to be the earliest European relic in California. It was found in 1936. But Helzer said its authenticity has not been proved to complete satisfaction.

"It's very much the same with what appears to be Cabrillo's gravestone," Helzer said in an interview. "In the end, you can only receive what evidence there is and make up your mind. It's largely a matter of faith."

The marker carries what seems to be the letters "J R"—the back of the "R" joined to the "J" in a manner often seen on cattle brands. At the bottom of the "R" is an inscription that could be a "C" or an "S." Above the initials is a roughly carved cross and beneath them a crudely drawn stick figure of a man.

The initials, Helzer suggested, could stand for Juan Rodriguez, as the explorer was known and as he signed his name. The other letter, he said, could be a "C" for Cabrillo or the "S" in Rodriguez, as the name might have appeared in Portuguese.

The stone was found by archeologist Philip Mills Jones on Santa Rosa Island in 1901, but was given no particular attention.

Last June, as Helzer was examining an archeological report for illustrations of flint implements, a photograph of the stone caught his eyes and it occurred to him the initials might be Cabrillo's.

Dr. Albert B. Elsasser of the Lowie Museum noted Wednesday as he put the stone on display that the marker probably had been overlooked because it was generally assumed Cabrillo had been buried on San Miguel Island, not Santa Rosa.

Helzer pointed out, however, that existing records of Cabrillo's voyage are not clear on the site of the explorer's burial and that, further, there is no reason the stone could not have been carried at some time from San Miguel to Santa Rosa.

Attempts to find the burial site have been unsuccessful, he said.

Could the marker be a hoax?

Helzer doubted it. He consulted Spanish historians who said the initials were consistent with lettering used in 16th Century Spain. Prof. Claudio Esteva-Fabregat of the University of Barcelona wrote Helzer that the absence of a date on the marker was not unusual for that time, when there was little concern for chronology. "The important thing," wrote the Spanish professor, "was to bury him with symbols to indicate the name, surname and religion of the deceased."

Finally, Helzer said, the fact that Jones drew no attention to the stone made a hoax unlikely. Jones' record refers to the stone as a "sandstone slab that has been used for meal or grinding stone, bearing on one side incised design." The stone, Jones wrote, was found on the surface of an eroded camp site.

Accounts vary as to how Cabrillo died. One says he died of illness after he broke his leg falling between some rocks while going ashore.

In the spring after his death, the expedition continued as far north as Point Arena in Mendocino County before returning to Mexico.

FUNDS FOR PODIATRY EDUCATION

HON. VANCE HARTKE

OF INDIANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, in the budget for fiscal year 1974, the administration proposes to eliminate completely capitation funding for podiatric health profession schools while increasing capitation funds for medicine, osteopathy and dentistry. This loss of financial support would reverse the significant advances made in podiatric education in recent years and would have a devastating effect on the quality of service the podiatry profession provides to the public.

Mr. President, it is a fact that podiatric education is similar in terms of costs and curriculum to that of medicine, osteopathy and dentistry. Podiatrists, like M.D.'s, D.D.S.'s, and D.O.'s are licensed as physicians and surgeons and are also qualified and trained to treat human ailments both medically and surgically. In addition, podiatry graduates serve in residency programs in M.D. and D.O. hospitals.

In other words, Mr. President, podiatric medical education identifies closely with medicine, osteopathy and dentistry, yet these latter three professions have in the past received capitation grants for their students in the amount of \$2,500 while podiatry has received grants of only \$800. The result is an inadequate number of podiatrists to meet the health care needs of the Nation. Rather than correct this deficiency, the administration proposes to cut the capitation grants from podiatry in half for fiscal year 1974 and then eliminate them entirely the following year.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to consider the need for podiatric education in their own States, and ask unanimous consent that two articles on podiatry reprinted from the Journal of Podiatric Education, March 1973, be printed in the RECORD.

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

PODIATRIC MEDICINE: FUNCTION AND EDUCATION

I. THE PROFESSION

A. Definition

The podiatrist is a health professional who, in the scope of his practice and independence of judgment, is very similar to the medical doctor.¹

Podiatric medicine is that health service specifically concerned with the examination, diagnosis, treatment, prevention and care of conditions and functions of the human foot by medical and surgical means.

Podiatrists are the only health professionals who share with doctors of medicine, osteopathy and dentistry the legal authority to make independent professional judgments,

Footnotes at end of article.

and in their own discretion to administer medical and surgical treatment.

B. Licensure

The first Board to control the licensing of podiatrists was established in 1895 in the State of New York. Today in all states, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, the practice of podiatric medicine is regulated by state law. Practitioners are licensed by the State Board of Podiatry Examiners or State Boards of Medical Examiners which usually include one or more podiatrists; in one state the agency is a board of health. These groups are organized as the Federation of Podiatry Boards.

There is also a National Board of Podiatry Examiners which administers examinations to licensure applicants. Successful examinees are accepted in whole or in part by more than 40 states and three Provinces of Canada. The examinations given by this board are recognized by the U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force as prerequisite for commissioning in lieu of state licensure.

C. Podiatry as an integral part of the practice of medicine

A reasonable analogy of the functions and responsibilities of the podiatrist is found within such medical specialties as otolaryngology and ophthalmology. Although the method used for becoming a qualified provider of health services by the ophthalmologist and otolaryngologist may be through the traditional route of first receiving the degree of doctor of medicine, the way these specialists function and are actually qualified is almost identical to that of podiatric medicine.

The concept of qualifying the medical degree as well as limiting the area of licensure is beginning to receive attention by the medical community. Changes in medical education in the program leading to the M.D. degree, in some medical schools, now permit the medical student to pursue a specialty-oriented curriculum track without taking all the traditional clinical clerkships. Stanford University School of Medicine, for example, has initiated an M.D. program permitting a student to specialize in psychiatry without taking clinical clerkships in areas considered irrelevant, such as obstetrics, gynecology and surgery.²

The curriculum at the colleges of podiatric medicine is today really that of a single track medical school leading to the practice of the medical specialty of podiatry. Indeed the basic science component of the curriculum in podiatric medical colleges is equivalent in quality and quantity to the average basic science component provided in schools of medicine as shown in the outline of Part 1 of the National Board of Medical Examiners.³ Colleges of podiatric medicine will accept students from medical schools and give them equivalent credit for the basic sciences.

Thus the doctor of podiatric medicine differs from the M.D. specialist only in that the D.P.M. is really a physician with a limited license. While the M.D., regardless of specialty, is a physician with unlimited license, in effect this is not functionally true. Although legally qualified, the M.D. psychiatrists, for example, would be quite irresponsible and vulnerable to malpractice judgments if he performed eye surgery.

This does not make the practitioner who is trained as a physician with a limited license and/or degree (e.g., podiatrist or psychiatrist) less valuable in the care of patients. As a matter of fact, trends in medical education now encourage this even more because of the vast body of medical knowledge which can no longer be mastered by any single practitioner.^{4,5,6,7}

Podiatric medicine is now demonstrating that it is possible to educate and train a physician specializing in one important area of health care. Present day medical educa-

tion does not prepare one to be qualified in all areas of health care even if long standing laws place no limits upon the extent of practice for the doctor of medicine. Public protection, however, is implicit in the laws governing the practice of the podiatrist in restricting his activities to his specialty and area of expertise.

D. Scope of practice

The podiatrist is licensed to "diagnose, treat, operate, and prescribe for any disease, injury, deformity or other conditions of the foot, including surgery on the bones, muscles, or tendons of the feet for the correction of deficiencies and deformities of a mechanical and functional nature."⁸ The doctor of podiatric medicine provides high-quality diagnostic service and because of education and training he is a source of referral to other specialists. Examination by a podiatrist is the point where many patients enter a medical care system. By the nature of the specialty, many patients tend to seek out the podiatrists on their own initiative. Therefore, the podiatrist, to protect the patient, must make a medical appraisal of the patient's physical condition and need for treatment.

The podiatrist performs many types of medical and surgical treatment comparable to the physician. For example: podiatrists induce trauma to the body through surgery; they perform surgery under general and local anesthetics; they administer drugs, including narcotics, to the patient.

Podiatrists reconstruct deformed and painful joints of the feet, replace destroyed arthritic joints with prosthetic joint implants, excise painful nerve tumors, perform plastic surgery on painful scars and graft burn cases involving the feet and legs. In essence, the podiatrist provides, in a specialized fashion, those medical and surgical services appropriate to the maintenance of or the reconstruction for a normal functional human foot.

Podiatry patients range from the very young to the aged. A significantly high percentage of older persons seek professional care for foot disorders. There is now general recognition that older people, especially those suffering from physical or mental disabilities, are most responsive to health care when they are kept ambulatory. A high frequency of foot ailments among persons over 65 years of age limit ambulation and promote accidents.⁹ Fred H. Steininger, former Director of the Bureau of Family Services of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, reports that it is unfortunate that scant attention to the podiatric needs of the elderly has been given. "Proper foot care," he stated, "is regarded as an essential service to foster mobility and independence among older persons and to protect their general health and well-being."

The podiatric services needed by the aged fall into several categories:

(1) *Preventive.* The podiatrist is in a peculiarly enviable position to recognize deformities of the foot which will result in the development of arthritic changes due to strain and to prevent such development by the use of biomechanical accommodation. Orthotic devices can frequently arrest or completely prevent the development of the types of arthritis of the foot which are due to abnormal strain resulting from a foot with improper bony architecture.

(2) *Reconstructive Services.* Podiatrists realign deformed toes that are responsible for painful disabilities, particularly prevalent in the older population.

(3) *Medical Treatment.* This is a daily function of the podiatrist in the care of the aging population. It includes the treatment of arthritis by injectable medication; the treatment of the various skin diseases; the shielding of diabetic and vascular ulcers from further trauma following appropriate surgical debridement and appropriate medical

treatment to effect the healing of such problems.

(4) *Prophylactic Treatment.* The podiatrist is a professional who is trained to provide prophylactic and palliative services of the type required by the older population. This serves to reduce suffering and save millions of dollars of damages annually which might otherwise result from personal injury, primarily from falls. The older person who limps because of a painful callus or corn is quite susceptible to falls. There is no other similarly trained physician capable of rendering this type of service.

Podiatric care in the young is equally important. That foot problems in young persons is a serious problem is corroborated by studies conducted by the District of Columbia Health Department. Out of a total of 456 new patients in 1966, 13 percent were under age 18, while 47 percent were under age 60. One fifth were under age 40. In a group of 8,995 children who were screened, 997 or more than 11 percent required treatment which 838 were referred for further study. Most of the children (57 percent) were under 6 years of age.^{22,23}

Many of the foot problems of the adult begin as foot problems in the young.* The genetic predisposition to certain foot type and structure is well documented. It has also been established that feet which are poorly aligned structurally suffer from abnormal pressures at the joint surfaces, which if left in this abnormal state would cause permanent deformities.

E. Role in quality health care

In a system of comprehensive health care, the podiatrist can relieve other health manpower by performing those services for which he is adequately trained and uniquely qualified. Furthermore, he is concerned about foot problems which other health practitioners many times ignore. He brings certain knowledge and skills which are not found in any other health profession and which improve the quality of patient care. The podiatrist also employs methods and skills found in other medical and surgical fields. Insofar as the foot is concerned the podiatrist is in a better position to apply these same skills more effectively and efficiently. Because many manifestations of diseases such as diabetes mellitus, arthritis, and peripheral vascular disease occur in the foot, their early diagnosis is essential to proper treatment and establishment of programs to reduce complications. For example, the diabetic ulcer is managed with a combination of shielding, surgical debridement and medical treatment to expedite the healing process. Shielding, accommodation and surgical reconstruction are also employed on the deformed and dislocated painful toes of the patient with rheumatoid or osteoarthritis.

Like those in other surgical specialties, the podiatrist performs an important public health function in identifying previously undetected systemic diseases and disorders with or without manifestations in the lower extremity. His background and training allow him to refer such patients to appropriate medical specialists for concurrent care. This education includes instruction at the first professional degree and postgraduate level in physical diagnosis and medicine. It becomes particularly invaluable to those patients who may have serious systemic diseases and who enter the health care system through a visit to the podiatrist. The ability of currently trained podiatrists to provide such services is partially in response to the Report of the National Commission on Health Manpower completed in 1967 which stipulated that the podiatrist should be trained to have a high index of suspicion for systemic disease by receiving training at the patient's bedside.¹⁰

The importance of the podiatrist is more apparent with the significant increase in the numbers of aging and aged persons in the nation. This group suffers a high incidence

of those diseases identified as the major causes of death and disability in our nation; namely, heart disease, cancer and stroke. Each of these categories of disease present direct or indirect manifestations in the foot (Table 1).

Obviously, unless major breakthroughs in research occur, the number of people with vascular diseases and degenerative joint disorders as well as diabetes mellitus, will increase in proportion to the increase in the population of older Americans. Individuals with such conditions almost always develop lower extremity disorders,^{11, 12, 13} which may present such problems as mild to severe pain, difficulty or inability to ambulate, severe foot infection or gangrene with eventual amputation of all or part of the lower extremity. Each of these sequelae, to a varying degree, as well as economic dependency on families often results in not only disability but social as well as economic dependency on families and the community.¹⁴ In addition, the inability to ambulate, especially in the older individual, often results in rapid deterioration and premature death. What is most important, however, is that these sequelae often may be prevented or treated. This may be as basic as providing patient education about the importance of foot care to peripheral vascular and diabetic citizens as well as periodic screening examinations of such groups. Prompt medical, surgical and rehabilitative treatment provided by the podiatrist can prevent further damage to the foot and improve basic foot function.

Table 1—Relationship of Heart Disease, Cancer and Stroke to Podiatric Medical Disorders

Heart Disease
1. Ankle edema.
2. Occlusive vascular disease of small and large vessels of the lower extremity resulting in pain, infection, ulceration, gangrene and amputation.
3. Hypertensive ulcers of the foot and ankle.
4. Clubbing of the toes.
5. Dry skin.
6. Decubitus ulcers—due to long periods of bed rest.
Cancer
1. Malignant Melanoma.
2. Kaposi's Sarcoma.
3. Lymphomas.
4. Junctional nevi (pre-malignant)
5. X-ray burns (pre-malignant)
6. Bone tumors.
Stroke
1. Deformity of the foot.
2. Decubitus ulcers.
3. Ulcers due to the pressure of braces, shoes.
4. Atrophy of foot and leg muscles due to disuse.

F. Need for Podiatric Medical Manpower

The need for podiatrists is growing because of the increased demand for better health care, expanded government payment plans, and increases in those populations needing podiatric care. At the same time, the ratio of podiatrists to population has been decreasing, from 4.2 per 100,000 to 3.5 per 100,000 in 1970. Federal government studies show that there were 7,045 active podiatrists in 1970, and there will be a projected need for nearly 8,000 additional podiatrists beyond those in practice in 1980, or a total of 15,000. A more detailed analysis of manpower requirements is contained in the Appendix.

II. EDUCATION

Podiatrists receive their professional education in five independent, non-profit colleges of podiatric medicine. The first of these colleges was founded in 1911. The colleges have recently increased their student capacities, and additional increases are under

way or planned. In 1972-73 there were 1,419 students enrolled in the colleges with fourth-year classes totalling 258. Because of recent increases of first-year classes, the number of graduates will increase rapidly. Of the 477 first-year students in 1972-73, it is estimated that 429 will be graduated in 1976.

Until recently, these colleges were supported by podiatrists with little assistance from non-podiatric sources. Presently, the colleges receive limited federal grants for carrying on various aspects of their programs in education. Several also receive financial aid from their respective states.

The colleges of podiatric medicine serve the same functions for the profession of podiatric medicine as other professional colleges do for their respective professions. They provide the basic education for the graduates and continuing education for the practitioners. Through research and other forms of study they increase the knowledge of the profession and contribute to its growth. Through employment of members of other professions on their respective staffs, the colleges promote cooperative relationships of podiatric medicine with these professions.

The colleges are a major influence in promoting increasingly higher professional standards. Indeed, they are probably the greatest single factor in the continuing evaluation of the profession in role, function, and standards.

The colleges are dedicated to train medical specialists in foot health care. The colleges are striving to become affiliated with even more major hospitals than is now the case to provide a broad range of podiatric as well as general medical experiences, didactically and clinically, for their students. Each college is also seeking an affiliation with developing Health Science Centers.

A. Requirements for entrance

The minimum requirement for entrance to a college of podiatric medicine is at least two years of premedical study at an accredited university or college. At present, more than 75% of the entering students have baccalaureate degrees or higher. In cooperation with Educational Testing Service, a Colleges of Podiatry Admission Test (CPAT) has been developed. All applicants for admission to podiatry colleges are required to take the test and attain scores indicating a satisfactory level of achievement.

B. College locations

The five colleges of podiatric medicine are located in San Francisco, California; Chicago, Illinois; Cleveland, Ohio; New York, New York and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The curriculum offered by these individual colleges includes over 4,000 hours of instruction distributed over a period of four academic years. Some of the courses offered are: Anatomy, Physiology, Biochemistry, Pharmacology, Microbiology, Pathology, General and Podiatric Surgery and General and Podiatric Medicine. In addition, there are many courses which relate to clinical practice which are offered by all colleges and are an important part of the curriculum. All of the colleges award the degree of Doctor of Podiatric Medicine (D.P.M.).

C. College faculties

The faculty membership among the five colleges of podiatric medicine in the United States totals approximately 400. Each college shares a similar profile in terms of the following faculty statistics: approximately 1/3 of the faculty are fulltime; approximately 50% of the faculty are doctors of podiatric medicine; 20% Ph.D.'s; 20% M.D.'s; and the remaining 10%, D.D.S.'s; D.V.M.'s; R.N.'s; and other graduate academic degrees. The basic medical sciences are taught primarily by full-time Ph.D.'s. The clinical medical sciences are taught primarily by M.D.'s with Board

certification in the appropriate medical specialty being taught.

The clinical and didactic podiatric medical courses are taught almost exclusively by doctors of podiatric medicine who have experience in the appropriate podiatric specialty and who have completed postgraduate training programs in specialty areas. All colleges of podiatric medicine share faculties with local colleges of medicine and dentistry.

D. Postgraduate education

Approximately 50% of all graduates from the five colleges of podiatric medicine continue their education by entering one- and two-year postgraduate residency training programs. As of early 1973 there were approximately 110 first-year residency training programs available. These programs in most instances are identical in scope and content to internship programs provided to graduates from schools of medicine.

Residency programs are carried out in teaching hospitals approved by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, the Committee on Hospital Accreditation of the American Osteopathic Association, and the Council on Podiatry Education of the American Podiatry Association. The resident receives advanced training in podiatric medicine and surgery and serves rotations in emergency room service, anesthesiology, general medicine, pathology, and general surgery. Other rotations may be available to the resident as an elective, such as pediatrics, dermatology, neurology, and orthopedics.

There are 26 second-year residency training programs available to those individuals who complete approved first-year programs. The second-year program in most cases is by design a highly specialized program in podiatric surgery and medicine. Some of these programs are combined with graduate training programs leading to the Master of Science degree in podiatric surgery. Those graduates who do not wish to pursue a formal residency program may elect a preceptorship program now offered by many colleges or local podiatry associations.

Continuing education for the practicing podiatrist, as in medicine, dentistry, and other health professions, is essential in maintaining and increasing the professional knowledge and skills of the practitioner. Colleges of podiatric medicine, recognizing this need, jointly sponsor programs of continuing education with local, state, and national podiatry associations. This effort in continuing education represents an awareness of the vital need for both the educational and practicing branches of the profession to coordinate educational activities. The delivery of podiatric and medical care, changing concepts of public health, and the ever-increasing role of the podiatrist in the total health care planning of the nation mandate this approach.

The major contributors to this paper were: Council of Deans—Charles Gibley, Ph.D., Chairman; Richard Baerg, D.P.M.; Leonard Levy, D.P.M. and Dave Rubenstein, D.P.M. College Presidents—Higgins D. Bailey, Ed.D.; James E. Bates, D.P.M.; Philip Brachman, D.P.M. and Abe Rubin, D.P.M. American Podiatry Association—E. Dalton McGlamry, D.P.M., President, American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine—Robert A. Hell, Executive Director.

APPENDIX

The National Center for Health Statistics has indicated that there were 8,000 podiatrists in active practice in the United States as of December 1967.¹⁵ A survey by the same agency in 1970 showed a total of 7,045 actively practicing podiatrists. In relation to the expanding population, the ratio has dropped from an initially low 4.2 active doctors of

Footnotes at end of article.

podiatric medicine per 100,000 population to an even more critical low of 3.5.¹⁰

Maryland Pennell of the United States Public Health Service, Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training, has predicted that this ratio of podiatrists to population will only increase to 4.2 per 100,000 by 1980, the ratio that existed 30 years before in 1950. This is in spite of an anticipated 275 percent increase in graduates from the existing colleges of podiatric medicine from 1960 to 1980.¹¹

It is important to note that although in 1972-73 there were 259 fourth-year students in the colleges of podiatric medicine, slightly below the 284 graduates for that year projected by Pennell,¹² the college enrollments total 1,419, slightly above Pennell's estimate of 1,357. This is explained by the marked increase experienced in recent first-year enrollments as a result of Federal aid under the Comprehensive Health Manpower Training Act of 1971. First-year students numbered 477 in 1972-73. Assuming a liberal 10% attrition rate, approximately 429 graduate podiatrists will be produced by the colleges in 1976, slightly above the Pennell projection of 358.

According to these data, colleges are approximately on the target projected by Pennell. Continued enrollment increases and, indeed, maintenance of current enrollment levels, however, appear to be heavily dependent upon federal financial assistance. Falling that, the ratio of podiatrists to population may fall even below that of 1950. In the face of these podiatry manpower trends, furthermore, is the greater demand for health services, especially as generated through new and expanded government health programs.

If Pennell's projections for podiatry manpower prove accurate, by 1980 there would be 9,900 active podiatrists in the country. A study to be released in early 1973, however, projects a podiatry manpower need by 1980 of 15,000. Pennell's projected number of graduates for the six-year period 1974-75 through 1979-80 would have to be quadrupled to meet the anticipated demand projected for podiatry manpower for 1980. That degree of college expansion clearly is not attainable nor desirable, for the college capacity thus generated could not be justified for podiatry manpower needs beyond 1980. It is apparent, however, that substantial increases in the colleges' capacities to produce podiatrists beyond those already achieved are both needed and desirable.

Nationally, in 1970, there were 20,049,592 people 65 years of age or older comprising 9.9% of the total population, according to the Bureau of the Census.¹³ Not only is the population over 65 growing, so also is the percentage of the over 65 group to the total population. In 1900 only 4.1% of the population was over 65; by 1960 it was 9.3%; in 1970, 9.9%. This situation will have a pronounced effect on the practices of the health professions, especially podiatric medicine.

A National Health Survey conducted by the United States Public Health Service in 1963-64 reported that 4.5 percent of the population over age 65 visited a podiatrist while 1.4 percent under age 65 made such a visit. Patients over 65 who see podiatrists had an average of 3.7 visits per year while those under 65 made 3.5 visits during the same period. In addition, it was found that 3.2 percent of the population in the age group of 45 to 64 also used podiatric services. The study also revealed that 0.4 percent of children under 6 years of age received podiatric care. The survey concluded that the greatest percentage of the population consulting podiatrists were the working population 17 years of age or older, females keeping house, and retired persons.¹⁴

This survey is even more significant when it is realized that it was compiled prior to the enactment of legislation initiating Titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act (P.L. 89-97, Medicare and Medicaid).

It is quite obvious that many patients are now receiving podiatric and other medical services who previously were barred from such essential care because of financial barriers.

The Queensbridge Health Maintenance Service for Elderly is a program sponsored by the City of New York and conducted in a low income housing project. In addition to 5 internists, a proctologist, psychiatrist, nutritionist and optometrist, a podiatrist has been shown to be an important member of this health service. The podiatrist was called upon to give 6 percent of all services rendered in the study group selected from this population. In addition, 36.1 percent of all patients in this group utilized the services of the podiatrist the first year and 40.3 percent in the second year of the program.^{15, 16}

FOOTNOTES

¹ Podell, R. N. Issues in the Organization of Medical Care. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 284(11):586-589, 1971.

² Stanford University School of Medicine, *Medical Student Handbook*, 1972-73, pp. 3, 100-101.

³ Preparing for National Boards, *The National Board Examiner*, Volume 18, No. 5, February 1971.

⁴ Pellegrino, Edmund D., M.D. Medical Practice and the New Curricula, *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 213, No. 5, August 1970, pp. 748-752.

⁵ Appel, James. Past President, AMA, Chicago, Illinois, October 5, 1968.

⁶ McCleery, Robert, M.D., et al, One Life—One Physician, An Inquiry into the Medical Profession's Performance in Self-Regulation The Center for the Study of Responsive Law, 1970, pp. 196-198, 244-245.

⁷ Tenzel, James H. et al, Training Program in Psychiatry: An Integrated Medical Students Residency, *Journal of Medical Education*, Vol. 47, No. 9, September 1972, pp. 744-745.

⁸ Chapter 789 of the Laws of the 1969 New York State. *The New York Podiatrist*, 3:1, May-June 1969.

⁹ Hanlon, J. Principles of Public Health Administration, 4th Edition, 1964.

¹⁰ Report of the National Advisory Commission on Health Manpower, U.S. Government Printing Office, Vol. 11, November 1967, 432.

¹¹ Calabro, John J., M.D., Bulletin on the Rheumatic Diseases, The Arthritis Foundation, New York, N.Y., Vol. 23, No. 1, 1972, p. 695.

¹² Woodside, N., Shapiro, J., Podiatry Services at Clinics of a Local Health Department, *Public Health Reports*, Vol. 82, May 1967, p. 389.

¹³ Hanlon, J., M.D. Principles of Public Health Administration, 4th Edition, 1964, pp. 594-595.

¹⁴ Steininger, Fred H., Provision of Podiatric Services for Elderly Welfare Clients, Guidelines for a Demonstration Project Under Section 1115 of the Social Security Act, State Letter No. 43, Bureau of Family Services, Welfare Administration, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, December 19, 1966.

¹⁵ Health Manpower Source Book, Sec. 20, Manpower Supply and Educational Statistics for Selected Health Occupation, 1970. U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training, p. 105.

¹⁶ Preliminary Results of Podiatry Manpower Survey: United States 1970, Monthly Vital Statistics Report from the National Center for Health Statistics, Volume No. 11 Supplement, February 8, 1971.

¹⁷ Pennell, Maryland Y., Podiatric Education and Manpower, *Journal of Podiatric Education*, Volume 1, No. 2, p. 21, June 1970.

¹⁸ Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1970, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

¹⁹ U.S. Public Health Service, Characteristics of Patients of Selected Types of Medical Spe-

cialists and Practitioners, United States, Public Health Service Publication No. 1000, Series 10, No. 8, pp. 46-47, July 1963-June 1964.

²⁰ Starin, I. and Kuo, N. The Queensbridge Health Maintenance Service for the Elderly, 1961-65. *Public Health Reports*, 81: 75082, January 1966.

²¹ Kuo, N., et al, The Queensbridge Health Maintenance Service for the Elderly, An Evaluation, Unpublished.

²² Woodside, N. and Shapiro, J. Podiatry Services at Clinics of a Local Department. *Public Health Reports*, 82: 389-94, May 1967.

²³ Shapiro, J. and Rhee, Chu/S., Podiatry Screening Project for Children in the District of Columbia, *Public Health Reports*, 85: 803-808, September 1970.

* In a recent survey involving the Harlem community, several thousand children, selected on a statistically valid random sample basis, were examined in the clinics of the New York College of Podiatric Medicine. Two cases of sickle-cell anemia were detected. Sickle-cell anemia has a propensity to produce ankle ulcers, which are often first detected during podiatric examinations. (The podiatrist, therefore, is often the first practitioner to recognize undetected sickle-cell anemia, by the presence of these ulcers.) Thirteen children were found to have secondary syphilis. (Similarly, secondary syphilis is often first recognized by the podiatrist by the presence of small cornlike lesions on the soles or the palms.) These patients were immediately referred to the Department of Health for proper treatment. This early recognition of syphilis by the podiatric physician often prevents serious sequelae of blindness, neurological damage, or death.

Over 250 children were found to have congenital abnormalities of their feet which could lead to serious permanent joint dysfunction. Over 150 children were found to have diseases of the secondary growth centers of the bones of the feet. A thousand children were in-toe walkers. One thousand six hundred twenty-four were found to have overlapping toes. Each of these children was treated properly and at little cost in the college clinics. Left to live as cripples, they would have suffered great emotional stress and physical pain and discomfort because of foot and leg deformities, as well as the poor posture that would result. Additionally, society would have lost the economic productivity of these persons, and their illnesses would have cost taxpayers millions of dollars.

CRISIS FOR THE PODIATRIC EDUCATION: THE FEDERAL BUDGET

(By Robert A. Hell, Executive Director, American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine)

On January 29, 1973 President Nixon sent his proposed 1974 budget up to Capitol Hill for Congressional consideration. Although this fiscal year is more than half over, no appropriation bill for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has been enacted. Last year, Congress passed appropriations bills twice, but both bills suffered presidential vetoes. The President, as part of this request, revised portions of his budget for 1973 relating to HEW from his initial request made last year.

The revisions were downward. Not only were the two appropriations bills vetoed on the basis that they far exceeded the budget request, but now the budget has been lowered. Drastic reductions were proposed for the HEW Budget. Of particular concern to the Podiatric Medical profession is a proposal for 1973 to reduce capitation for Podiatry to about 50% of the 1972 level, and further, in 1974, to completely eliminate capitation grants for colleges of podiatric medicine.

Congress has appropriated funds to finish 1973 at the previous levels but as of this writing, it appears the Administration will spend only what is in the budget.

Capitation grants, financial distress grants

and special project grants have contributed to the Podiatric Medical colleges' incomes for general operations.

From the viewpoint of Podiatric Medicine and its role in the National Health authorizations of \$2,500, and even Veterinary Medicine is authorized to a maximum basic capitation of \$1,750 per student per year, whereas Podiatry is authorized at \$800. It should be noted that basic capitation for Podiatry (although authorized at \$800), this year amounted to less than \$600.

The proposed budget reduction could result in about \$400 per student for total capitation grants next year for podiatric colleges. Furthermore, the administration proposes to terminate funding in this category completely for school year 1974-75. The Administration feels that capitation funding for the podiatric profession is no longer important.

A portion of the budget message reads: "There is evidence of continuing national need for increased numbers of professionals in medicine, dentistry and osteopathy. The same urgency is not evident in other health professional fields."

This statement appears to be in conflict with the government's own figures which indicate the following percentage increases in health manpower between 1960 and 1970: *

	Percent
Registered nurses	37
Veterinarians	29
Physicians (M.D. & D.O.)	28
Dentists	14
Optometrists	13
Pharmacists	10
Podiatrists	2

A current study indicates a need to double the 1970 podiatric manpower by 1980, a need much greater in proportion to that of other health professions.

STUDENT ASSISTANCE

The President's budget proposed to phase-out scholarship funding, with a 35% reduction in those funds for the 1973-74 school year. Sufficient funds are proposed so as to continue scholarships for those students to whom commitments already have been made, but not to fund any new scholarships.

SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Educational initiative awards are to be increased for 1974 under the proposed budget. Although this category customarily has been used to encourage training for physicians assistants and other paramedical personnel, an opportunity might develop for some funding for podiatric colleges from this source, although prospects for substantial funding of podiatric education are slim. If made available, these funds would not provide the broad institutional support for podiatric colleges which they so desperately need, since these funds must be for specific projects not necessarily involved in basic podiatric education.

EFFECT OF BUDGET PROPOSALS ON PODIATRY

Colleges of podiatric medicine now are heavily committed to programs of improvement encouraged by, and, as a condition for, participation in the Comprehensive Health Manpower Training Act of 1971. How much can the colleges retrench? Podiatric colleges are free-standing institutions which have no parent universities to supply emergency funding. They have virtually no endowments or reserves. Federal financial support for several years has constituted a substantial portion of their total incomes which have permitted expansion and improvement.

Tuitions already are high, averaging well over \$2,000 per year. The proposed Federal budget cut of \$2,000,000 annually creates an extremely serious situation for podiatric education.

* The Supply of Health Manpower: 1970 Profiles and Projections to 1990, Division of Manpower Education, NIH, HEW, October 1972, p. 23.

cation, so serious indeed that the very survival of the colleges and the profession of Podiatry is uncertain.

WATERGATE AFFAIR AND BRITISH VIEWPOINT

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, the repercussions of the Watergate affair and the other misdeeds of persons associated with President Nixon are being felt beyond the boundaries of our country. On a visit to England last week, I found great attention being given by the most respected British journals to the present crisis of confidence in the President and much speculation that the crisis will adversely affect his ability to conduct the foreign affairs of the United States.

In its April 28, 1973 edition, the highly respected magazine, *The Economist*, summarizes the dilemma of other countries in their present relations with the United States:

What does seem obvious is that the pursuit of . . . international policies implies, indeed requires, a faith in the continuity of the other fellow's system which will not be easy to generate so long as the questions raised by the malpractices of last year's American political campaign are not cleared up.

Yesterday, by removing four of his principal assistants, the President acted to clear up some of those questions. But many other crucial questions remain unanswered. President Nixon has the solemn responsibility to assist Congress, the courts and law enforcement agencies to determine the truth about this matter.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the remarks of *The Economist*, concerning the Watergate affair:

[From the *Economist*, Apr. 28, 1973]

A QUESTION OF AUTHORITY

Things have come to a strange pass in Washington when a Vice President, standing even lower than is usual in the Administration's hierarchy, publicly affirms his faith in the President's integrity, as Mr. Agnew did on Wednesday. The Vice President even felt it necessary to deny that he had ever told his associates that he was "appalled" by the handling of the Watergate affair. Mr. Agnew's declaration of faith capped a week in which two former officials, both once highly placed in the administration—the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Stans, and the unhappy Attorney General, Mr. John Mitchell—had been summoned to appear before a grand jury in New York to explain the acceptance (and subsequent return) of a large contribution to the President's campaign funds from a financier in trouble with the law. Mr. Mitchell had already been questioned at length about the Watergate break-in before a grand jury in Washington. Even more serious for the Administration's morale, White House aides close to the President and campaign officials have been disputing in public the extent of their responsibility for a scandal which has fed, if any, parallels in White House history.

When Mr. Henry Kissinger went to New York on Monday to deliver an important foreign policy speech to an audience of American newspaper publishers and editors, he was

naturally asked about the Watergate scandal. His answer, couched in language of some nobility, was a plea not to let a passing domestic crisis get in the way of foreign policy: put the durable before the ephemeral, he said in effect.

This is a proper point for the President's chief foreign policy architect to make, but obviously enough it does not dispose of the matter. The people who are demanding a full exposure of all the methods by which Mr. Nixon's re-election was obtained last year are asking whether their present government is legitimate. They believe the result of the inquisitiveness may also decide whether the next Administration, to be elected in 1976, is or is not to be a legitimate government chosen under the laws and carried on in conformity with the institutions of the United States.

To the American public such a question is of primary concern, even if it is only secondary to foreign governments. What diplomats want to know is whether the other fellow's master is in control of his country. If he is, you can do business with him, within prudent limits. Mr. Kissinger uttered a warning that foreign countries would be assessing "the degree of authority in this country," that is, President Nixon's authority in the light of the Watergate upheaval. No doubt they will, and what they see will be less than shipshape, with his lawyers hiring lawyers to protect themselves against one another and some of his great potentates elbowing one another aside in a rush for the lifeboats. But nothing has happened yet to impair his ability to make the ordinary run of foreign policy decisions or to see that they are carried out.

His difficulties in Vietnam are inherent in the circumstances of the ceasefire and will continue, but if a quick solution were in sight there would be nothing in his domestic situation to prevent him grasping it. The bombing policy in Cambodia would probably run into an eventual congressional roadblock of some kind if it were to go on long enough, and it is true that the repercussions of the Watergate scandal might put him at a disadvantage in a major struggle with Congress. But such a struggle, if it comes at all, is rather far down the road. To suppose that a domestic political scandal, however malodorous, would get in the way of his Russian and Chinese policies is far-fetched. It could, however, force him to start his trade negotiations with Europe and Japan without adequate powers, just as it could rob him of moral authority to ask wage restraint from the trade unions.

WHAT'S THAT ABOUT A GRAND DESIGN?

Mr. Kissinger's New York speech raises subject-matter of a different kind to which different considerations may apply. Mr. Kissinger spoke explicitly for President Nixon. He proposed a "new Atlantic Charter" to be worked out by the time Mr. Nixon visits Europe in the autumn. He took up the triangular concept of a relationship in which North America, western Europe and Japan would be equally joined. He pleaded for a reconciliation of attitudes in trade, money and defense by a "fresh act of creation" comparable to that achieved in the years of the Marshall plan, and above all for the formulation of common objectives, common purposes and a unifying philosophy of international life in the framework of which the expanded Atlantic relationship would develop.

Fragments of this grand design will provide the agenda for many a meeting between the United States and its European and Japanese allies during the spring and summer, but a long pause may be needed before the allies, and indeed the Americans themselves, can figure out what the design itself amounts to. The governments of western Europe have naturally welcomed the opportunity that Mr. Nixon is giving them to get their relationship with the United States on a new, and sounder,

footing, although there has been a little skepticism—and disarray in Brussels. What does seem obvious is that the pursuit of unifying philosophical concepts in international politics implies, indeed requires a faith in the continuity of the other fellow's system which will not be easy to generate so long as the questions raised by the malpractices of last year's American political campaign are not cleared up.

Probably they will be cleared up. Probably it is within President Nixon's power to clear them up, and what has held him back so long, beyond a certain moral obtuseness often noticeable in habitual moralists, is a reluctance to suffer the administrative inconvenience that would come from sacrificing his most trusted group of associates.

A SENSE OF BETRAYAL

What happened last year was that certain of President Nixon's associates used the authority and power of the federal government to extort huge sums of money from economic interests and private persons who either hoped for favours or feared penalties; they hid some of it and used the hidden part to disrupt the opposing party and ensure the re-election of the President. The power of the government was then used to prevent the exposure of what had happened and the President, whether or not he knew about the original operation, complacently lent his authority to the concealment. The list of serious offences against the criminal law committed in the course of all these operations is very long. Some of the President's associates, beginning with his first Attorney General and campaign director, dropped off the vine at an early stage, but the central group is still in being and in power.

By and large the group that engineered last year's political operation also had a large say in the reshuffle of the Administration that followed, so that many respectable men departed to be replaced by new officials mostly lacking a base of power or of independence of their own. Some able, strong and untainted men (like Mr. Kissinger, Mr. Shultz, Mr. Elliot Richardson and Mr. Weinberger) remain, but what is most notably lacking in a supposedly Republican Administration is any solid representation of the Republican party in the country.

The men who have rendered good party service by holding seats and filling positions in Congress and in the state governments feel, perhaps, the most betrayed and the most excluded. They are pressing for a house-cleaning even more vehemently than are the Democrats. The first demand for the resignation of the President's chief assistant, Mr. H. R. Haldeman, came from a Republican, Senator Welcker of Connecticut. It was another Republican Senator, Mr. Schweiker of Pennsylvania, who this week urged that the Committee for the Re-election of the President, still in being and busy sweeping stuff under the carpet, should disband itself.

Among the congressional and state Republicans there are enough men of public spirit that their rebellion against the present White House need not be explained merely by fears of disaster in future elections. Still, they have to prepare for the congressional elections next year and it is none too early to be thinking about the next presidential election in 1976. Mr. Nixon, who cannot be re-elected again, will be above the battle then, but the powerful staff men who supervised the running of his campaign last year, who managed the Administration's reconstruction that followed and who have since been running the government with an iron hand have a quite separate interest in selecting the next President if they can. What does all this mean now for Mr. Agnew, whom Mr. Nixon thought good enough to be renominated last year? Since then he has been virtually deprived of anything to do, and alternative presidential candidates (most prominently

Mr. John Connally, not even as yet an open convert to the Republican party) have been trotted round the paddock in his place. Was this Mr. Nixon's own idea?

Virtually nobody believes that the outcome of the 1972 presidential campaign would have been different if the whole campaign had been fairly and honestly conducted. It is the next campaign that matters. President Nixon's public conversion to full disclosure on April 17th was followed by, along with the general sigh of relief, a plain impulse in the political community to close ranks around the theory that the President was misled and kept in the dark by ambitious or bigoted assistants. This is understandable, but the investigations are still in the hands of government lawyers and other officials who have been toiling to keep things dark since the five underlings were caught red-handed in the Watergate building last June. It was their parody of the duties of a prosecutor, benignly supervised by the Attorney General Mr. Kleindienst, and his assistant, Mr. Peterson, that fatally infuriated the trial judge. Their view of their duty was not changed.

THE TEST IN 1976

Perhaps as a consequence, perhaps because Mr. Nixon can still not bring himself to face life in a White House run by people chosen not for their past service to himself but for their competence and their political or administrative credentials, a conclusive outcome to the Watergate business is yet to be discerned. The decent man's distaste for vindictiveness to which Mr. Kissinger gave expression is neither here nor there. What matters is whether the presidential election of 1976 is to be permitted to be rigged and bought as the election of 1972 was: for by that the legitimacy, and therefore the continuity, of future American government may be decided.

PINCH MUST HURT TO HELP

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I have been somewhat amused that many of the critics of the Pentagon base-trimming decision are Representatives who for years harangued against the military industrial complex and suddenly joined in protesting against reduction of or base closings when it affected their home communities or States. The senior Senator from Massachusetts comes to mind in this regard.

The Chicago Daily News, in a very objective and succinct editorial of Wednesday, April 18, properly supports the Pentagon's economy moves. I insert the editorial into the Record, and, in so doing, indicate my complete agreement with the points made in this excellent editorial:

PINCH MUST HURT TO HELP

As inevitably as night follows day, the Pentagon's announcement of the closing or trimming back of 274 military bases met with howls of pain.

The pain is genuine. As Mayor Alloto said, the closing of the big Hunter's Point shipyard, for example, will have "a devastating economic impact on the San Francisco bay area." Alloto might have an additional beef in the fact that while San Francisco, which is not strong Nixon territory, is being slashed, the naval center in staunchly Nixonian San Diego gets a windfall of jobs transferred from other California stations. By a similar

token, Boston's Mayor Kevin White may have had a valid squawk in relating the closing of Boston's historic Navy Yard to the fact that Massachusetts alone resisted the landslide of states for Mr. Nixon last November.

But none of this alters the central fact that the most direct way to reduce military spending in peacetime is to close out activities where the money is being spent. Illinois will make its modest sacrifice, losing 1,000 civilian and military jobs at the Great Lakes Naval Base for an estimated saving of \$2.2 million. All told, the nationwide program calls for eliminating 21,172 civilian and 16,640 military jobs in the coming year, to save \$1 billion. And \$1 billion saved is \$1 billion earned—unless it is merely diverted to some other military spending program in the next budget.

THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED CRIMINAL SCIENCES IN SIRACUSE, ITALY

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues that Dr. M. Cherif Bassiouni, professor of law at De Paul University in Chicago has been appointed a member of the board of directors of the International Institute of Advanced Criminal Sciences which was established by the Italian Government in Siracuse, Sicily. This is the first postgraduate legal institute in Italy.

Professor Bassiouni, the holder of a distinguished record of leadership in the field of international law, cochaired an international conference in Siracuse last month on the role of the judge in a modern society and will shortly chair another conference concerned with terrorism and political crimes.

The International Institute for Advanced Criminal Sciences was created pursuant to a "convention" between the International Penal Law Association and the city of Siracuse and other Sicilian governmental authorities and agreed upon by the IPLA Conseil de Direction at its meeting of February 4 and 5, 1972 in Paris and signed in Siracuse on October 20, 1972. The city of Siracuse provided the building and financing for the Institute and the IPLA is to provide the expertise, manpower, general administration of the Institute, and its international recognition.

The Institute is to provide postgraduate advanced education in the criminal sciences on a multidisciplinary and international basis. The faculty and students are to be drawn from all over the world, irrespective of their discipline. Study plans are to be formulated each year focusing on the choice of a topic or subject matter of contemporary relevance. The courses will be conducted as graduate seminars.

In addition to the two seminars mentioned above, the Institute also conducted a seminar in February on the psychopathology of vehicular homicides, chaired by Justice Erra of Italy. Each seminar consists of 30 to 40 participants and a number of invited auditors.

The first academic program for grad-

uate students will commence in January 1974, and will consist of two trimesters. The first will be on organized crime and the second on dangerous drugs. The schedule will be from January to July 1974. Diplomas will be issued to the graduates of the Institute. Several scholarships have been promised by the city of Syracuse and other Italian authorities.

The Institute is now operating on a budget of 25 million liras provided by the city and the regional administration. It is anticipated that an appropriation law will be passed by the Sicilian Parliament granting the Institute 75 million liras per year to finance its operation.

The financial support of the Institute will depend on the passage of the special legislation now before the Sicilian Parliament, and in its absence, on the continued support of the city and region which would be on an annual basis.

I congratulate Professor Bassiouni and wish him and the members of the Institute success in their continued efforts to promote world understanding through international law.

EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH COUNCIL OPPOSES AID TO NORTH VIETNAM

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the Parish Council of East Baton Rouge, governing body of Baton Rouge, the capital city of my State and the largest city in my district, recently went on record in the form of a resolution as "unalterably opposed to the use of American dollars to rebuild or otherwise financially aid the country of North Vietnam."

The council called on the President and Congress to "abandon the proposed legislation to provide such financial support."

I am in complete agreement with the position taken by the East Baton Rouge Parish Council in this matter.

This position is representative of the feelings of a vast majority of the people I represent. I stand with them in their opposition to any legislation proposing aid to North Vietnam, and shall cast our people's vote in Congress against any such proposal to come before this body.

I insert in the RECORD the full text of the resolution adopted by the parish council of the parish of east Baton Rouge on April 11, 1973:

RESOLUTION OPPOSING THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY THE UNITED STATES FOR THE REBUILDING OF NORTH VIETNAM

Whereas, the President of the United States has proposed that untold millions of dollars of this country's taxpayers' funds be utilized to rebuild the country of North Vietnam; and

Whereas, the United States presently faces the greatest financial crisis in the history of this country due in large measure to the constant siphoning of billions of dollars from this country for foreign aid, which practice continues to weaken the financial stability of this country; and

Whereas, the expenditure of large sums of money to rebuild a Communist country is contrary to our national welfare and the best interest of the people of this country; and

Whereas, unless we discontinue the practice of deficit financing, this practice will continue to destroy the financial fibre of this country and may ultimately result in the destruction of the greatest nation in the history of the world; and

Whereas, in spite of the temporary showing of good will and friendship on the part of the Communists, the goal and avowed purpose of Communism is the ultimate control and domination of all the nations of the world; and

Whereas, the rebuilding of North Vietnam with U.S. dollars would directly aid in strengthening the mortal enemy of this country, international Communism:

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Parish Council of the Parish of East Baton Rouge:

Section 1. That this Council is unalterably opposed to the use of American dollars to rebuild or otherwise financially aid the country of North Vietnam, and hereby calls upon the President and the Congress of the United States to abandon the proposed legislation to provide such financial support.

Section 2. That copies of this resolution be sent to President Nixon, Vice-President Agnew, and our United States Congressional Delegates, urging that they not support any such legislation.

WALL STREET JOURNAL REPORTS ON OSHA

HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, as we all know, when the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 was enacted the panic button was pushed in businesses—both large and small—across our land. Fear spread like wildfire—fear of Federal Government encroachment on the free enterprise system; fear of Gestapo tactics by enforcement officers; fear that businesses would be closed down by the Government; fear that "Mom and Pop" stores would be forced out of business due to unreasonable compliance costs; fear that the law was designed to be punitive to business, instead of to protect the safety and health of the millions of workers under its coverage.

These cries of fear seem to have diminished somewhat as a result of 2 years' experience under the act, which I think is well illustrated in an article in the April 24 edition of the Wall Street Journal.

I would like to insert this article at this point in the RECORD and commend it to the attention of my colleagues:

JOB-SAFETY INSPECTIONS PROVE Milder THAN FIRMS EXPECTED, A SURVEY CONCLUDES

Companies inspected by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration concede the experience "differed vastly" from their "fears and expectations," asserts the Research Institute of America. A survey of inspected firms finds 10% complaining of unfair treatment; only 6% felt their inspector was unqualified. Still, more than half of the inspections resulted in fines, another 35% in warnings.

"Business has taken OSHA is stride," the private research firm asserts. "The law has been less troublesome to small businesses than was feared." Four out of ten firms say cost is their biggest compliance problem; another 30% call "lack of information" on federal requirements the biggest hurdle. "OSHA agrees the information process is a mess," the report says.

ALASKAN FISHERMEN OPPOSE PIPELINE

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, the United Fishermen of Alaska recently adopted a resolution urging that "serious attention be given to alternative pipeline routes as well as to improve tanker facilities and regulations" in Alaska.

During the current debate concerning the Alaskan versus Canadian pipeline the fate of Alaska's fishing industry is often ignored. If, as the Interior Department has predicted, 140,000 barrels of crude oil are dumped into the northeastern Pacific Ocean every year, the effects on the fishing industry in Alaska and throughout the region could be catastrophic.

For my colleagues' information, I include at this point in the RECORD on article entitled "Will Fish and Oil Mix?" which recently appeared in the Alaskan Fishermen:

WILL FISH AND OIL MIX?

It seems clear that the general public, including many fishermen, are not aware of the information made available in the Trans-Alaska Pipeline impact statement.

The impact statement indicates that, due to the volume of oil that would be moved through the pipeline, even incidental spills under adverse conditions could amount to 140,000 barrels per year. This is five times the amount of oil involved in the Santa Barbara spill.

It is further estimated that 13 barrels of oil per day would be pumped into Valdez Arm via the proposed ballast treatment facilities at Port Valdez.

According to the impact statement, the oily ballast discharged on the high seas could reach the fishing grounds of Kodiak Island and the Alaska Peninsula.

In consequence the fisheries would be adversely affected through the destruction of base organisms in the marine food chain, through destruction of harvestable products such as crab, salmon, and clams, and finally, contamination could adversely affect the market for fisheries products.

"Fisheries products harvested in Alaska and similar pollution-free waters enjoy a record of sustained high quality that could be compromised by even minor pollution incidents. Even though tainting of a fishery product might occur infrequently and affect only a localized area, a single bad experience could adversely affect marketing of similar fishing products from adjacent areas over an extended period of time.

"This indirect effect, resulting in loss of market advantage, may be more damaging to the fishermen and processors than extensive direct mortality of a resource."

In consequence of these and other facts taken from the impact statement, the United Fishermen of Alaska adopted the following resolution January 29, 1973:

"The United Fishermen of Alaska give our full moral support to the problems of the Cordova fishermen concerning the proposed pipeline terminal and tanker route. We feel the Cordova fishermen haven't been given a chance to be heard, and that potential oil problems could seriously affect all fishermen and fisheries. We urge that more serious attention be given to alternative pipeline routes as well as to improved tanker facilities and regulations in the proposed Prince William Sound terminal area and the Gulf of Alaska."

ECONOMIC FACT VERSUS PROPAGANDA

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, last Friday the president of the AFL-CIO issued a statement on the present condition of the Nation's economy which should be of great interest to all who are concerned about rising prices, soaring inflation, and continued unacceptable levels of unemployment. Mr. Meany's points are made clearly and concisely. He counters instance after instance of the kind of propaganda which has become all too common from certain quarters in recent days with "fact" as it confronts the average working people of this country.

His words are few, his points well made, thus I insert the text of his statement in the RECORD and commend it to the attention of my colleagues:

STATEMENT BY GEORGE MEANY

The Nixon Administration has embarked on a new propaganda campaign designed to hide the facts of soaring inflation, continued high unemployment, mounting budget deficits and a shocking drop in public confidence. It is trying to convince the American public that "You're all right, Jack."

This is a 1973 version of the big lie technique.

The latest example is an April 25 article in the New York Times (page 39), signed by Roy Ash, director of the President's Office of Management and Budget. Following is a compilation of lies by Ash and the facts:

Lie No. 1—"By most of the usual statistics, the second Nixon Administration is off to an excellent start . . . Unemployment is down from 6 percent to 5.1 percent."

Fact No. 1—It was the policies of the Nixon Administration that pushed unemployment up to 6 percent.

In February 1969, right after Mr. Nixon took office, there were 2.7 million Americans reported as unemployed—3.3 percent of the labor force. In February 1973, after four years of Nixon economic game plans, 4.4 million Americans were unemployed—5.1 percent of the work force.

More Americans were forced to work part-time in February 1973, than in 1969 because full-time jobs were not available. The Labor Department reports 2.3 million workers were working part-time in February 1973 compared with 1.7 million in February 1969.

Unemployment among married men—the breadwinners—was 1.4 percent in February 1969. In February 1973, unemployment among married men was 2.4 percent.

Lie No. 2—"The Nixon policies have succeeded in reducing the rate of inflation from 6.7 percent when the President took office to 2.9 percent today."

Fact No. 2—According to Labor Department statistics for February 1969, the Con-

sumer Price Index showed living costs during that three-month period had risen at an annual rate of 4.5 percent. For the same three-month period in 1972-73, the CPI went up at a 6.3 percent yearly rate.

On April 20, the Labor Department reported that living costs jumped eight-tenths of 1 percent in March—the second consecutive month in which consumer prices went up faster than at any time in the past 22 years. The Bureau of Labor Statistics stated: "In the calendar quarter ended in March, the Consumer Price Index rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 8.8 percent."

The truth is that inflation is nearly twice as bad now as it was when Mr. Nixon took office.

Lie No. 3—"Confidence for the future is high. America's morale is also high."

Fact No. 3—On April 24, the day before Ash's article in the Times, the Survey of Consumer Attitudes, conducted by the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research, reported:

"Rapidly rising food prices shattered consumer confidence and induced many people, with both high and low incomes, to become pessimistic. Because of the increase in living costs, the proportion of families saying that they were worse off than before and expecting to be worse off increased substantially. . . . Fully two-thirds of respondents in the latest survey said that prices had gone up 'substantially' during the last 12 months. Even so, 44 percent of all respondents expected the rate of inflation to accelerate during the next 12 months."

Stock market prices, despite record-breaking profits, have plummeted in recent days with experts citing a lack of investor confidence in Administration policies for the decline.

Lie No. 4—"When the President pledged to hold the Federal spending line at \$250 billion in fiscal 1973 and \$268 billion in fiscal 1974, he was greeted by howling cries of sour grapes by some members of Congress and in segments of the media."

Fact No. 4—The whole budget story must include deficits.

From fiscal 1970—the first full years of a Nixon budget—through the fiscal year ending this June 30, the Administration has accumulated budget deficits of \$73.8 billion. This era of the greatest budget deficits since World War II is expected to continue through fiscal 1974 with an Administration forecasted deficit of \$12.7 billion.

These budget deficits are essentially the result of huge tax giveaways to big business and wealthy families designed by the Administration and to the impact of the recession of 1969-70 engineered by the Administration.

Lie No. 5—"The route that the big spenders in the Congress threaten to take would mean a 15 percent surcharge on every American's income tax. . . ."

Fact No. 5—The federal government could raise an additional \$29 billion in tax revenues simply by closing some major tax loopholes that permit the wealthy and big corporations to avoid paying their fair share of federal income tax. Closing these loopholes would eliminate any need for an across-the-board tax surcharge.

Expenditure of vast federal funds never bothered Ash when they were spent on major cost overruns for government contracts with Litton Industries when he headed that corporation.

Lie No. 6—Finally, Ash argues that the Nixon Administration is doing more for the poor, the sick, aging, and the hungry than President Johnson.

Fact No. 6—It is the Nixon Administration that is cruelly dismantling social programs, terminating federal health programs, forcing the elderly to pay more out of their own pockets for health care thus flouting the promise of Medicare, and halting starts of

public housing for low- and middle-income families.

The Nixon Administration opposed a 20 percent Social Security increase, sought to slash the school lunch program for needy children and seeks to cut federal help to schools and libraries.

By inference and innuendo, Ash claims the 1972 election was a referendum on social programs and that these programs were repudiated. The choice in the 1972 election was between two political personalities and not a carte blanche rejection of important social programs. The President won the votes of millions of Americans who were dissatisfied with his economic and domestic policies but who were even more dissatisfied with his opponent.

Obviously, American consumers and workers can have no faith in an Administration that practices public deception. How could they?

PRESIDENT NIXON'S ADDRESS TO THE NATION

HON. WILLIAM H. HUDNUT III

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. HUDNUT. Mr. Speaker, Scripture speaks of hope as being "the anchor of the soul." A nation without hope, which is faith's derivative, faith directed toward the future, is an anchorless nation. Today, some people are saying America has lost her anchor.

As a result of the Watergate issue, they say, America is suffering great anguish of soul. Watergate has called into question the credibility of the White House and damaged the bridge of trust and confidence between the public and public officials which is so essential to the successful functioning of our democracy. As such, it has created—albeit unintentionally—a spiritual crisis in our Nation.

Many of us sympathize with the President in the anguish he has had to endure this past month and more. Many of us share his heaviness of heart. All of us hope the guilty will be punished, and the innocent vindicated. And all of us want to shore up faith in our Government and our way of life.

Now is the time, I think, to keep faith, not lose it. Bruce Catton, the great historian of the Civil War, once said of the Confederate soldiers:

Though night was coming down around them, they lived as though they stood at the edge of dawn.

Part of the greatness of the American soul lies in its resilience, its courage, its determination to reach the stars through difficulty as frontiers are pushed back, mountains climbed, emergencies met, problems solved, and crises overcome. Now is a time to keep faith with the dawn. When some doubt, it is time to believe; when some give in to cynicism, it is time to hope; when some give up, it is time to gird up; when some curse the darkness, it is time to light a candle.

As our President said in his remarks about Watergate on national TV, we should view this matter of such grave concern to us all as an occasion for reaffirming our faith in the system, not repudiating it. It was the system that brought the truth to light, and the sys-

tem that will handle the problem. Now is no time to give up on the system—a free press that serves as a gadfly for the public conscience, a court system where innocence and guilt can be fairly established, a Congress that responds to and is open to the will of the people, an Executive that searches diligently for the facts. Now is the time to concentrate on building up, not tearing down; on moving ahead, not looking backward; and on solving problems, not ignoring them.

It is a time when Americans should renew their faith in the ideals and institutions which supply our country with its lifeblood. Lincoln long ago called America "the last best hope of earth." It is still that way. Now is no time to forget it, or deny it.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES POLITICAL ACTIVITY ACT OF 1973

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill which would free State, local, and Federal Government employees from overly restrictive provisions of the Hatch Act governing their political activity.

While it is mandatory that public employees continue to be prohibited from using their official authority or influence to affect elections, as American citizens, government employees have an inherent right to take an active part in political management and political campaigns so long as this activity takes place strictly in their roles as private citizens.

The Hatch Act has already been found to be impermissibly vague, and in violation of the first amendment's guarantees of freedom of speech and association. Now is the time for Congress to clarify this important matter by drafting specific legislation to define the parameters of permissible political activity, and thereby remove public employees from their status as "second class citizens."

Among other provisions, my bill would allow States, local, and Federal, employees covered by the Hatch Act to serve as delegates to political conventions, to address political meetings, to distribute campaign literature, and to be a member of a political club—all of course during nonduty hours.

Mr. Speaker, it is time that we enacted this legislation. The full text of the bill follows:

H.R. 7394

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Government Employees' Political Activities Act of 1973".

SEC. 2. (a) Chapter 15 (relating to political activities of certain State and local employees) of title 5, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) Paragraph (5) of section 1501 is amended to read as follows:

"(5) the phrase 'an active part in political management or in political campaigns' includes—

"(A) candidacy for, or service as a delegate, alternate, or proxy in any political con-

vention, or service as an officer or employee thereof;

"(B) participation in the deliberations of any primary meeting, mass convention, or caucus, or addressing such meeting, making motions, preparing or assisting in preparing resolutions before such meeting, or taking a prominent part therein;

"(C) preparing for, organizing or conducting political meeting or rally, or addressing such a meeting on any partisan political matter, or taking any part therein;

"(D) membership in a political club or organizing such a club, so long as such membership does not involve holding any office in, or receiving any compensation from such club;

"(E) distributing campaign literature, or distributing or wearing campaign badges and buttons;

"(F) publishing, editing, or managing a newspaper, including a newspaper which is generally known to be politically partisan, and writing for publication, or publishing any editorial, letter, or article, signed or unsigned, for the purpose of soliciting votes either in favor of or against any political party, candidate, or faction, so long as the official employment or authority of the author is not referred to in any such editorial, article, or letter;

"(G) organizing or participating in any political parade;

"(H) initiating or signing a nominating petition on behalf of a partisan candidate, and canvassing for signatures of other persons for such petition; and

"(I) candidacy for nomination or election to any National, State, county, or municipal office."

(2) Section 1502 is amended to read as follows:

"§ 1502. Use of official authority or influence to affect elections prohibited; political activities permitted.

"(a) A State or local officer or employee may not use his official authority or influence for the purpose of interfering with or affecting the result of an election.

"(b) Each person to whom the provisions of subsection (a) of this section apply retains the right—

"(1) to vote as he chooses,

"(2) to express his opinion on political subjects and candidates, and

"(3) to take an active part in political management or in political campaigns—

"(A) in his role as a private citizen,

"(B) without involving his official authority or influence, and

"(C) while out of uniform or during nonduty hours."

(3) Section 1503 is repealed.

(4) The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended—

(A) by striking out the heading relating to section 1502 and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"1502. Use of official authority or influence to affect elections prohibited; political activities permitted."; and

(B) by striking out the heading relating to section 1503.

(b) Subchapter III (relating to political activities of certain Federal employees) of chapter 73 of title 5, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) Sections 7323, 7326, and 7327 are repealed.

(2) Section 7324 is amended to read as follows:

"§ 7324. Use of official authority or influence to affect elections prohibited; political activities permitted.

"(a) An employee in an executive agency or an individual employed by the government of the District of Columbia may not use his official authority or influence for the purpose of interfering with or affecting the result of an election.

"(b) Each person to whom the provisions of subsection (a) of this section apply retains the right—

"(1) to vote as he chooses,

"(2) to express his opinion on political subjects and candidates, and

"(3) to take an active part in political management or in political campaigns—

"(A) in his role as a private citizen,

"(B) without involving his official * * *

"(C) while out of uniform or during nonduty hours.

"(c) For the purposes of this section, the phrase 'an active part in political management or in political campaigns' includes—

"(1) candidacy for, or service as a delegate, alternate, or proxy in any political convention, or service as an officer or employee thereof;

"(2) participation in the deliberations of any primary meeting, mass convention, or caucus, or addressing such meeting, making motions, preparing or assisting in preparing resolutions before such meeting, or taking a prominent part therein;

"(3) preparing for, organizing or conducting a political meeting or rally, or addressing such a meeting on any partisan political matter, or taking any part therein;

"(4) membership in a political club or organizing such a club, so long as such membership does not involve holding any office in, or receiving any compensation from such club;

"(5) distributing campaign literature, or distributing or wearing campaign badges and buttons;

"(6) publishing, editing, or managing a newspaper, including a newspaper which is generally known to be politically partisan, and writing for publication, or publishing any editorial, letter, or article, signed or unsigned, for the purposes of soliciting votes either in favor of or against any political party, candidate, or faction, so long as the official employment or authority of the author is not referred to in any such editorial, article, or letters;

"(7) organizing or participating in any political parade;

"(8) initiating or signing a nominating petition on behalf of a partisan candidate, and canvassing for signatures of other persons for such petition; and

"(9) candidacy for nomination or election to any National, State, county, or municipal office."

(3) The table of sections for such subchapter at the beginning of chapter 73 is amended—

(A) by striking out the headings relating to sections 7323, 7326, and 7327; and

(B) by striking out the heading relating to section 7324 and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"7324. Use of official authority or influence to affect elections prohibited; political activities permitted."

SEC. 3. The provisions of this Act shall become effective upon the date of enactment of this Act.

HAL BORLAND RECIPIENT OF AWARD

HON. ELLA T. GRASSO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mrs. GRASSO. Mr. Speaker, the Association of Interpretive Naturalists recently made an excellent decision when it selected columnist and writer Hal Borland as the recipient of their annual award.

Mr. Borland's columns in the Torrington

ton Register and elsewhere provide residents of the Sixth District with a most perceptive and entertaining view of the world of nature. His writings reflect a profound knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the natural wonders which abound, as well as the need to conserve and protect these treasures.

Although the people of the Sixth District are far from being the only beneficiaries of his insight, we take special pride in paying tribute to this resident of Salisbury who has enriched all our lives.

OUR NATION SALUTES THE NEW JERSEY CHAPTERS OF SCORE, THE SERVICE CORPS OF RETIRED EXECUTIVES

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, the wealth, destiny, and foundation of our representative democracy depend upon people and the very fiber of our society are the people—the people who work at it and continue to make it work are the core of our well being and progress. People—purpose—progress.

But what of the scores of people who have labored in the vineyards of America's greatness and have reached what we call our retirement years? It would be so easy then to sit back and say my job is finished.

Today I ask you and my colleagues here in the Congress to join with me in applauding the volunteer retired executives who have organized with their peers under the sponsorship of the Small Business Administration and the Government agency, known as "ACTION," to provide their knowledge, good counsel, judgment and lifetime of experience to help the small businessman to avoid the pitfalls and achieve success in the business world.

As you know, SCORE—Service Corps of Retired Executives—has had the wholehearted endorsement of Congress as a nationwide organization sponsored by the Small Business Administration and affiliated with ACTION, the U.S. Government agency which embraces all volunteer groups such as SCORE, VISTA, the Peace Corps and the foster grandparents program.

On May 9, 1973, the New Jersey Chapters of SCORE will hold its sixth statewide conference at King's Grant Inn, Point Pleasant, N.J., to explore and discuss the needs of the small business community and how their membership can do a better job and help more people. During the past year, more than 1,000 cases were handled by the New Jersey SCORE chapters. May I respectfully request you and my colleagues here in the Congress to join with me today in extending a message of deep appreciation to them in national recognition of their unselfish efforts and continued good works.

This year's all day conference has been organized by the following committees:

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

General Chairman: William C. O'Brien, Piscataway, formerly Vice-President, Rubberoid Company, New York.

Vice Chairman: John D. Long, Chatham, formerly Assistant Manager, Esso Standard Eastern.

Secretary-Treasurer: Joseph A. Dowling, Nutley, formerly Controller, Johns-Manville Corp., New York City.

Program: Theodore J. Ignall, Teaneck, formerly Co-owner, Master Etching Co., Lodi.

Arrangements: Thomas Jones, Sr., Lakewood, formerly Vice-President, Paul Klemptner & Co., Inc., New York City.

Registration: Mary S. Huber, Lakewood, formerly buyer for Mercantile Store Co., Inc., New York City and William Kerchof, Lakewood, former owner Selden Parts Corp., Long Island City, New York.

Attendance: Benjamin M. Van Cleve, Short Hills, formerly Vice-President and Director Sherwin-Williams Paint Co.

Publicity: William L. Rech, Maplewood, formerly Vice-President, D'Arcy Advertising Company, New York City.

Advisory: Henry L. Hurwitz, Fair Haven, formerly Sales Executive with L. Grief & Bro., Baltimore; Joseph M. Price, Marlton, Attorney; Lawrence E. Ruf, Lakewood, formerly supervisor of general accounting, Humble Oil and Refining Co.; and Radcliff Kilbourne, Ocean City, formerly with E. I. Dupont De Nemours.

A special feature of the session will be the presentation of an award to the New Jersey small businessman of the year by Andrew P. Lynch, District Director of the Small Business Administration, who is highly respected throughout our State of New Jersey and the Nation for his most outstanding career and distinguished service to our business community. The recipient of the award will be H. Stewart Warner, president of Warner Woven Label Co., Paterson, N.J., and a highly esteemed member of my Eighth Congressional District of New Jersey. Mr. Lynch will also present service certificates to the following SCORE members:

AWARDS

SIX-YEAR SERVICE AWARDS

William R. Kelty, Bound Brook.
Roy Bellis, Dunellen.
W. S. Lienhardt, Springfield.
Charles Ross, Westfield.
Benjamin Van Cleve, Short Hills.
John Dizer, Upper Montclair.
Harry C. Hahn, Montclair.
James F. Kearns, Montclair.
Nelson Lyon, Whippany.
Frederic E. Sutter, West Caldwell.
Duncan D. Williams, Montclair.
William Friedman, Trenton.
Palmer B. Williams, Lakewood.
Sterling E. Apgar, Bound Brook.
Charles A. Berghoff, Bound Brook.
John H. Nolan, Summit.
Jules F. Valois, Jersey City.
Hugo A. Galligan, Short Hills.
Joseph G. Dorfman, Paterson.
John G. Jewett, South Orange.
Victor Kurbywait, Upper Montclair.
J. W. Stoner, Paterson.
Joseph Wenick, Caldwell.
Victor Leiker, Atlantic Highlands.
Donald K. Mirrieles, Lakewood.

THREE TO SIX YEARS SERVICE AWARDS

Alex Katchen, East Brunswick.
Kenneth Grant, Maplewood.
John D. Long, Chatham.
F. Morse Smith, Upper Montclair.
Wm. C. Heidelberger, Edgewater.
Howard W. Levy, Maple Shade.
Louis Frigarsky, East Orange.
Mayer S. Lederer, South Orange.
W. L. Rech, Maplewood.

Frank B. Helser, Red Bank.
Thomas H. Jones, Sr., Lakewood.

Mr. Speaker, thank you for the opportunity to call this noble endeavor to your attention today and for the unanimous support of you and my colleagues in joining in this national recognition of these dedicated, industrious members of SCORE, all successful retired executives themselves, who continue to participate in the mainstream of our Nation's commerce, industry, finance and banking services through volunteer counseling services to the small businessman and people who contemplate a small business enterprise. We do indeed salute the New Jersey chapters of SCORE.

PROBE ORDERED AT LEXINGTON DRUG CENTER

HON. TIM LEE CARTER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, when a heroin addict is asked, "If you had all the heroin you would ever need, would you ever break the habit?" the universal answer is "No." My authority for this is Dr. Moe Sievers, Department of Pharmacology, University of Michigan.

For this reason, employment of ex-addicts in any treatment program for drug addiction is fraught with danger. Unless it is positively known that an addict has been completely cured, it is unwise for this ex-addict to be in any program where addicting drugs are available.

I enclose a news article from the Louisville Courier-Journal, by Maria Braden, concerning an investigation of the Government's clinical research center in Lexington, Ky., and the so-called Matrix House at the research center. I trust better direction, supervision, and administration will be conducted by NIMH in the future. If adequate direction, supervision, and administration had been executed by the National Institute of Mental Health, the sordid affair at Matrix House would not have been possible.

The article follows:

JUDGE ORDERS PROBE OF U.S. DRUG CENTER IN LEXINGTON
(By Maria Braden)

LEXINGTON, Ky.—A U.S. District Court judge yesterday ordered a complete investigation of the government's Clinical Research Center here for drug addiction and said any judge who has sent people there should be ashamed.

Judge H. David Hermansdorfer issued his order in connection with the sentencing of the former director of one of the units at the center, who was to be given a psychiatric exam before he enters prison.

After a trial lasting almost two weeks, Jon Staten Wildes, 27, former director of Matrix House at the research center was convicted Wednesday of 10 federal law violations.

The judge sentenced him to 36½ years in prison, but noted that he gave the maximum sentence only to provide for psychiatric examination. He said he would reduce the sentence later.

"Earlier in this trial, I signed an order committing a man to the center and I am ashamed that I did it," the judge said in a statement from the bench.

He ordered U.S. Atty. Eugene Siler to conduct an investigation of the center to cover the period that began Jan. 1, 1969, and con-

tinuing to the present. He promised court orders for use of any federal agency that is needed.

"Mr. Siler, if you have ever conducted a complete investigation in your life, this had better be one," the judge said.

Hermansdorfer also said he is going to arrange for any patient now at the center to be able to contact him or any other federal judge by telephone if they had something to say.

The research center is the National Institute of Mental Health's sole drug research center for the nation. It formerly was operated by the U.S. Public Health Service and was commonly known as "NARCO."

It became famous years ago when entertainment personalities reportedly were treated there for drug addiction.

Witnesses at the trial told of sex, brutality and bizarre rites that went on in Matrix House, an unguarded halfway house for ex-addicts who were not yet ready to live in society.

Many of those at the research center's Matrix House were sent there by the courts, mostly from east of the Mississippi River.

"Upon accepting these persons, the administrator (Dr. Harold S. Conrad) assumed the responsibility for their care and treatment," the judge said.

"The record suggests that Dr. Conrad permitted ex-addict staff to subject patients at Matrix to traumatic so-called therapeutic abuses approaching a clear disregard for the dignity of the individual patients and their civil rights."

Hermansdorfer vowed that his court would never send anyone to the center as a patient as long as Dr. Conrad was its administrator.

Matrix House was patterned after an experimental program begun in California. It involved various kinds of therapy, freedom of the patients to come and go and a rigid schedule of work for the patients.

However, one patient told of physical and sexual abuse there and the government tried to show that firearms and explosives were on the property.

Wildes was convicted of, among other things, owning guns while a convicted felon, but the government was unable to prove that explosives existed on Matrix House premises.

USE OF "CROSS" CRITICIZED

"Even so, I have no doubt that explosives existed there," the judge said. And he criticized Dr. Conrad for saying he visited the home daily and did not know of the use of the "cross" to abuse patients or nude dancing or the practice of patients dressing in the clothes of the opposite sex.

The nudity and odd clothing were referred to in testimony during the trial. The "cross" was a sort of torture device. Patients were allegedly forced to stand against it while being scoffed at—or worse.

Wildes is to undergo 75 days of psychiatric examination at a federal facility at Springfield, Mo., then reappear before the court here for resentencing.

In a statement issued at trial's end, he said he didn't receive a fair hearing because "Judge Hermansdorfer was obviously biased during the entire trial."

"In my opinion, the jury had specific instructions outside of the courtroom from both judge and prosecutor," he added.

STUDENT AID APPROPRIATIONS

HON. WILLIAM J. KEATING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, on April 26 the President signed into law House

Joint Resolution 496, a supplemental appropriation measure which includes \$872 million for postsecondary student aid for the 1973-74 academic year. The House-passed version of student aid appropriations was accepted by the House-Senate conference committee.

The supplemental appropriation was desperately needed by postsecondary institutions and students now receiving financial aid. I was pleased to see the support of my colleagues and the President in allowing for the funding of existing programs, supplemental opportunity grants, college-work study, and the national direct student loans, in addition to the new basic opportunity grants.

This law will provide \$122.1 million for BOG, \$210.3 million for SEOG, \$270.2 million for Work-Study, and \$269.4 million for the NDSL program. Carryover funds, available for NDSL in the next academic year, bring that total up to \$293 million.

The amount earmarked for the new basic opportunity grants may be added to the \$210.3 million available for the supplementary educational opportunity grants if it is too late to put the BOG program into operation by this fall.

This swift action by Congress will mitigate the confusion that has been experienced by postsecondary institutions, students, and parents as to the direction of student loans in the coming academic year. It also provides for the introduction of the basic opportunity grants to reach a greater breadth of students.

PHASE III—A DISAPPOINTING FAILURE

HON. ALAN STEELMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. STEELMAN. Mr. Speaker, the President's phase III economic policy is a disappointing failure as evidenced by the performance of prices across a broad range of goods and services. Food is the most obvious area of failure because it is a goods bought daily by consumers. However, the failure extends to most products bought and sold in the marketplace.

The current policy is a halfway policy, one that flirts with both a free market economy and no controls on the one hand; and, on the other hand, seeks to selectively impose controls without going all the way. This is a disastrous policy. The current situation demands either no controls at all, the course which I prefer, or very strong controls for a short period of time prior to returning to a free market economy as a long-range policy.

The action of the Congress approving a 1-year extension of the President's wage-price controls authority is a mistake and I voted against renewing the authority because I feel that the imposition of wage and price controls is justified in only very special circumstances. And, when imposed, they should be strong and for a limited period of time.

The effect of keeping a "lid" on for a sustained period of time is that the pres-

sure builds to a boiling point and boils over in the form of exorbitant wage and price demands once the lid is taken off. Business and labor take the attitude that "it is now time to make up for lost time and catch up." The main cause of inflation is deficit spending on the part of Government and this is where our efforts should rest in trying to establish a congressionally authorized budget ceiling and learning to establish our spending priorities in line with our receipts of revenue.

PENN STATE'S AGRICULTURAL AND EXTENSION PROGRAMS AID FLOOD VICTIMS

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, the Pennsylvania congressional delegation met on April 3, 1973, with representatives of the Pennsylvania State University. Dr. Russell Larson, provost of the university, presented a paper on behalf of Penn State's College of Agriculture. Dr. Larson expressed concern about the impact on the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania of proposals in the executive budget to reduce Federal appropriations for agricultural research and extension. I was deeply impressed with Dr. Larson's presentation and at this time I enter it in the RECORD:

A REPORT TO THE PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATION, APRIL 3, 1973

I am pleased to have the privilege of talking with you again about the programs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station and the Pennsylvania Cooperative Extension Service, both of which are responsibilities of the College of Agriculture of The Pennsylvania State University.

Much has happened since I reported to you more than two years ago regarding our programs under the Hatch and Smith-Lever Acts.

The current budgetary problems are, of course, a serious concern to all of us in this room. The impact of proposed reductions in both state and federal support has been felt by the entire University and the College of Agriculture in particular.

It is not my intention today to give you an "instant replay" of the budgetary hearings and the pressures I know you have all been under.

I will, instead, take a "positive approach" and briefly describe some examples of the real breakthroughs and encouraging results we have had from a number of our research and educational programs.

If I slip in a few commercials for continued public support of these programs, please forgive me. I think I have much justification for so doing.

Our Extension programs in the areas of nutrition, youth work, and rural leadership have made real progress. And we have charted an ambitious course in program designed to protect and enhance the quality of the environment for all our Commonwealth citizens.

I do not intend to imply that we have succeeded in solving all of the problems—economic and societal—that beset our Commonwealth. Only that we may have alleviated some of them and are working on others on the extent that our resources and abilities will allow.

Extension's response to the disastrous June 1972 floods which struck Pennsylvania was a prime example of this organization's ability and true desire to help people in time of need.

The flood waters drastically changed the lives and living conditions of thousands of people—in cities, in rural areas, and in suburbia.

Entire communities were seriously crippled; homes destroyed; businesses ruined; roads and bridges heavily damaged; crops lost; jobs and savings wiped out.

Extension's response was both immediate and long-lasting. The effort is still going on today and will continue as long as rehabilitation work is needed.

We mobilized our state-wide network to get practical information to the people who needed it. Some of the work continued around-the-clock during the flood.

Extension's mass information activities during the crisis included direct telephone flood information reports to radio stations on water purification and flood protection; how to cope with electrical disruptions and avoid hazards when power was restored; and possible salvage of damaged household belongings and appliances.

Three Penn State emergency flood information vans, manned by Extension personnel, toured the hardest hit areas of the Wyoming Valley dispensing valuable information on water and flood protection; mildew problems on clothing, bedding and furniture; and care of homes once the flood waters subsided.

The rehabilitation work continues as thousands of flood victims learn to adjust to a new life in temporary housing and trailer parks; or seek to restore damaged farm land, buildings, and small businesses.

The "toll" taken by poverty and the lack of adequate diets is a continuing national concern.

I would like to report on the progress in a program with which you are quite familiar—*Extension's Expanded Nutrition Education Program*.

Nutrition Aides, trained and supervised by Penn State's Cooperative Extension Service, are reaching families from center city to mountain shacks.

The Aides help families to manage better in shopping for, preparing, and storing foods. Families are also encouraged to use the Food Stamp program or commodity foods.

Today in Pennsylvania there are 320 Nutrition Aides working with more than 15,000 families in 53 of the Commonwealth's 67 counties. They are working on a "one to one" basis and in group meetings.

They are succeeding because they "know" the people, and, more importantly, they can identify with the problems and communicate with the people who they serve.

Forty professional Nutrition Assistants have been added, through continued Federal support, to work with disadvantaged youth in low-income rural and urban communities.

The total number of young people reached by this program since the youth phase began is more than 30,000. Nearly 1,000 volunteers were recruited from the neighborhood where they live and work to help with this successful effort.

Through our current TV series called "Mulligan Stew," started in January 1973, the message of good nutrition has reached more than 125,000 children from all income levels in the 9-12 age group.

This "Sesame Street" approach through the television media is a USDA sponsored series utilizing professional actors and coordinated learning materials mailed to the viewers.

Pennsylvania, through cooperative efforts of the 4-H program and the elementary schools, is one of the first states in the nation to use this educational series.

After four years of work and growth with the Extension Nutrition Education program, we can report substantial service as measured by the improved dietary habits of low income people.

There has also been marked success in family money management; improvements in living conditions; and a notable stimulation of personal pride and achievement among these disadvantaged people.

Rural Development—Pennsylvania has the highest rural population in the nation—more than three million people according to the 1970 census.

This represents a large number of people with many critical needs.

Despite these large numbers, rural Pennsylvania is losing its population in a steady stream. Between 1960 and 1970, more than 400,000 people out-migrated from Pennsylvania. (The highest rate in the nation.) All but 50,000 of these people came from rural areas of the Commonwealth.

Many of the young, talented and potential leaders have joined in this migration—out of the rural areas and out of the Commonwealth. And in an urbanized nation whose rural and urban problems are so directly related, the revitalization of our rural areas is becoming increasingly critical.

Extension is assisting communities and entire regions to evaluate their situations and to take stock of both their human and natural resources.

This rural development effort includes working with local government officials, planning and zoning commissions, authorities, and groups of concerned citizens seeking solutions to land-use problems, municipal waste disposal, needed community services, and the dangers of environmental pollution.

The "grassroots" public affairs educational program designed to train rural Pennsylvanians in effective community leadership was launched in 1970. The W. K. Kellogg Foundation provided a grant of approximately \$500,000 to expand this activity during a five-year period.

Nearly 300 rural adults, approximately 25 to 40 years of age, have participated in this unique program. The training is open to anyone, regardless of completed formal education. Participants must have the potential for leadership and a desire to take an active part in tackling rural problems.

From three groups of first-year program participants, a smaller number is selected for a second and third year of training. Each group receives 20 days of intensive training per year.

Second year groups travel to Washington for first-hand exposure to governmental operations at the Federal level.

A number of you visited with these young rural leaders two weeks ago. They came back quite impressed and "said" they had discussed a number of issues with Senator Dick Schweiker, Congressmen Dan Flood, Joe McDade, Joe Vigorito and E. G. "Bud" Shuster.

Participants in our Public Affairs Leadership program have returned to their communities armed with additional knowledge in areas of economic development, governmental structure, communications, the provisions of human services, and rural-urban interdependencies.

They are putting this knowledge to good use in helping to solve the complex problems faced in rural Pennsylvania.

Training under the Kellogg Grant terminates in 1975. A leadership packet, being developed from the training and experiences of this five-year program, will be made available to our County Extension offices, for the continuation of the basic aspects of this program.

More than 1.3 million Pennsylvanians had direct contact with the Extension Service in the fiscal period ending June 30, 1972. Individual assistance was offered to 960,000 per-

sons—an increase of 28% over the previous year.

The 4-H youth program alone attracted 600,000 young people to meetings and provided individual assistance to 170,000 youngsters. Twenty-five percent of our total Extension staff time is devoted to youth work.

Extension has changed as the needs of the people have changed. But we believe Extension's "sense of purpose" remains the same as it was more than 50 years ago.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

The Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station is actively engaged in a large number of problem-oriented research projects.

Many of these projects would be seriously reduced or eliminated if the proposed Executive Budget decreases materialize. (I will comment on this situation at the conclusion of this presentation.)

I would like to report now on some recent and substantial accomplishments from our research efforts.

Corn Leaf Blight—Some of our research resources were diverted from other problem areas in response to the corn blight emergency in 1970. Penn State scientists strongly advocated in 1971 that the Deep South be planted only to resistant hybrids to avoid another epidemic. The South was virtually devoid of sterile susceptible materials in 1971 . . . and as you know . . . the blight epidemic did not materialize in 1971 or 1972.

If corn blight taught us anything, it should be that curtailment of the research effort could have disastrous consequences when we are called upon to cope with future problems of an exceedingly critical nature.

Stone Fruit Disease—Since 1967, Pennsylvania fruit growers have lost an estimated 90,000 peach trees as a result of prunus stem pitting. This represents a dollar loss in excess of \$600,000.

At the same time, losses of other stone fruits, including cherries, plums, nectarines and apricots, have been in excess of \$220,000; and fruit tree nurseries report a five-year loss of nearly \$225,000. This disease has cost the Commonwealth well over one million dollars . . . and this loss would have continued to multiply had it not been for Penn State fruit research efforts.

Intensive research on this problem has been underway at our new Fruit Research Laboratory in (Biglerville) Adams County. The results of these studies, some so current they are as yet unpublished, indicate a real breakthrough.

The casual agent of stem pitting has been definitely identified as tomato ringspot virus. The vector carriers of tomato ringspot virus which are present in Pennsylvania orchards and fruit tree nurseries have been identified as nematodes.

Armed with this new knowledge, our staff, in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has developed a workable control program aimed at reducing losses due to stem pitting.

Peach nursery stock grown under the guidance of this control program lost only two-tenths of a percent of the trees to stem pitting as compared to the average yearly loss since 1967 of 31 percent.

Since the few trees which had stem pitting were discarded, the control program essentially eliminates stem pitting in Pennsylvania peach nurseries. With continued research and control efforts, this disease should become a thing of the past.

Our total investment in stem pitting research amounts to \$154,000 over a five-year period. We believe the return on this investment will amount to several millions of dollars in savings to fruit growers, nursery stock producers, and ultimately to the consumers of Pennsylvania fruit products.

Dairying is still, by far, the leading agricultural industry in Pennsylvania. Cash farm income from milk produced by Commonwealth dairymen in 1971 totaled nearly 466

million dollars . . . or approximately 43.6 percent of total raw product farm income in the state.

Bovine Ketosis is a "disease of progress" which afflicts only the better cows. Basic Penn State research probed the disturbed metabolism of dairy cows afflicted with this disease. It was shown that there was a defect in fat metabolism in ketotic cows.

Our scientists found that those animals with the genetic potential for high milk production responded to dietary supplementation with *methionine* by producing more fat and total pounds of milk. Milk increases of 800 to 1,000 pounds per cow during a lactation were recorded in a number of herds using this supplement.

The use of *methionine* offers a \$5 to \$6 return for every \$1 spent. This represents a potential benefit to Pennsylvania dairymen of 20 million dollars per year.

Several large chemical companies have field trials underway to further test the milk production increase. The results of these field trials are also excellent.

The research leading to the discovery of *methionine* as an effective response to bovine ketosis spanned a four-year period and represents a \$54,000 investment. To my mind, when 20 million dollars for Pennsylvania alone can be realized from \$54,000 investment, the returns are good.

Mushrooms Research—Can our research and educational programs save an industry? We think so.

Pennsylvania produced 61 percent of the total United States mushrooms crop during 1971-72. The cash-value of this production was 64.4 million dollars. Those who represent the southeastern Pennsylvania mushroom production areas are fully aware of the importance of this industry.

Mushroom growing and processing have been and continue to be a labor-intensive industry which today employs close to 10,000 people.

Although there are only about 500 mushroom growers in Pennsylvania, the industry represents an important segment of our agricultural economy.

During the past decade, countries with an inexpensive labor supply—in particular Taiwan and Korea—began to grow and process mushrooms for export. As of the end of 1972, imports accounted for 58.8 percent of the total supply of processed mushrooms.

It was obvious that Pennsylvania growers had to meet this competition with more efficient production methods or go out of business.

This is what Penn State has done to assist the mushroom industry in Pennsylvania:

1. In 1965-66, an engineer and two biologists on our Penn State staff developed a forced-air ventilation system for mushroom growing.

2. An original Penn State proto-type machine to spawn beds of mushroom compost was introduced in 1966-67.

Commercial models of both the ventilation system and the spawn machine are now available and are being used by the mushroom industry.

3. An agricultural engineer is currently working on a proto-type mechanical mushroom harvester. Time will tell if it will become commercially feasible and available. It looks promising.

4. Processing research at Penn State has demonstrated that on a commercial basis, loss due to mushroom shrinkage during processing can be reduced at least 10 percent.

5. It has been found that fruiting stimulators (vegetable oils) to compost will increase production a *minimum* of 15 percent, a fact verified by commercial use.

6. Our plant pathologists announced early this year the discovery that a new fungicide named *benomyl* is capable of increasing mushroom yields by as much as 48 percent. By controlling a disease known as *verticillium*

spot, or "dry bubble," *benomyl* could add more than 100 million pounds to Pennsylvania's annual harvest of mushrooms.

Such increased production would mean four million additional man hours of work and an increase of at least 15 million dollars to the economy of the Commonwealth.

7. To meet the critical international competition of which I spoke, a Penn State scientific team composed of an engineer, a biologist, an economist, and an entomologist worked for two years to design, construct, and plan the maintenance and operation of a mushroom test demonstration facility.

This small-sized pilot plant combines all of the advances in technology which have been developed over the past ten years, it has already offered answers to questions asked for years by growers and processors.

Using this pilot plant as a model, one large commercial plant has been built and is in production in Pennsylvania. Two other plants are in the final design stages, incorporating many of the features demonstrated in the Penn State facility.

We believe this total effort has contributed significantly to the saving of an important Pennsylvania industry.

CONCLUSION

Many significant research programs are now in jeopardy. The severity of the proposed executive budget reductions for agricultural research and development will make it necessary to reduce some projects, abandon many, and to postpone initiation of others. As you may know, the President projects a 1974 budget for research and development which reduces the amount to state stations from \$75 million to less than \$60 million—a cut of 21 percent. For Pennsylvania, it would mean a reduction of \$631,885 of what has been continuing support since first initiated by the Hatch, Smith-Lever, and related Acts.

I have requested that our Experiment Station and Extension Administrators provide a brief summary of specific research programs where they will need to program budget decreases which will result in the termination, or serious curtailment, of significant research projects.

A copy of this summary will be provided for you, along with a copy of my comments today.

We strongly believe the Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service at Penn State contribute to many segments of Pennsylvania's economy and the Commonwealth's citizens as a whole. Every dollar invested returns hundreds in dividends—both in economic and social benefits.

I listened to the President's message last week, urging that his executive budget be approved, and expressing concern about increased government spending. He justified military budget increases based on the need to negotiate world peace from a position of strength. I agree with this philosophy, but wish to point out that one of the greatest weapons in the U.S. arsenal is its ability to produce an abundance of food. The trouble is—it is taken for granted, which we simply cannot do.

1. It isn't only a matter of fortuitous circumstances that the U.S. farmer can produce—

over 100 bushels of corn per acre;
16,000 pounds of milk per cow in ten months;

275 eggs per hen; and
8 to 12 tons of concord grapes per acre.

Or that the average family, even today, needs only spend 17 percent of income for food.

2. But, it took 35 years from the inception of the idea for hybrid corn to farm adoption. It took 25 years for Dr. Borlaug to develop his miracle wheats—and that with excellent support.

It has taken 50 years to develop cattle and

management practices to obtain the high production and efficiency we now expect.

3. These developments require know-how, hard work, patience, and continuing effort.

4. If they had not been done, we would be like other nations of the world where man spends 40 percent or more of income for food.

5. In my opinion, no expenditure of federal dollars has returned as much on the investment made, unless it was the Alaska purchase.

6. We are no longer in a food surplus situation in the U.S.

7. If we do not sustain at least the level of present effort, we could indeed be performing a hysterectomy on the goose that lays the golden egg.

We hope we can count on you, as our representatives at the federal level and as fellow Pennsylvanians, to make every effort to restore these essential funds and keep future funds from impoundments that will disrupt our ongoing programs.

Thank you for listening.

KAISER STEEL COMMENDED FOR WATER CONSERVATION SYSTEM

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, a mild tempest recently erupted when Mr. William Ruckelshaus, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, implied that the Chrysler Corp. had not made good faith efforts to meet exhaust emission control standards in the design of its automobiles. Frankly, I do not believe that any of the big three—GM, Ford, or Chrysler—are making truly exhaustive efforts in this area, but that is another matter.

Industry spokesmen complain bitterly that their efforts to clean up the environment generally go unrecognized, that we only talk about their efforts—deliberate or otherwise—to pollute our planet.

Therefore, I take pleasure in reporting that I have been informed of an effort by industry to conserve natural resources, and I would like to share the knowledge with our colleagues. The San Bernardino Sun-Telegram, in an editorial which ran on April 3, pointed out that the Sports Foundation, an organization of water sportsmen, complemented Kaiser Steel for Kaiser's water conservation efforts. The text of the editorial is as follows:

GOOD FOR KAISER

It is pleasing to give Kaiser Steel Corporation in Fontana, whose operations are often the target of criticism by environmentalists, a pat on the back for its efforts toward resource conservation.

Here it is.

The Sports Foundation, an organization of water sportsmen, annually presents an award to honor companies who have made significant contributions in water pollution control and related water conservation and development.

For 1972, Kaiser Steel was among the finalists. Of the firm the foundation said:

"Kaiser Steel has developed a system which gets more use out of a gallon of water than has ever before been achieved in the history of the steel industry.

"One gallon of water is used up to 42 times.

Only 1,100 gallons of make-up water are used per ton of steel—as compared with an industry average of 40,000 to 50,000 gallons per ton of steel produced.

"Ecologists point out that effective water conservation is as important as pollution abatement in contributing to a better environment, and companies which have made strides in this direction deserve special commendation."

This, for Kaiser Steel, is well earned.

HEALTH CARE

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, I was most impressed with a letter sent to me by Dr. Herbert Dörken, chairman-elect, Committee on Health Insurance, American Psychological Association.

In his letter, Dr. Dörken gives a clear comprehensive yet concisely written description of the emerging problems facing the health system in our country:

AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D.C., March 26, 1973.

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE,
The House of Representatives, Cannon House
Office Building, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR REPRESENTATIVE WALDIE: Since our discussion regarding federal employee direct access to psychologists for health service, I have given considerable thought to the emerging problems facing health manpower training, health research and the delivery and distribution of comprehensive health (including mental health and rehabilitative) services on a national basis.

There are a variety of interlocking problems together with the fact that needs and resources vary considerably among states and locally, that increased support and availability of health services is publicly wanted and that there is a mounting sentiment for local determinism. To channel all health funding to states will not, in my view, solve the situation. Dealing with fifty small bureaucracies is very unlikely to be better than dealing with the federal bureaucracy. There will be a problem of establishing effective minimal standards; there is pragmatically the consequence that the more hands money must pass through to its program objective, the less will filter through; there continues to be a need for new knowledge in the health field which knows no local boundaries; finally, there is the reality that the major health professions are characterized by high mobility.

How best to accommodate to all these exigencies? A national health insurance plan would seem to be the only realistic basis, but only if program implementation, that is, the delivery of health services, meets certain criteria:

(1) Given minimal standards, there must be a choice for beneficiaries, a *pluralism of service delivery models*. I have in mind a healthy competition, avoidance of monopoly, and respect for individual preference.

(2) Local resources and health needs vary widely across the country and will only be addressed if there is opportunity for local determinism with *consumer representation*. While I favor a private non-corporate model for service delivery under the administration (not simply the advice) or a broadly representative public board, I am convinced that special incentives, contracts and local determination of need will be required to effect some redistribution of manpower and per-

haps more important, to secure new services and staffing for underserved areas.

(3) Knowledge knows no geographic boundaries, on the one hand, and our knowledge of the etiology and effective treatment of all health disabilities, on the other hand, is quite incomplete. Research support whether basic or applied should be accorded on a basis of merit. Clearly the quality will be better in a national than an intra-state competition. Thus it makes no sense to dismantle a federal review panel basis for according priority support to health research proposals of merit. Rather than retaining the present categorical funding for research, I believe funding should be allocated in blocks to designated major health problems (including mental disorder) according to their frequency, with only limited funding for studies of rare or esoteric problems.

(4) The training and continuing education of all health professions must be provided for and can be done far more effectively under an umbrella provision than the many separate provisions now extant (Health Manpower Training Act of 1971, Uniformed Services Health Professions Revitalization Act of 1972, the Veterans Administration Medical School Assistance and Health Manpower Training Act of 1972, the Education Amendments of 1972 (higher education) and segments in a variety of other legislation, e.g., as proposed in the Rehabilitation Act of 1972. While state input is essential, realistic indices of national manpower need must be developed, the level of existing manpower resources determined and provisions established to influence future redistribution and coordination.

(5) The biological aspects of health and disability have too often been the exclusive focus or have preempted attention from the frequently concurrent or primary *psycho-social factors*. Published studies whether of pediatric practice, surveys of working adults, studies of the elderly or studies of the economically or medically indigent usually show that in over 50% of the cases the critical presenting health problem is of psycho-social origin. Neglect of the emotional, mental, nervous, behavioral or social competence of the individual results in a neglect of serious health problems, on the one hand, and their being misconstrued in terms that limited health benefit policies will honor, on the other (the program follows the dollar, so to say).

Thus any national health plan which does not provide sound coverage for mental disorder is grossly short sighted and bound to be a cost-benefit failure from the start. Another purpose in emphasizing the psycho-social factors is to stress ambulatory rather than hospital or institutional care, facilitate early intervention rather than waiting for disabilities to reach the point of being grossly disabling and provide incentive and funding for health education prevention and control rather than over-reliance on chronic public care.

(6) Ongoing utilization review and program evaluation should be accepted as an integral component (and cost) of any health service. Cost benefit and quality control determination, peer review of practice and utilization, provider assumption of risk and prepaid support of a designated comprehensive health benefits package are all means for achieving greater efficiency and effectiveness.

Bringing it all together then would be a national health insurance plan which would support a plurality of health delivery system models (provided they are competitive and maintain quality) such as the closed panel salaried group practice model, a federation of fee for service practitioners (both with interlocking access to ambulatory care and residential facilities), or a comprehensive HMO with its own resources and staff

whether publically administered or as a private partnership or on contract. Portability of benefits must also be a feature.

But the premium or funds generated to support national health insurance must not simply support the health services per se, but the manpower training, research and public health approach that is an essential base for any health care. In effect, each enrollee's premium would include the cost of health services and inherent training, research planning and education. This would intend that health services, broadly conceived, become both integrated and fully supported by their activity. This is in contrast to the current categorical approach and such practices as in Medicare of auditing out costs of training and research from patient care. For those employed, the premium could be paid in whole or part by the employer; for those retired, through Social Security, and for the indigent, through social welfare. Nationally, 34% of personal health care was paid by public funds, 41% by fees and private funds, 24% by insurance benefits.

The type of broad support base I am suggesting would enable sound national planning, yet preserve individual choice and be responsive to local consideration. No less important it ought to enable a more effective cost-benefit yield. In 1972, the country spent \$3.4 billion on health care or 7.6% of the GNP (*Newsweek*). This is enough to pretty nearly buy two premiums to Kaiser or like comprehensive health service for each citizen! Such a situation suggests there is room—and long overdue—to reconceptualize, revitalize and reorganize the entire health care delivery system.

Inclosing, and for some of the points raised above, I believe it is important that the profession of psychology (together with the other major and nationally established health professions) ought to be an integral component of any broad health program and in all its ramifications. I would appreciate your reaction to this proposal.

Sincerely yours,
HERBERT DÖRKEN, Ph. D.,
Chairman-Elect, Committee on Health
Insurance, American Psychological
Association.

A COMMENDATION FOR A JOB WELL DONE

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, for their service in drug abuse prevention in our community, the 11th Congressional District of Illinois, which I am proud to represent, I wish to commend Mr. Steven Busch, area drug abuse program coordinator; Mr. Joseph Manak, director of the North River Mental Health Center; Mrs. Eleanor Nemcek, president of the United Independent Community Associations—UNICA; and its health chairman, Mrs. Eleanor Rosenberg, who is also the drug abuse program chairman to the Community Mental Health Advisory Board of Chicago.

These four dedicated people have devoted their abundant energy to drug abuse education and prevention in our schools and in the community. The strength of this program has been the sensitivity of the workers to the needs of the community and their close contact with our school-age young people.

This program has been a success and

both students and teachers would like to see an expansion of this effort. It is most deplorable that the National Institute of Mental Health has denied funds to the Chicago Board of Health for a continuation of this program.

PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED TRADE BARRIER

HON. PHILLIP BURTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. BURTON. Mr. Speaker, I have long and consistently been a free trader. However, a recent development will intensify the problems of those of us who favor free and fair trade in the legislation under consideration in the Congress.

It has been called to my attention that the Philippine Government is proposing to drastically increase the preference given to processors of copra in the Philippines through a significant increase in the export tax on copra. Presently Philippine Islands processors enjoy a tax preference of approximately \$3.25 per ton. The proposed tax would increase their advantage over U.S. processors by a \$16 per ton tax preference. That would raise the preference from 2 to 8 percent in favor of the Philippine Island processors over U.S. processors.

The purpose of this proposed Philippine legislation is to insulate Philippine processors from outside competition. I am advised that the processing plant in my district in San Francisco will close if the new tax is enacted. The San Francisco facility employs directly 70 people, 30 of whom are minorities. In addition, there are approximately 50 indirect jobs affected such as longshoremen, teamsters, clerks, et cetera.

The income to the Port of San Francisco from wharfage and dockage on 150,000 tons of copra imports is \$115,000 annually. This loss of revenue in addition to the loss of wages and salaries will drastically affect an important segment of the economy of San Francisco.

Mr. Speaker, you are aware of the recent decision by the Department of Defense to close the Hunter's Point Naval Shipyard eliminating over 5,000 jobs in the Hunter's Point area. The San Francisco copra processing plant is located in the Hunter's Point area.

The present export tax on copra and byproducts has brought about an increase in the processing of copra in the Philippines from 594,864 tons in 1969 to 1,013,548 tons in 1972, an increase of 70 percent in 2 years.

By forcing all importers to import only coconut oil and coconut meal from the Philippines, a monopoly by the Philippine processors would be developed and when monopolies exist prices increase and efficiencies are reduced.

It is in the best interest of the United States to have competing processing plants in the United States in order to insure efficiencies and economies in production with resulting competition in price for users of copra byproducts. I

understand that the European Economic Community is similarly concerned about the discriminatory and unfair tax and like our State Department, has actively resisted the increase that is proposed.

Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that the Philippine Government is being very shortsighted in this matter particularly in view of the forthcoming treaty negotiations which involve many concerns of much larger magnitude than this single product.

Mr. Speaker, for these reasons I am calling this matter to the attention of the Congress with the sincere hope that the Philippine Government can be made adequately aware of our concern so that reason can prevail and this discriminatory and highly damaging tax proposal will be abandoned.

POSTAL SERVICE

HON. JAMES C. CORMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, during current hearings by the Postal Service Subcommittee of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee I testified concerning Postal Service in my congressional district. With your permission I would like these remarks submitted for inclusion in today's RECORD:

TESTIMONY BEFORE HOUSE POSTAL SERVICE
SUBCOMMITTEE BY THE HONORABLE JAMES
C. CORMAN, OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. Chairman: I appreciate this opportunity to speak about the dissatisfaction with mail delivery in my Congressional district. My district covers a large part of the San Fernando Valley in Los Angeles, California. I know that I have much the same thing to say as so many of my colleagues. Yet I must voice the frustration and anger of my constituents to emphasize a need to scrutinize and improve present Postal Service operations.

The most common theme of my many letters on this subject is, of course, tardy mail delivery. One constituent wrote that a bank deposit destined for a four and one half mile trip between Reseda and Tarzana took seven days.

A businessman wrote that after nine days an important business letter from Van Nuys to Burbank, a distance of ten miles as the crow flies, had not yet arrived. Meanwhile, he had to duplicate the letter's contents and deliver it by hand.

Perhaps those most hurt by poor delivery of the mail are the elderly. Many of our senior citizens are somewhat housebound due to fixed incomes and inadequate public transportation. They may also not have family or friends nearby to visit. Thus, much of their communication with the world is by mail—mail to and from loved ones and mail telling them about the course of events played out beyond their doors.

One lady in my district who is seventy-one years old and paralyzed by a stroke wrote that she sits very day, all day waiting for her mail. Letters from her family in Pennsylvania take over eight days on the average to reach her. She wonders whether such service is worth eight cents. I tend to wonder myself.

Besides tardy mail delivery I have received increasing numbers of complaints about lost packages. I can understand a

package being lost once in a while with even the most ideal postal system. But surely it should be rare.

The Postal Service Postmaster General, E. T. Klassen, said recently that he has worked hard during the last two years to cut his organization's expenditures. In accomplishing this goal he reduced the Postal Service by 100,000 or fourteen percent of its employees. Now the American people pay the price of inadequate service.

It costs a bank patron to pay late charges on a loan deposit that should have arrived on time. And it certainly costs a businessman to duplicate his mail. The price of poor mail service for the elderly is incalculable.

Mr. Chairman, I hope my comments today will encourage you and other committee members to press for solutions to the critical problems of mail service at the earliest possible time.

POINTING THE WAY

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, an event which could prove to be of monumental importance to the American people now and in the future took place in Pittsburgh the other day when the United Steel Workers Union and the so-called Big 10 steel companies agreed on a plan to end nationwide steel strikes.

I feel this agreement has failed to gain the national attention it merits and would like, therefore, to bring it in some detail to the eyes of the Members of Congress. It could open the way to a new era of industrial peace and progress.

Under the agreement, worked out principally by I. W. Abel, president of USW, and R. Heath Larry, chief negotiator for the steel firms, all issues, if any, remaining in dispute in next year's contract negotiations will be submitted after a set date to binding arbitration. The arbitration board would be made up of one member from the union, one from the companies and three selected by both sides.

In other words, there will be no nationwide steel strike. And the corollary of this is that, in advance of the 1974 negotiations, there will be no steel stockpiling in fear of a strike or a further turn of buyers to foreign producers to assure a continuing supply. Neither will there be a steel business turnaround that usually follows periods of heavy "hedge" buying—that is, the "boom-bust" cycle which has cursed the industry in the past.

This is the crux of what Mr. Abel and Mr. Larry have entitled the "experimental negotiating agreement" and, if it works, the plan could become the pattern for other unions and companies and thus remove from the industrial scene those costly strikes which hurt everybody.

The new Pittsburgh agreement could turn out to be the new method of reaching contracts. We can hope so. The men who worked it out to mutual satisfaction acted in the highest sense of labor and industrial statesmanship and they deserve public commendation. It is gratifying that their pact was approved with marked enthusiasm by 600 union dele-

gates, representing the 400,000 basic steel employees, at the meeting in Pittsburgh.

What are the main provisions? A specific timetable is set for the 1974 negotiations. The talks must start by next February 1. Any issues unsettled by April 15 must go to arbitration. All issues must be disposed of and arbitration decisions handed down before July 31 when the agreement expires. Future agreements will be determined by next year's experience. If the plan succeeds, then hopefully it will be continued in the contract years ahead.

There are other provisions, including at the outset an agreement on a 3-percent wage increase each year of the 3-year contract and a \$150 bonus for each worker to be paid at the beginning of the 1974 contract. The pay boost is to be considered merely as a floor and not as any indication of what the union may ask next year. The bonus is explained as a way of sharing with employees the economic advantages which the companies will gain by eliminating the hedge buying by strike-fearing customers.

The historic nature of the overall agreement is best told perhaps in statements given the news media by Mr. Abel and Mr. Larry following ratification by the union representatives. The companies had previously given their assent.

Said Mr. Abel:

We have today embarked on an unprecedented experiment that we think will prove there is a better way for labor and management to negotiate contracts.

Added Mr. Larry:

This experimental agreement should work for the union, the corporations, the customers and the nation.

It could also, I might add, lead to industrial stability generally, the kind we need to meet in part the foreign competition which has claimed far too large a share of our markets and, in the case of steel, taken one-fifth of the business and cost scores of thousands of plant jobs.

My hope is that other industries will follow steel's lead so that American industry as a whole may begin a new chapter of labor-management affairs with national strikes as things of the past. The steel pact, it needs to be noted, does provide for individual plant strikes but only after secret ballot and with Mr. Abel's approval. A damaging nationwide strike is banned.

What will the other major unions do? This of course is today's big question. Mr. Abel said in Pittsburgh that he is sure others have been watching the steel agreement and also that George Meany, AFL-CIO president, has expressed keen interest. These could be signs of a better future for all of us.

LAW DAY: A NATIONAL IRONY

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is ironic that today, amid the scandal of Watergate, we celebrate National Law Day.

Let us dedicate this day to the residents of the White House and the members of the executive staff who thought they were above the law. Let us remind the departed advisers of the President, the former head of the FBI, and the former Attorney General that they, like all citizens in this country, must be subject to the judgment of the law.

The Nixon administration has destroyed the hope and confidence that so many Americans had heretofore placed in the political process. It is the unpromising judicial procedures followed by Judge John Sirica and the grand jury investigating Watergate that are beginning to restore that faith.

Let us, today, renew a pledge to stand firm on the side of equal justice under law and hope that someday soon we can become a law-abiding and peace-loving people, from the President on down.

FIRE CHIEF "MANNY" RODRIGUEZ

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize an outstanding public servant from my district in California on the occasion of his retirement.

Few persons in fire protection work deserve higher praise and admiration for their professional efforts than the fire chief of San Leandro, Manual "Manny" Rodriguez.

For more than 30 years—the last 19 as chief—Manny Rodriguez was instrumental in guiding the San Leandro department from a small, one-station service with six paid firemen and 30 volunteers to a modern, efficient five-station department with 85 paid firemen.

Chief Rodriguez was faced with the responsibility of providing fire protection to a city that more than doubled its size practically overnight through annexations.

When he started as a fireman in 1942, the department had three wooden-spoked fire engines to protect 6 square miles. Today, it protects 15 square miles with nine pieces of the most modern equipment available.

Chief Rodriguez entered the department as a fireman in 1942. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1948, assistant chief in April 1954, and chief in June 1954.

He has been an active member of numerous fire service organizations both internationally and locally for many years. Some of the positions he has held are: president, fire chief section, League of California Cities; president, California Fire Chiefs Association, northern division; president, California Fire Chiefs Association; president, Alameda County Association of Firemen; member, board of directors of the San Leandro Boy's Club; member, Fire Science Advisory Committee, Chabot College.

He presently holds the position of secretary-treasurer, Western Fire Chiefs Association which is a division of the

International Association of Fire Chiefs. He intends to retain this position after retirement just to keep "involved."

Chief Rodriguez was a leader in overcoming the problems faced with phenomenal growth, including relocation of stations, centralized communications, construction of a training center, adding personnel, equipment, and apparatus. Not only were these problems solved but through his successful administration the city's insurance classification was reduced from a four to a three in 1971, which means better fire protection at lower insurance rates.

In addition to his leadership qualities, Chief Rodriguez has a warm, friendly manner which has made him one of the most popular servants in San Leandro history.

COMMUNITY EFFORT PAYS OFF

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Speaker, as we prepare to mark the observance of National Hospital Week—May 6-12—I would like to take this opportunity to pay public tribute to the Peoples Community Hospital Authority, which serves most of the communities in my congressional district, and several others in both Wayne and Washtenaw Counties.

The authority—known as the PCHA—was formed by 22 communities in 1945, to provide hospital facilities in an area which then suffered a dangerous shortage of hospital beds.

In the intervening 28 years, the PCHA has constructed four modern hospitals, is planning a fifth, and has set an outstanding example of how small communities, working together, can build health care facilities that none could individually afford.

Served by the authority's hospitals today are some nearly 1,000,000 persons in the communities of Allen Park, Dearborn Heights, Ecorse, Flat Rock, Garden City, Inkster, Lincoln Park, Melvindale, River Rouge, Rockwood, Romulus, Southgate, Taylor, Trenton, Wayne, Westland, Woodhaven, Ypsilanti and the townships of Huron, Sumpter, Superior, Van Buren and Ypsilanti.

The hospitals are Annapolis Hospital, in Wayne, with 294 beds; Beyer Memorial Hospital, Ypsilanti, 170 beds; Outer Drive Hospital, Lincoln Park, 297 beds, and Seaway Hospital, Trenton, with 233 beds. A new hospital with 232 beds is to be built in Taylor.

During fiscal year 1971, these hospitals provided more than 300,000 days of patient care, and delivered nearly 6,000 babies. More than 100,000 persons received care in emergency wards, which are open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Although rising health care costs are becoming a national problem, room service charges and costs for other services in PCHA hospitals are among the lowest in the entire Detroit metropolitan area.

The PCHA was formed under the Michigan Hospital Authority Act of 1945, which specifically permits communities

to band together for the construction, operation and improving of community hospitals. Under the provisions of the act, the PCHA collects an assessment equal to 40 cents for each \$1,000 of assessed valuation in each member community. This assessment has enabled the authority to issue bonds for construction of the hospitals.

The PCHA operations are conducted by a board of directors consisting of 39 delegates named by the member communities on the basis of their population, and seven at-large delegates named by the other board members. Today, Mr. Speaker, the PCHA is one of the largest multi-unit health-care delivery systems in the United States. It is also one of my area's largest industries, with 2,700 employees whose annual salaries exceed \$21 million. There are about 500 physicians and surgeons on the four hospital staffs.

I am very proud of this record of accomplishment, and on behalf of my constituents who are served by the PCHA, I am proud to bring the PCHA story to the attention of my colleagues.

THE NEED FOR PRISON REFORM

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, in the past several years we have seen a new recognition of the need to reform our basic institutions. Our schools, legislatures, our churches, have felt the effects of this reform movement.

One institution that is sadly lagging behind in this reform effort is the prison system of this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, the tragedy of Attica horrified and angered the Nation—and rightly so. However, with the passing of time, the lesson we should have learned from Attica is becoming dim in the public's consciousness.

Hearings held by the Select Committee on Crime revealed some of the sources of the situation, not only at Attica but at many, many of the prisons and penal facilities in every State of the country.

Mr. Speaker, I reintroduced yesterday legislation designed to improve Federal, State, and local correctional facilities by setting minimum standards and by providing increased Federal assistance in the form of correction centers to be built, operated, and eventually turned over to the States.

The correctional center to be constructed under the provisions of this bill will bring about a dramatic and vitally necessary shift in correctional attitudes. The huge prisons with overworked and underpaid staff personnel and insufficient training and rehabilitation facilities are dangerously outmoded and unsatisfactory to the needs of our society.

Mr. Speaker, we must do something to bring about prison reform. I am hopeful that Congress will give this legislation its full consideration.

RECONSTRUCTION AID TO NORTH VIETNAM

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, Richard Nixon, in his second inaugural address, January 1973, said:

Let us encourage individuals at home and nations abroad to do more for themselves. . . . In the challenges we face together, let each of us ask, not just how can government help, but how can I help?

We are now starting along the arduous and difficult road leading toward reconciliation in Vietnam. The many years of war have created bitterness and wounds which will take a long time to heal. But we hope that the killing and destruction will cease; that the children of Vietnam will be able to grow without fear; that the nights will no longer mean terror and anguish, but rest and quiet; that the days will no longer be filled with the clamor of war and the fleeing of refugees, but with work in the rice fields and the rebuilding of devastated towns and villages.

The war has been going on for many years and its aftermath is terrible. Eight million tons of bombs have been dropped since 1965—three times more than the Allied forces dropped on all fronts throughout the Second World War. We do not know with certainty the exact number of individuals who have been killed or wounded. However, according to American sources, the number of dead and wounded combatants is 2.8 million. The number of civilians killed in South Vietnam alone is estimated at 400,000; the number of wounded at 900,000; and the number of refugees at 8 million which is nearly half of South Vietnam's population.

It is not often realized that most of this incredible bombardment, destruction, and loss of life fell not on North Vietnam but on the South; on the territory of our ally, and the greatest destructive impact of the war has been on the land and people we sought to defend.

We are now engaged in debate on the propriety of helping rebuild North Vietnam and not, as the above discussion indicates, aid to the South Vietnamese who have so severely suffered. Arguments for aid to the North are being made on both moral and pragmatic grounds: Should we feel morally obligated to rebuild the North just as we did the Axis countries after World War II; or should we do it in order to cement the agreement in hopes that it may lead to a more durable peace?

Seldom, if ever in the Nation's history, have the American people been as adamantly against a major foreign policy proposal as they are to reconstruction assistance to North Vietnam. This opposition is with good reason, for this Nation has toiled for 10 long years in search of an elusive goal which cost us thousands of lives and billions of dollars.

Nevertheless, the wounds of Vietnam remain and it is no wonder that many

find the thought of aiding our former enemy totally incomprehensible. After years of protracted fighting, we perhaps hoped to end our involvement in Vietnam once and for all with the stroke of a pen. But as we have so often found in the past, nothing in Indochina is quite that simple.

The settlement in Paris assures, if not a totally secure peace, at least a foundation upon which a lasting peace can be built. However, the question remains: Can this fragile agreement be transformed into a permanent settlement or will the Paris accords meet the same fate as those negotiated in Geneva just 20 years ago?

Certainly, massive aid to the North will not assure the longevity of the Paris accords and I completely reject the idea that the United States is morally bound to assist in rebuilding North Vietnam. As we weigh the merits of aid to the North, therefore, we must not have our decision distorted by irrelevant facts. Some are saying that aid to North Vietnam would be consistent with our policy in the past which resulted in massive infusions of American dollars into Germany and Japan after World War II.

Comparing aid to Hanoi with aid to Germany and Japan calls attention not to the soothing similarities, but to disturbing differences. Germany and Japan surrendered unconditionally after we had destroyed the highly developed industrial bases of their economies. In addition, by surrendering, the Germans and the Japanese dissolved their aggressive governments. Thus, it seemed sensible to restore their industrial economies which alone could generate conditions of contentment and stable government.

The theory was that contented Germans and Japanese, insulated from ideologically lean and hungry leaders, would not go lusting for lebensraum or coprosperity spheres. Additionally, because we were occupying their countries, we could be reasonably sure that our aid would be used for the purposes we favored.

The case of North Vietnam is different in every relevant particular. We cannot restore the North's industrial base and, thus, assure contentment, because it does not have one. Since the 1950's, North Vietnam has been waging war upon its neighbors, so the idea of prewar North Vietnam is totally incomprehensible. Most significant, however, is the Hanoi Government itself; as the government which has been the cause of all this trouble, it is still alive, well and holding out its bloody hands for our aid.

Also, the argument that aid will help cement the Paris agreement is very difficult to accept. For example, when President Johnson proposed aid to North Vietnam for rehabilitation in April 1965, his offer was publicly rejected by the North who labeled Americans "stupid pirates." Perhaps the North Vietnamese rejected President Johnson's offer of aid because they surmised that if, through the use of terror, the war could be escalated and prolonged, and the American offer of aid might be multiplied by billions later. With dishonest accounts of military damage, the North

could extract from us a tremendous sum in "reparations."

Certainly, we will all agree that President Nixon is correct in seeking a dialog with other nations, friend and foe alike, so that the chances of misunderstandings are reduced. But to ask working men and women in the United States to send \$2.5 billion to those who have caused so much anguish cannot be justified and must not be permitted. A peace that can be secured by an input of American dollars is tenuous at best and is likely to last only as long as the input of dollars continues.

There are international agencies equipped to provide aid to North Vietnam such as: the World Bank; the Asian Development Bank; the United Nations; and many voluntary relief organizations. It is completely incomprehensible, therefore, that the 93d Congress would approve American aid, be it economic, monetary, military, or otherwise, for North Vietnam—an outlaw nation guilty of aggression, terrorism, and the utter disregard for international law and the value of human life.

The idea of aiding the North Vietnamese is an insult to conscience and common sense especially at the time when U.S. domestic programs are being reduced and when this Nation is faced with an internationally critical financial structure and burgeoning balance-of-payments deficit.

If we must spend, let us use our resources for the benefit of the American people. Why should our people always receive the last consideration when aid programs are designed? Let us use this money for new classrooms. Let us use this money for research and development to find a cure for cancer. Let us help the American Indian. Let us spend this money to aid the elderly to make their retirement years more comfortable.

For a decade, we have been deeply concerned with the effect of the war on our domestic efforts and our international image. Now, with the end at hand, we must not let this war again drain us; we must not let this war again divide us; we must not let Indochina again taunt us. My commitment to the American people far outweighs the questionable return which may be realized through aid to North Vietnam.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT FOR UNBORN BABIES

HON. JOHN M. ZWACH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, following the Supreme Court decision on abortion, I introduced a "Right to Life" proposed constitutional amendment which is getting widespread support in our Minnesota Sixth Congressional District.

Many editorials also have been written supporting my position on this matter.

I would like, at this time, to insert one

such editorial in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD where it can be read by my colleagues and the many other readers.

This excellent editorial by Carroll W. Fey of the Edgerton Enterprise, expresses well the sentiment of many of our people.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT FOR UNBORN BABIES

The ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court allowing abortions during the first six months of pregnancy is another tragic step marking the moral decay of modern society.

A year ago these same men ruled that capital punishment—the killing of a person convicted of a heinous crime against society—was inhumane punishment.

Recently, seven of those nine men in black robes, gave their stamp of approval to the killing of innocent infants not yet ready to face the world outside their mother's womb. And what crime have these infants committed that the U.S. Supreme Court should have condemned them to death at the whim of their mother?

If the courts go along with this terrible permissive cancer eating at the lifestream of our country, we will soon find parents able to kill infants between six and nine months of pregnancy, kill a new-born deformed baby (after all the early Greeks left baby girls out to die and the Carthaginians offered first-born sons to one of their gods)—and last but not least, we will have unrestricted mercy killing. And won't that be a beautiful society—without faith, without hope, without love—without God.

ARMENIAN MARTYRS WEEK

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, Mayor Frank L. Rizzo, of Philadelphia, has recognized the contribution of the Armenian community to the city by proclaiming the week of April 24 to April 30 as Armenian Martyrs Week.

The official proclamation was accepted by John Tokmajian, chairman of the prelacy of the Armenian Apostolic Church of America.

The presentation preceded a mass blood donation drive by the Philadelphia Armenian-American community to commemorate the massacre and expulsion of Armenians from Turkey in the years 1915 through 1918.

At this time, I enter the proclamation in the RECORD:

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA—PROCLAMATION

Whereas, April 24th commemorates the forceful deportation of two and a half million Armenians and the massacre of one and a half million others by the Turkish government in 1915—the first episode of planned genocide in the twentieth century; and

Whereas, Americans of Armenian descent join other Americans scattered throughout the world in commemorating this 58th anniversary of those massacres, and in paying tribute to the memory of those who gave their lives in the cause of religious and political freedom; and

Whereas, the members of the Armenian community in Philadelphia will observe this occasion by donating blood to the American Red Cross in memory of this tragic event:

Now, Therefore, I, Frank L. Rizzo, Mayor

of the City of Philadelphia, do hereby proclaim the week of April 24–30, 1973 as Armenian Martyrs Week in Philadelphia and do urge all citizens, who as Americans cherish the right of human beings to be free and to have the blessings of liberty, to join in prayer giving moral support to the just cause of the Armenian people.

PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE DIPLOMACY— KEY TO WORLD UNDERSTANDING

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, on June 15, 1972, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs, Alan A. Reich, addressed a meeting of the Rotary Club of New York. The meeting included Rotarians from six continents. Mr. Reich discussed the Department's interest in furthering people to people interchange and the importance of service clubs in increasing international understanding.

I am inserting in the RECORD an article from the Department of State Bulletin dated September 4, 1972, by Mr. Reich entitled "People-to-People Diplomacy—Key to World Understanding." This article is based on the Secretary's important address before the Rotary Club of New York.

The material follows:

PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE DIPLOMACY—KEY TO WORLD UNDERSTANDING

(Remarks of Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs Alan A. Reich)

Technological advances have made nuclear war a threat to mankind's existence. Fortunately, new initiatives and agreements in the disarmament field offer hope that the deadly cycle of weapons build-up may be broken. Prospects for increased government-to-government cooperation look better now than at any time since World War II. The great powers are focusing on areas of common concern and not only on their differences. The results appear promising.

But while technology has made nuclear annihilation possible, it also has sparked a revolution in communication and transportation which brings increasing numbers of people in all walks of life into direct, open, and immediate contact. International diplomacy, traditionally the task of men behind closed doors, has become a public matter. Many foreign offices no longer confine themselves to speaking with other foreign offices for peoples; they help and encourage peoples to speak for themselves across national boundaries. People-to-people communication has become a dominant force in international relations throughout the world.

Many Americans ask why we should concern ourselves with international problems when we have so many serious domestic concerns demanding attention. There are several good reasons for our getting "involved with mankind": First of all there is common charity. Then there is a sense of common humanity. In addition, there is common sense. Modern transportation and communications, not to speak of modern weapons, have brought our neighbors' problems to our doorstep. We have no choice but to become involved, because if the problems next door are ignored, they soon become our problems. Poverty, illiteracy, hunger and disease rec-

ognize no nation's borders and travel under no country's passport. It is not a matter of the world's poor getting poorer while the rich get richer. The poor are getting richer, too. But their lot is improving so slowly that the difference—the gap—between rich and poor is widening, not closing. Unless some way can be found to reverse this trend, those who are better off must one day suffer the horrible consequences. Neither we nor our children will have the luxury of working on our domestic problems if we do not succeed in bringing about a climate of peaceful cooperation throughout the world during the next few years. Whether we cooperate with our international neighbors because it is good, or right, or necessary, we must get on with it while we are improving the quality of life at home. We can also take some solace in knowing that the job is not ours to do alone. Many other nations share with us the desire and the capacity to help close this gap between the have and the have-not peoples of the world. The facts of international life today are that common sense and common survival dictate common action to solve common problems.

As societies and their problems have become more complex, more and more people are educated in international affairs and have become concerned citizens. Mass media reach and stimulate increasing numbers of people. The number of individuals and institutions that influence major decisions in every country is growing. This is true in international as well as in domestic matters.

The geometric increase in citizen involvement in world affairs has special significance for the diplomat. It is a fundamental, irreversible, and irresistible influence for peace. Nations are less likely to deal with their differences in absolute terms when their citizens communicate and cooperate with each other freely and frequently.

When people-to-people bonds and communications networks are more fully developed, there will be a greater readiness to communicate, to seek accommodation, and to negotiate. The likelihood of international confrontation will diminish, and prospects for peaceful solutions will be enhanced. This rationale governs the interest of the State Department in the furtherance of meaningful people-to-people exchange.

In the past few years, social scientists have increasingly studied the relevance of informal nongovernmental communications activities to matters of war and peace. Research scholars such as Dr. Herbert Kelman at Harvard University are attempting to develop a more scientific base for these transnational cross-cultural communications activities. Their research suggests that the existence of informal communications tends to reduce the level of tension when conflicts of interest occur; they contribute to a climate of opinion in which conflicts may be negotiated more effectively. Second, their research indicates that informal relationships create a greater openness in individual attitudes toward other nations, peoples, and cultures; these predispositions also lead to greater readiness to communicate and to resolve differences peaceably. Third, social scientists tell us that international cooperation and exchange contribute to world-mindedness and to an internationalist or global perspective on what otherwise might be viewed either as purely national or essentially alien problems. Finally, international people-to-people relationships help develop enduring networks of communication which cut across boundaries and reduce the likelihood of polarization along political or national lines.

DEPARTMENT-SPONSORED EXCHANGES

When you think of the State Department's conduct of our international affairs, the exchange-of-persons program does not come immediately to mind. It is, nonetheless, a significant and important activity of the

Department. The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs works constantly and quietly to improve the climate for diplomacy and international cooperation. The exciting, challenging job of the Bureau is to utilize its modest funds and manpower to reinforce the work of American individuals and organizations who want to help construct, a little at a time, the foundation of better relationships with the rest of the world. It also coordinates, as necessary, the activities of other government agencies with international exchange programs in substantive fields such as health, education, social welfare, transportation, agriculture, military training, and urban planning.

Having come not too long ago from the business world, I have a great appreciation for what is being done for an investment of \$40 million annually. There are several major elements of the Department's exchange program:

The Fulbright-Hays exchange program over 25 years has engaged more than 100,000 people in academic exchanges. Annually, some 5,000 professors, lecturers, and scholars are exchanged to and from the United States.

The international visitor program brings to the United States about 1,500 foreign leaders and potential leaders annually for one- or two-month orientation programs. This includes nonacademic leaders and professionals, from Cabinet officers to journalists. One out of every 10 heads of state in the world today has been a State Department exchange visitor, as have some 250 Cabinet ministers of other nations.

The Department of State sends abroad annually several leading performing arts groups and athletic stars; for example, in the past year Duke Ellington toured the Soviet Union; several jazz groups performed in Eastern Europe; the New York City Ballet is currently on tour in the Soviet Union; and Kareem Jabbar (Lew Alcindor) and Oscar Robertson of the Milwaukee Bucks visited Africa. (Of course, the U.S. table-tennis team visit to China was totally a private effort.)

Some 150 prominent U.S. lecturers went abroad for six-week lecture tours in 1971.

Nearly 500 United Nations specialists selected by their home countries and funded by the U.N., are programed annually by the State Department through 30 other government agencies for six- to nine-month training programs in the United States.

The State Department's small but catalytic exchange-of-persons program with 126 countries stimulates constructive communication among leaders and future leaders in many fields here and abroad. It creates durable reservoirs of information, understanding, and empathy. It develops rewarding and lasting contacts of key people of other countries with their counterparts here.

PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION

These programs depend heavily on the willing cooperation of countless private individuals and organizations throughout the United States. Their response has been outstanding. The Department contracts with a number of organizations to assist in carrying out these activities. For instance, COSERV—the National Council for Community Services to International Visitors—is a network of 80 voluntary organizations throughout the United States which enlists some 100,000 Americans to provide hospitality and orientation for international visitors. They serve voluntarily because they believe in the importance of their work to strengthen international understanding. This makes an indelible impression on the foreign visitors they serve.

Another organization, the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs, counsels many of the 150,000 foreign students now studying in American colleges and universities. The Institute of International Education and several private programming agencies

help carry out the Fulbright and international visitor programs.

We in the Department of State are aware that our programs represent only a portion of the total private-public participation in exchanges aimed at furthering international mutual understanding. In addition to service organizations, professional associations of doctors, lawyers, journalists, municipal administrators, and others link their members with counterparts throughout the world. More than 30 American sports organizations carry on international programs involving their athletes in competition, demonstrations, and coaching clinics here and abroad; several youth organizations conduct international exchanges involving nearly 5,000 Americans and foreign teenagers annually. Numerous foundations, businesses, and institutions throughout America facilitate the private studies of many of the nearly 150,000 foreign students who come to study in the United States annually and approximately half that number of Americans who study abroad each year. Private American performing arts groups tour other countries; reciprocal opportunities are offered to counterpart groups from abroad. The People-to-People Federation and its various committees actively promote and carry out meaningful exchanges; the sister city program of the Town Affiliation Association links 420 American cities with communities in 60 countries of the world.

Before we undertook to encourage new exchange activities in the private sector last year, we asked the cultural affairs officers in our Embassies around the world whether they wanted an increase in exchanges by private groups. They were also asked whether these activities further our long-term purpose of increasing mutual understanding with their respective countries. Almost without exception the posts replied that they want increased exchanges. They want them to occur both to and from the United States. They confirmed that these activities contribute to removing barriers to understanding and to forming durable cooperative relationships.

Last year the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs set up a special office to respond to the needs of private organizations seeking to participate in international person-to-person program. This Office of Private Cooperation, on request, helps private organizations to become active internationally.

THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

In government and in the private sector, there is much to be done. Service organizations, such as Rotary International through its people-to-people programs, are doing an outstanding job. Rotary's international youth exchange, involving 700 youths throughout the world annually, is a model program with considerable impact.

The Rotary Club matching program, which links Rotary Clubs in 150 countries with counterpart clubs for direct Rotarian-to-Rotarian relationships and shared service projects, is equally impressive. Rotary's world community service program has helped people throughout the world. Through Rotary International's small business clinic program, many individuals in less developed countries have been helped to self-sufficiency and community contribution.

Two other elements of the overall Rotary International outreach are especially meaningful. First, the mere existence of some 15,000 Rotary Clubs joining 750,000 Rotarians in 150 countries is a potent force for mutual understanding. Rotary is made up of leaders from all segments of society; this fraternal relationship—professional to professional, businessman to businessman, and so on—generates good will among millions throughout the world.

Another service which Rotary Clubs perform is the furtherance of international per-

son-to-person relationships by others in their communities. In visits throughout the United States, I have been impressed with the extent to which Rotary and other service clubs have initiated and developed sister city affiliations, people-to-people exchanges, international hospitality programs, and international activities of local performing arts and sports groups. These activities contribute to strengthened bonds between participating local groups and their counterparts in other nations.

I have been asked by leaders of private organizations what they might do to increase international understanding. Frankly, I cannot imagine a more significant organizational outreach, either in concept or in program, than that of Rotary International.

I would urge Rotary and other organizations to do more of the same—demonstrating so well the capacity for commitment of the American people in solving that most important of all human problems, the achievement of a sustained world peace, by sponsoring exchanges, providing community leadership in international programing, helping peoples of other nations to become less dependent, and strengthening international ties among key individuals and groups. Specifically, I urge you to undertake in whole or in part the following 12-point program:

1. Expand home hospitality and community programs for international visitors (including professional, business, diplomatic, military and government leaders).
2. Develop programs for the international alumni of area universities and colleges.
3. Strengthen the city's sister city program and affiliate with a new sister city.
4. Internationalize your community involvement by affiliating with an appropriate international organization in cooperation with the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO.
5. Expand youth exchanges and community programs for international students.
6. Participate directly in the international programs of the People-to-People Sports, Music, Handicapped and other exchange committees.
7. Internationalize your state and local American Revolution Bicentennial Commemoration programs as they are planned and implemented.
8. Invite foreign professional counterparts and students to conferences and seminars and generally strengthen the international organizational affiliations.
9. Form international institutional linkages affiliating universities, hospitals, schools, and museums for exchange relationships.
10. Strengthen the cultural exchange program throughout the Americas.
11. Maximize the goodwill generated by ensuring public visibility for these activities both here and abroad.

In addition, I hope you will continue your community-wide cooperative efforts, now underway, to further the city's contribution to world understanding. Many other organizations represented here today will find their place in such a program. You could, as you have in so many other areas of human concern, provide a model for the nation in expanding meaningful people-to-people relationships. As you move ahead, please do keep us informed; come down and share your ideas with us. We might be able to help.

On behalf of the Secretary of State and the official foreign affairs community of the United States, I extend my thanks to the New York Rotary Club, the other clubs of this Rotary International District and all of you here today, not only for improving the climate for diplomacy, but for your individual and collective leadership in helping to "build the human foundations of the structure of peace."

OUR NATION DEEPLY MOURNS THE PASSING OF HON. RICHARD DRUKKER

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, on April 20, 1973, one of our most esteemed leading citizens of my Eighth Congressional District, the State of New Jersey, and the United States of America—the Honorable Richard Drukker—chairman-publisher and chief executive officer of the prestigious Herald News, entered into eternal rest after a lifetime of dedicated eminent service to his fellow man. I ask my colleagues here in the Congress to join with me in extending our most sincere condolences to his widow, the former Caroline Cleveland Crane; two sons, Austin C. of Little Falls, N.J., and Richard, Jr. of Waldoboro, Maine; four grandsons, Richard, III, Austin, Jr., David, and Andrew; a brother, Dow H. Drukker, Jr., of Palm Beach, Fla.; four sisters, Miss Winifred Drukker of Clifton, N.J.; Mrs. Eugene F. (Nella) Steketee of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. Amos N. (Marion) Prescott of Smoke Rise, N.J.; and Mrs. Ralph D. (Louise) Prescott of Montclair, N.J.; and his stepmother, Mrs. Dow H. Drukker of Lake Wales, Fla.

Dick Drukker was a good personal friend, deeply respected and admired by all of us who had the good fortune to know him. His compassion and benevolence for people and their needs placed him in the vanguard of America's crusaders who have made our country the greatest among all nations.

Born in Passaic, N.J., March 30, 1906, he was the fifth child and second son of our late former colleague, Congressman Dow H. Drukker and the former Helena Deunhauer. He was educated in Passaic schools, Lawrenceville School, and at Amherst College, graduating in 1929 with a bachelor of arts degree. Later he earned a law degree at the University of Newark Law School, where he was president of the student council and in 1943 president of the evening division. He belonged to Psi Upsilon, an undergraduate fraternity and to Delta Theta Phi, a law fraternity.

Dick's first postcollege job was outside the newspaper field. In 1929, on leaving Amherst, he became associated with the New York brokerage firm of Dominick & Dominick. He became a director of the Herald News in 1934. His father had acquired one of Passaic's historic dailies, the Passaic Daily Herald, in 1917, and he purchased the other, the Daily News, in 1928. The two papers were merged in 1932. Mr. Drukker filled executive positions in a number of other family enterprises, including Union Building & Investment Co., Union Building & Construction Co., Passaic Transit Concrete, and North Jersey Broadcasting Co. He became president of the Herald News in 1956 and succeeded his father as publisher after the latter's death at 90 in 1963. On April 13, 1972, he assumed the new title of chairman-publisher, and his son, Austin C. Drukker, became president.

As president and chairman of the Defense Orientation Conference Association—DOCA—an organization of businessmen who tour military installations and visit defense officials to keep abreast of the current U.S. defense posture. Dick made a number of visits to military installations all over the world. He met scores of ranking defense officials, and was in the international spotlight from time to time presenting diplomas to graduates of Navy and Marine Corps pre-flight schools and consulting with distinguished Americans including General Lyman Lemnitzer, then U.S. Supreme Commander in Europe, and U.S. Ambassador Charles E. "Chip" Bohlen. Mr. Drukker wrote a number of articles which appeared in the Herald News describing his experiences on trips to the Far East, including Saigon.

He was Treasurer of a citizens' committee which organized the Boys' Club of Clifton and later was the club's second president. The boys' club opened a Richard Drukker Library, named in his honor, in 1967. He was director, later an honorary director, of the Passaic Boys' Club. He served as president of the Clifton Kiwanis Club in 1946 and as president of the Pennington Club, Passaic, in 1950. As president of the New Jersey Press Association in 1968–1969, he spearheaded the formation of a training institute for new reporters at Rutgers the State University.

Dick was a long time director of the Passaic area Chamber of Commerce; executive vice-chairman for Passaic County of the Better Business Bureau of Bergen, Passaic and Rockland Counties; former cochairman of the Clifton Round Table of the National Conference of Christians and Jews; trustee of the New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry; director of the Bank of Passaic and Clifton; member, board of directors, National Union Bank of Dover—now a branch of the National Community Bank; and member, Palisades Interstate Park Commission. He received a community service award from the Passaic B'nai B'rith in 1967, and in 1971, he received the Prime Minister's Medal for "service in the cause of Israel's development" from the State of Israel. He served as chairman of a committee of Christian Friends of Israel. Also, among his many coveted awards was the Americanism award from Garfield's Benda-Roehrich Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Mr. Speaker, the sudden and untimely departure of Richard Drukker is mourned by all of us. He was indeed a man of great destiny and a leader among mankind. The warmth of his friendship, the richness of his wisdom and the quality of his leadership are all lovingly and eloquently intertwined in the editorial of the staff of the Herald News of Passaic, N.J., which Mr. Drukker had helped to build into one of New Jersey's most eminent newspapers. I would like to insert this epitaph here in our CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to be forever lastingly etched in our historical journal of Congress in tribute to this great American.

RICHARD DRUKKER, 1906–1973

[From the Herald-News Apr. 23, 1973]

Richard Drukker was the public's newspaper publisher.

He had integrity. He was unashamedly patriotic and dedicated to the public interest. He was independent. He possessed the business acumen and the courage essential in a risky business which is littered with the wrecks of once-proud newspapers. And, although he presented a gruff exterior, he had compassion.

Mr. Drukker had his first taste of newspaper work in the late 1920's as a summer vacation reporter on the old Passaic Daily Herald, which is father, the late Congressman Dow H. Drukker, merged in 1932 with the Passaic Daily News. The combined circulation of the two dailies came to no more than 25,000. The merger enabled The Herald-News to weather the great depression and to begin a long period of growth.

Mr. Drukker took the helm of The Herald-News in 1956 when he became president. He embarked on a policy of expansion on two fronts—into the rapidly growing suburban areas and, with the cooperation of the newspaper's mechanical unions, into automation. In a sense, he brought about a rebirth of The Herald-News as a new newspaper serving a wider area in Bergen, Essex, Morris and Passaic Counties.

Mr. Drukker's political faith tended toward conservative Republicanism, but he placed the public's interest ahead of party. He supported Democrats and Republicans for office. He believed that decency and honesty were far more important than party labels. Govs. Meyner and Hughes, Democrats, were friends, as was Gov. Cahill, Republican. Four years ago Mr. Drukker supported Gov. Meyner's bid to become governor again. He admired Mr. Meyner personally and approved of his record in office. This year, Mr. Drukker was supporting Gov. Cahill because, as he said, Gov. Cahill is a fine human being and has the best interests of New Jersey at heart.

However, Mr. Drukker did not permit friendship or admiration to influence his views on issues. When Gov. Cahill presented his tax reform program which included a state income tax, Mr. Drukker told the governor that The Herald-News would fight it. Gov. Cahill understood.

The Stars and Stripes which flies in color on page one is a tradition of The Herald-News which told the world how Mr. Drukker felt. His concern for the well-being of the United States led him to become a member of the Defense Orientation Conference Association, comprised of business and professional men who, at their own expense, visit American defense installations around the world to gain understanding and to find out how they can help to keep the United States strong. He loved his country and offered no apologies for his patriotism.

It is an article of faith among some persons that newspaper publishers kowtow to advertisers. It did not work that way with Mr. Drukker. An important advertiser protested against articles in The Herald-News and threatened to withdraw his advertising unless they ceased. Mr. Drukker refused. He said the public had a right to the information.

For newspapermen who have an affection for the paper they help to create and from which they earn their living, he was a good boss. He had pride in the newspaper too.

His death revealed him as a gallant individual who continued to work and plan for the newspaper as usual even though he had death at his elbow.

Richard Drukker sought to serve the public and his state and country through The Herald-News. He has left an inspiration for those who follow him.

Mr. Speaker, I am deeply saddened by the loss of a personal friend. His passing leaves a void which can never be filled. Of his life on earth and exemplary service to our people, it can truly be said:

Well done thou good and faithful servant—enter now into thy eternal rest.

May I ask you and my colleagues to join with me in silent prayer to his memory. His achievements in today's world were outstanding and we do indeed salute him and all of his good works. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to his widow, Mrs. Drukker, and all of his family, and trust that they will soon find abiding comfort in the faith that God has given them and in the knowledge that the Honorable Richard Drukker is now under His eternal care. May he rest in peace.

A LAW DAY TRIBUTE TO FRANK FELICETTA AND THE 100 CLUB OF BUFFALO

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, today we once again pause to commemorate Law Day. I believe at this time it is particularly appropriate that we recall the words that Abraham Lincoln spoke over 135 years ago:

Let every American, every lover of liberty, every well-wisher to his posterity swear by the blood of the Revolution never to violate in the least particular the laws of the country, and never to tolerate their violation by others. As the patriots of seventy-six did to the support of the Declaration of Independence, so to the support of the Constitution and laws let every American pledge his life, his property and his sacred honor—let every man remember that to violate the law is to trample on the blood of his father and to tear the charter of his own and his children's liberty. Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in schools, in seminaries, and in colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling-books, and in almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls and enforced in courts of justice. And in short, let it become the political religion of the nation; and let the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the grave and the gay of all sexes and tongues and colors and conditions, sacrifice unceasingly upon its altars.

Although the theme of this 16th annual observance of Law Day, U.S.A. is "Help Your Courts—Assure Justice," I would also like to pay tribute on this special occasion to the law enforcement officers of our Nation and in particular to Frank Felicetta who recently retired as Police Commissioner of Buffalo, N.Y., after more than 40 years of dedicated public service.

A little more than a year ago I had the honor of presenting the Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation's "Man of the Year" award to Frank Felicetta—a great American and an outstanding law officer. Frank's deep concern and devotion to duty and to the community had led him up through the ranks to become the first American of Italian extraction to achieve the post of Police Commissioner of Buffalo, N.Y.

On April 15, Frank Felicetta retired. But the things he stands for—the prin-

ciples of law and justice he has fought to defend, will go on. Innovative and highly successful programs he initiated are living monuments to his imaginative leadership.

Numerous honors and awards from organizations all over the United States have been presented to Frank Felicetta for his many achievements in the community and for his law enforcement programs. He won a departmental medal for the capture of two gunmen and is credited with having made the first Buffalo arrest for drug abuse. Frank was also a member of the Lieutenant Connors' Flying Squad which became known nationwide for outstanding police work.

In 1954, at his insistence, receipts from a testimonial dinner—given in Frank's honor and attended by more than 600 well-wishers—went into a fund to provide scholarships for children of policemen and firemen. This was the beginning of the Felicetta Scholarships which are presently administered by the 100 Club of Buffalo, Inc.

Frank founded the 100 Club of Buffalo in 1957 with a group of 30 friends who called themselves "Felicetta's Fellows." It was Frank's idea that each person would pay \$100 a year for membership and the funds collected would be used to give immediate aid to the children and families of policemen killed in the line of duty and to augment the moneys supplied for emergency immediacy by the Police Benevolent Association.

The 100 Club of Buffalo has increased to 180 members and is still growing. It has also expanded its policy of awarding scholarships to area law enforcement officers who are motivated to pursue courses in criminal science and technology at local colleges and at the National FBI Academy. In order to promote citizen understanding of law enforcement and of the police officer, the 100 Club has turned to television and several local stations have approved material for telecasts which have begun and will continue.

I was honored to participate on March 23 in the 100 Club dinner which paid tribute to its founder, Frank Felicetta, who has shown in his work the immense impact that one man can make in his community and in the Nation.

On this Law Day, I salute Frank Felicetta, the law enforcement officers of Erie County, N.Y., and the Nation and the officers and directors of the 100 Club of Buffalo, who have all sacrificed so much that we might live in better and safer communities.

Mr. Speaker, I include at this time Judge Raymond R. Niemer's excellent remarks for his presentation to Frank Felicetta at the 100 Club of Buffalo dinner on March 23. Judge Niemer is chief of the 100 Club of Buffalo and judge of the Family Court of Erie County, N.Y.; he will be succeeded as chief by my friend, James Hayes.

The remarks follow:

REMARKS FOR PRESENTATION TO FRANK N. FELICETTA AT THE 100 CLUB OF BUFFALO DINNER ON MARCH 23, 1973, BY JUDGE RAY NIEMER

The man of whom I speak took his oath as a patrolman in the Buffalo Police Depart-

ment on December 3, 1929. He was selected for tough assignments—his superiors knew he could handle them. In 1936, he and a handful of selected men were formed into the "Flying Squad" commanded by then Lt. Vincent Connors—a unit which drew national attention for its outstanding police work. This enhanced the reputation of this man as a tough police officer.

He served for many years as Captain of the 4th Precinct. In 1958, Mayor Frank Sedita appointed him as Commissioner of Police of the City of Buffalo. He retired on December 31, 1961 when the Mayor's 1st term ended but returned when Mayor Sedita returned on January 1, 1966.

The last several years of his leadership of the Police Department have required him to make some of the most difficult decisions of his career. In spite of massive changes in the very structure and philosophy of our society in recent years, accompanied by unrest and uncertainty, he has helped the City of Buffalo to "keep its cool". He has insisted on the firm enforcement of the laws and has often raised his voice for the passage of workable legislation for the protection of the rights not only of those accused, but also of the victim who is mugged, raped or shot.

His concern for his fellow law-enforcement officer has been shown in countless ways during his career. Uppermost in our minds is his founding of the 100 Club of Buffalo, formerly "Felicetta Fellows". For these reasons and for all he has done for so many, and because he is the fine American and friend that we know him to be, we honor him tonight.

He retires on April 15 as Commissioner of the Buffalo Police Department and thereby closes his public career in law enforcement. Not, however, to simply fade away. Nor can he ever retire from the respect, affection and gratitude that we and all of the residents of Western New York will continue to have for him.

No plaque or other token presented by the 100 Club of Buffalo can ever adequately express how we feel about you, Frank, and the esteem and friendship that goes with this presentation. I suppose all that we can say at this time is "Thanks" and wish to you and those dear to you, health and happiness for many years to come.

Gentlemen, a big man—Frank N. Felicetta.

PHILADELPHIA CANCER EDUCATION PROGRAM

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, a Philadelphia cancer education program has been recommended as a model for adoption by other communities, according to an article appearing in the latest edition of the International Journal of Health Education.

The article, entitled "Getting the Cancer Message to the Community" was written by William A. Allen, 13028 Richwood Road, Philadelphia, and Dr. Louis P. Mattucci, 11621 Bustleton Avenue, Philadelphia, of the city health department, and Donald E. MacFalls of the American Cancer Society. The Journal is the official organ of the International Union for Health Education and is published quarterly in Geneva, Switzerland.

The article describes a cancer education program for female employees in

Philadelphia City government and outlines how it was expanded to the rest of the community. The authors point out that the program can be used as a model for almost any community and can be a significant factor in reducing the cancer toll which in the United States alone results in 650,000 new cases and 350,000 deaths annually.

Sponsored by the managing director's office, the city health department and the Cancer Society, the program involved 15 physician volunteers of the Cancer Society who spoke at some 60 1-hour sessions during the campaign.

Also listed by the authors in the article is a cross section of questions raised by women attending the sessions, the responses of the doctors, and a summary of the evaluation of the program. Allen and Dr. Mattucci are residents of northeast Philadelphia. MacFalls lives in Chester County.

SELECTING A SPECIAL PROSECUTOR FOR THE WATERGATE AFFAIR

HON. JERRY LITTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. LITTON. Mr. Speaker, in view of the new developments surrounding the Watergate incident, this afternoon I have introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives calling for the six living former Supreme Court Justices of the United States to serve as a panel for the purpose of selecting a special prosecutor to supervise the Government's investigation of the Watergate affair.

I have the utmost confidence in Elliot Richardson, appointed by the President as Attorney General of the United States. Last night the President conferred upon the new Attorney General the power to appoint a special prosecutor if he saw fit. However, since it is past and present members, and associates of such members of the executive branch who are implicated in the Watergate incident, I feel it is imperative that the special prosecutor not be appointed by, or be responsible to, the President or anyone else connected with the executive branch.

Mr. Speaker, the credibility of more than just the administration is at stake. The credibility of the entire American political system—both at home and abroad—hangs in the balance.

In my judgment the American people, and people of other nations throughout the world, would be more likely to accept the findings of an investigation spearheaded by someone who is not responsible to the executive branch since it is the credibility of the executive branch which in a sense is in question. Thus, and inevitably, there will be people in this country and abroad who will reject the selection of anyone appointed by Attorney General Richardson, or any other member of the executive branch no matter how unimpeachable are their credentials.

Due to the strained relations which

already exist between the President and the Congress of the United States, any findings resulting from investigations spearheaded by a Congress-appointed special prosecutor—or one responsible to the Congress—would be viewed by many as a "political" appointment.

Mr. Speaker, as you are aware, there are six living former U.S. Supreme Court Justices—Charles Whittaker, Stanley Reed, Tom Clark, Earl Warren, Abe Fortas, and Arthur Goldberg. Reed was appointed to the bench by Franklin Roosevelt. Harry Truman appointed Clark. Whittaker and Warren were both appointed by Dwight D. Eisenhower. Fortas was a Johnson appointee, and Goldberg was appointed by John F. Kennedy. These gentlemen were appointed by five different Presidents of the United States, and all were confirmed by the Senate. In most cases these gentlemen are not thought to have political ambitions.

Mr. Speaker, I can think of no other living group who have previously been accorded Senate confirmation—who have been passed upon by both the executive and legislative branches—who have that judicial background to reach decisions of such serious import, who would be more acceptable to the American people. This panel would be a logical choice. They would have the support and confidence of an overwhelming majority of the people in our country.

I do not believe the President had knowledge of the Watergate plans before the incidents, or that he would have permitted such despicable and illegal actions had he known. However, I do feel the President has known for some time that his close advisors within his administration—those wielding immense power within the executive branch—were implicated. I believe he knew that those working closely with him also had knowledge of the Watergate incident which they, too, were withholding. His reluctance to permit his staff to testify before Senate Committees—his unwillingness to admit that the Watergate affair was anything more than a third-rate burglary and his tardy efforts to bring this matter to a conclusion, so that those guilty, or implicated after the fact, could be removed from high-ranking, decisionmaking positions—all of these factors have coalesced into a situation of almost unbelievable proportion. The President's credibility is questioned on an unprecedented scale. The Watergate affair has also detracted from some of his many accomplishments—particularly in the area of foreign affairs.

The unvarnished truth can sometimes be painful—even to those who weather the storms of political arenas over decades and finally attain the lofty position of President of the United States. Therefore, I do commend the President for finally admitting the matter was of major importance. His action was the very minimum action the President could take, action forced upon him by a courageous press—by the persistent proddings of Senator SAM ERVIN and his committee, and by Judge Sirica, who presided over the grand jury investigations.

It has bothered me a great deal that the President appeared to resent having to take time away from his day-to-day

activities to take action. Apparently, he has also resented the inconvenience of losing his top aides, whom—he has indicated—he does not think had anything to do with the affair.

Mr. Speaker, if there is anything at all which we might consider as constructively emerging from a situation which brings shame to America in the eyes of the world—it is the undaunted courage of a free and responsible press. It has always been my conviction that a free and responsible press serves as the fourth check in our checks and balances system in this country. The work of the press in the Watergate affair is just another example of how vitally important a free press is to our democratic system.

Let us put this matter in the hands of someone who has the complete confidence of the American people so that both the executive and legislative branches of Government can once again direct their attention to other vital affairs such as the energy crisis, inflation, balance of trade, balance of payments, a balanced budget, correcting social ills and other such matters.

President Nixon's overzealous supporters and advisors who apparently have shielded him from not only the press, the people, and the Congress, should realize that achieving victory is important, but achieving a victory with honor and preserving the integrity and confidence of the American Government is more important.

CHILD ADVOCACY ACT

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced the Child Advocacy Act which would establish as a pilot program, neighborhood offices of child advocacy to constantly analyze the needs of children and to bring to the attention of responsible officials any gaps which might exist in our present child programs.

The child advocate would play an important role in bringing together the child with the existing program to meet his need. Too often, children do not receive care because their parents do not know there are programs designed to help them. The advocate will not only perform vital referral services, but will also see that those who provide these services are accountable.

The neighborhood office of child advocacy would be established as a demonstration project under the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, it would be composed of child care professionals and there would be a small charge for their service based on a sliding scale according to family income.

I think it is important to note that the advocacy system is not intended to replace any existing delivery system, but to be a catalyst for making the present system responsive to the needs of our children.

There is an obvious necessity for this

type of program and I am hopeful the Congress will act on it.

HISTORY OF EGMONT KEY, FLA.

HON. SAM GIBBONS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, recently, nearly all of my colleagues from the Florida delegation joined me in introducing legislation charging the Secretary of the Interior to preserve the historical, natural and recreational values of Egmont Key, located off the coast of Florida near Tampa Bay. Since then, many of my constituents have expressed enthusiastic support of the legislation, especially in light of the significant role the Key has played in Florida and U.S. history. Today I am entering into the RECORD a very informative letter which I received from Mr. Theodore Lesley, Hillsborough County historian and resident of Tampa, Fla.:

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

HISTORICAL COMMISSION,

Tampa, Fla., April 15, 1973.

Hon. SAM M. GIBBONS,
U.S. Congressman, Florida,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SAM: Thanks for your letter of the 5th, and copy of bill you have introduced in Congress which calls for setting aside our historic Egmont Key as a National Park. I cannot express myself strong enough in terms of approval of this action of yours, joined with other representatives of the Florida delegation.

There are two examples of early Americana which fascinate me, both of which are fast disappearing from our skyline. They are the quaint "covered bridges", that formerly spanned the rivers of old, and the coastal lighthouses. As with many others, I go a good many miles out of my way to visit either of these whenever they are known to be along my route of travel. Florida, to my knowledge, has none of its covered bridges left, but we do have several lighthouses whose long frontier history are closely woven with the state's past maritime and commercial development.

No doubt you are aware from your sailing experiences in our coastal waters that Egmont Key is the first body of land one passes upon entering Tampa Bay. This little island of some 300 acres was the first strip of land sighted by the early Spanish explorers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The pro-Dominican Martyrs of America anchored off its shoreline, in 1549, and suffered death in an abortive attempt to establish an Indian mission on the Tampa Bay coast. This is but the first recorded touch that ties Egmont Key with the destiny of the Florida Indians, first with the Aborigines, the Timucuan and Caloosas, and later after their extension, with the Seminoles whose descendants we know today.

During the early years when the Floridas were owned by Spain, the rivers, keys and islands all bore Spanish names. However, when England came into possession of the two provinces, East and West Florida (1768-1783), she sent her own map-makers into these lands and the majority of the old Spanish names gave way to those of English derivation. Espiritu Santo became Tampa Bay, the river emptying into it and on whose banks Tampa was later to be established, became known as the Hillsborough, and the more important islands received like transformation. Among the latter, situated at the very entrance to the bay, was the one design-

nated Egmont Key. It was evidently named in honor of the second Earl of Egmont, an Irish Peer, who served King George III as Lord High Admiral and Postmaster General.

Here on the shores of Tampa Bay, January 1824, the first permanent white settlement was made with the arrival of troops from Pensacola under command of Col. George Mercer Brooks. The encampment subsequently became known as Fort Brooke, and the small town of Tampa grew up next to its protecting walls.

A refuge from hostile Indians, it led a quiet existence until the outbreak of the Second Seminole Indian War. This conflict lasted from 1835-1842 and was the most costly of all the wars fought with the American Indians. Fort Brooke became the headquarters for the Army of the South, thus the residence of the commanders in the field, among them Gen. Zachary Taylor, later President of the United States.

With hundreds of transports, and supply vessels entering the harbor, the lighthouse was then erected on Egmont Key. At various times during this long struggle Egmont Key was used as a gathering spot, or depot, where the captured Indians were camped until vessels arrived to carry them West. The lighthouse remained in use for commercial ships after this war was over. Several years later, in 1848, it was partially destroyed by a severe hurricane and inundated by sea water. Immediately rebuilt, it has remained in continuous use until this day.

A distinguished American, Col. Robert E. Lee, later Confederate Commander in Chief, visited the coast and islands of Tampa Bay, in February 1849, on a survey mission for the U.S. Government. This group in their report to the Secretary of War recommended that Egmont Key, among others, be reserved by the Government as a key to the defense of the area.

The Third Seminole Indian War, 1855-1858, again found Egmont Key a depot for captured Indians and those who came in peacefully for transportation to Western lands. The Chieftan in this uprising, Billy Bowlegs, with his war leaders and families, bled a final farewell to their native land from here when the steamer, Grey Cloud, bore them away. This group of Indians which sailed from Egmont Key, May 7, 1858, was the last to be deported from the State.

More peaceful years existed there until 1861 when Florida withdrew from the Union and joined her sisters in the Confederate States. The local militia, knowing full well they could not defend Egmont Key from the forces of the Federal blockade, dismantled the light from its tower and secreted it at Fort Brooke whose guns defended Tampa from a bay invasion. Thrice the town was bombed but not occupied. When Tampa was finally occupied by Federal troops in May 1864, the Egmont Key lights were found safe and carried, with other booty, to Key West. They were returned in peace time and again mounted within the tower and continued in operation until replaced with more modern equipment years later.

During the war years of 1861-1865, a Federal detachment held Egmont Key. Small raids were made from there on the mainland, and it also served as a center for escaped slaves and Union sympathizers until a time they were able to be transported by ship to Key West. Lookouts were posted in its tall tower, with glasses, searching the bay for Confederate blockade runners operating out of the Hillsborough River.

A peaceful existence again came to Egmont Key from 1865-1898. The latter year brought us war with Spain following the sinking of the American warship Maine in the Havana harbor. No less than three of the Tampa Bay keys were fortified against possible attack. Today on Egmont Key are to be seen the historic ruins of its fortifications, cannon, sandbagged dugout, munition magazine,

post hospital and long strips of paved roads, all dwarfed by the tall lighthouse on its isolated end of the key.

Peace finally reigns there as king. May it ever be so, free from commercialism, a wild-life refuge and a retreat for all the weary from the work-a-day world.

Sincerely,

THEODORE LESLEY,
County Historian.

NEEDED: AN ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE CONGRESS

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, a novel suggestion has come to my attention with regard to the current debate among the three branches of government over the proper division of power. Mr. Ernest Cuneo, president of the North American Newspaper Alliance, writes of the need for an attorney general of the Congress.

Mr. Cuneo is a distinguished lawyer and publisher. A graduate of Columbia University, he was admitted to the New York bar in 1932. He was a law assistant to Fiorello H. La Guardia in 1931 and 1932, and associate counsel for the Democratic National Committee from 1936 to 1940.

During World War II, Mr. Cuneo was an officer with the OSS, chief liaison with British Intelligence and the FBI for General Donovan, and was decorated by both the British and the Italian governments for his services. He has written two books, *Life with Fiorello and Science and History*. His remarks follow:

[From the National Whirligig, Mar. 19, 1973]

NEEDED: AN ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE CONGRESS

(By Ernest Cuneo)

WASHINGTON, March 7 (NANA).—The tire-some confrontation between the Executive and the Congress over the refusal of the President to spend appropriated funds illuminates a flaw in Constitutional procedure far more than it defines a Constitutional crisis between the Executive and Legislative Branches. A real Constitutional crisis between the Congress and the Executive would be about as unequal as a contest between the Atlantic Fleet and a ferry boat. The mechanics of the action would be deadly simple. The same Congress which could marshal the two thirds vote in House and Senate to override any Presidential veto could, in a real showdown, marshal the same two thirds vote in both Houses to impeach him. It being perfectly obvious that the Houses are not united enough to effect this, it becomes tiresome to hear the Hill constantly advertising its divisive paralysis. The next best remedy is to cut the White House budget to the bone, or eliminate it, a device used in Great Britain. In fact, it is practiced within the Executive Department itself. A man who refuses to resign and can't be fired is assigned to a room empty except for a chair and a desk and assigned no work. Few stand up for very long under the pressure of no pressure at all.

But a much more serious breach in the ramparts of the legislative superiority designed by the Founders has grown up by custom. The usurpation of power by the Supreme Court in assuming it had the right to declare Acts of Congress unconstitutional

went unchallenged, though it is without exception, the Mount Everest of gall as the history of the English-speaking nations goes.

But even more puzzling in a century when the Hill produced the great Constitutional lawyers of the country—Webster and Calhoun, for example—is the fact that the Hill never demanded its own Attorney General.

It is the President who appoints his Attorney General, who after confirmation, magically becomes Attorney General of the United States. Actually, he is nothing of the kind. He is primarily House Counsel to the President, the Executive Department. This dual function is now recognized. In the past 25 years, supplanting the Postmaster General, the office of the Attorney General has become the most sensitive political office in the land, as for example, the appointments and activities of Robert F. Kennedy and John Mitchell in that office indicate. But the primary duty of the Attorney General is to the President.

It follows, therefore, that in any Constitutional test between Hill and Executive, the Attorney General of the U.S. will represent the President, as indeed, he should. But since the Attorney General has the initiative of how, when and upon what issue a case may be submitted to the Courts, or, indeed, of avoiding any issue at all, the advantage to the Executive is tremendous.

It is even more accentuated when it is considered that neither House, nor Senate, nor Congress as a whole has its own Attorney General. Thus, it traditionally is a bystander when the Constitutionality of its own acts are in contention in the Courts.

This does not suggest that an Attorney General of the Congress go before the Courts to argue the merits of an Act of Congress. On the contrary, the function of such Attorney General would be to notify the Courts of the intent of Congress, and such notification would be binding upon them.

This would not be new law. As a matter of fact, the Courts already extend this privilege to the State Department. In any case involving status of foreign matters, the Court either refers to the State Department's ruling or asks the State Department for an opinion, which opinion by custom is regarded as the Law of the Case.

By contrast, the Supreme Court horses around for months deciding what the Congress intended, when the Congress is a short iron-shot across the park and could be asked its intent through its Attorney General, if it had one. The least that the Supreme Court could do is ask the opinion of the Chairmen of the relevant Committees, as the Congress itself does, but the Court doesn't. Obviously it was bold enough for the Supreme Court to assume the powers of declaring an Act of Congress unconstitutional; but to assume to interpret the intent of Congress when 535 duly elected and presumably sane men are sitting hard by is more fitting as part of a Gilbert & Sullivan operetta than the daily functions of the U.S. Government.

The Congress of the U.S. faces no Constitutional crisis with the Courts or with the Chief Executive. On the contrary, these Departments should face legislative and financial crises if they persist in defying that branch of the Government, the Congress, which clearly and unmistakably was designated by the founders as the final power, the ultimate voice of the people.

The Congress will continue to find itself choked with rage and frustration, until it establishes its own voice. That voice, about 186 years overdue, is an Attorney General of the Congress to match the Attorney General of the Chief Executive, with statutory power to enter any court in the land without submitting to its jurisdiction. No other free assembly in the world would consider for a moment letting another group decide what it intended, and it is time the Congress ap-

pointed its own Attorney General to so notify the Supreme Court and the Chief Executive.

FACTS ABOUT BEEF PRICES

HON. BILL NICHOLS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, a great deal has been said in recent weeks about the sharp increase in meat prices. I share the concern of the millions of Americans who participated in the meat boycott several weeks ago. As is always the case, however, there is another side to the story—the cattleman's.

Their viewpoint was expressed very clearly in a recent publication distributed by the Alabama Cattleman's Association, an organization with over 15,000 members. Mr. Speaker, I believe the views espoused by this fine organization are valid and I wish to place them in the RECORD for the study of my colleagues:

FACTS ABOUT BEEF PRICES

The 15,158 members of the Alabama Cattleman's Association have become increasingly alarmed and concerned over the attention that is being focused on beef prices. Alabama cattle leaders emphasize that they are just as alarmed and concerned over inflation, the increased cost of living and high prices as any other group of people in the state.

Cattlemen point out that the cost of everything has risen and that beef prices are in line with all other goods and services. They are concerned that their product—BEEF—has been singled out as the main cause of inflation by politicians and housewives. They deplore the threat of boycotts and meatless days throughout the nation by people who have no earthly idea what the increased costs, time, and problems are in producing livestock for the market.

Alabama cattlemen pointed out that the threat of boycotts and meatless days will actually short change the consumer by ultimately resulting in reduced meat supplies and higher prices. Any move such as boycotts and meatless days would be an economic signal to the cattlemen that consumer demand is diminishing and therefore cattlemen would be reluctant to increase their beef herds.

The issue today with reference to the housewives boycott of meat is the fact that beef has been too cheap too long. Now that beef has reached the point that cattlemen and farmers can realize a reasonable return on their labor and investment, the housewife is concerned.

After 20 years of struggling to make the beef cattle industry profitable the cattleman is now catching up with the rest of the economy whose wages and prices have been skyrocketing for the past several years.

Cattlemen agree that beef prices have risen sharply during the past several months and they insist that present beef prices are not out of line.

Present meat prices are not out of line by any measurements with the level of wage rates, salaries, personal incomes, cost of living, or prices of most consumer goods; and even the rather recent increases in meat prices fall short of matching the steady and consistent increases of all other items.

Alabama cattlemen state that while beef prices are up, an hour's wage still buys more than twice as much beef as in 1950. The Alabama housewife is spending about 15 percent of her disposable income for food, which is the lowest in the history of our country. In

1960 she spent approximately 20 percent of her disposable income for food.

Exploding demand and high incomes are part of the reason for rising beef prices. More people with more money to spend are eating more beef today than ever before.

Even though cattlemen have doubled production in the past 20 years, cattle producers can hardly produce enough to keep up with their remarkable increase in demand.

Alabama cattlemen point out that they do not set the prices. Practically all cattle are sold at auction with buyers bidding what the traffic will bear, and cattlemen having to take what the packer is willing to pay. The final price for meat is set at the retail level.

They also point out that there is no quick way to produce a T-bone steak. Actually it takes approximately two years to produce the steak or roasts that housewives will have for dinner this week.

Alabama cattle leaders state that the cattle numbers are on the increase and that cattlemen are beginning to cull their herds and will be selling more cattle this Spring and Summer.

Alabama officials predict live cattle prices will level off and this should result in reduced prices at the retail level.

Cattle leaders also oppose any effort to place price controls on raw agricultural products. They believe that controls on beef prices would be self defeating because controls on meat do not decrease demand or increase supply.

ALABAMA CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

NIXON YOUTH CUTS

HON. JOE MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, with each passing day it becomes more—if you will—perfectly clear that Mr. Nixon is totally isolated from the real needs of the American people.

This isolation is particularly tragic in light of Mr. Nixon's landslide victory in November last which he mistakenly interpreted to mean that he, as the President, is authorized to give the American people what he wants instead and in spite of what they need.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I am drawing specific reference to the administration's cutbacks which have resulted in the elimination of a most worthwhile program, the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

Mr. Speaker, as you well know, this program has proven to be an invaluable factor in both stimulating our young to share in the work ethic in addition to serving as a pragmatic device of keeping our young off the streets.

However, via the elimination of this program we may very well find ourselves and our cities engulfed by a flood of jobless youth who have no other alternative but to roam the streets.

And certainly everyone is aware that the streets have nothing to offer but crime, drugs, alcohol and so forth, as Mrs. Ann Stokes indicates in the following letter and accompanying petition.

Mr. Speaker, it is for this reason—if for no other—that we in the Congress must unite in order to prevent the Nixon youth cuts and thus save the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

The following letter of Mrs. Stokes is further testimony of the undue hardship precipitated by the President:

MODEL NEIGHBORHOOD BOARD,
Dorchester, Mass., March 26, 1973.

Representative JOSEPH MOAKLEY,
Roxbury, Mass.

DEAR CONG. MOAKLEY: As you probably are aware that hundreds of youth, between the ages of 13 through 22, will be looking for summer employment, Government cut backs, however, have changed the job situation and of course our own budget has been cut severely and we are unable to sponsor a program such as we have in the past. We have met with over 200 teen-agers during the past three weeks and explained the situation, they in turn organized themselves in groups of spokesmen, strategy committees, etc.

One part of their plans, has been to write letters to Mayor White, Senator Brooke and President Nixon, this also includes a petition from the original group which first met.

Staff in Area V office, can not understand how the President can talk about law and order and then take jobs away from the teen-agers, leaving them with nothing to do all summer. Certainly everyone is aware that the streets have nothing to offer but crime, drugs, alcohol, etc. These jobs are necessary and some way the leaders of this country should be planning with the teen-agers an action that will bring their plight to the attention of the President. No one yet has gone to the news media with a message for just the teen-agers, whose frustration is already being felt in the community. Must we wait until the summer, when school is out to take action in their behalf.

Please, do all you can to bring some summer jobs to the teen-agers in Mass. who badly need them.

Sincerely yours,

MRS. ANN E. STOKES,
Supervisor.

TEEN-AGERS OF AREA V PETITION FOR SUMMER JOBS

MARCH 14, 1973.

We the undersigned are requesting that Mrs. Marsha Barros, our elected area V representative, gain support from the Model Neighborhood Board to do everything possible to get us summer jobs:

Charles Dymond, Ulysses Williams, Alfred Lewis, Walter Furtado, Mandy Allen, Mary L. Stordivant, Norris Edgcombe, Jr., Maria Medina, Arthur Berry, Sammie Jean Holloway, Ledarnella Ragland, Maye Howard, Elizabeth Ross.

Celeste Allen, Mary Hall, Ulysses Williams, Adrison Herrisor, Maye Howard, Walter Robinson, Elizabeth Ross, Ledarnella Ragland, Arthur Yarbrough, Maria Medina.

Sammie Jean Holloway, Telesa Daye, Angela Sloane, Almaria Reyes, Dede Reyes, David Solomon, Joseph Cox, Mary Stordioant, Lawrence Mosley, Michael Williams, Jacqueline Wright, Randy Jonts, Mrs. Lellium Rankin, Tanya Johnson.

Susan King, Michette Bell, Christine Cummings, Dorothy Brown, Patricia Young, Walter Furtaslo, Alfred Lewis, Joseph Furtado, Otis McCall, James Perryman.

Lisa Hinton, Jannette Mathis, Jane Williams, Tylanne Edwards, Cynthia Hallday, Sharon Reid, Brenda Lawson, Eric Jones, Barabar Owens, Keith Col, Gary Lee, Dede Reyes, Amos Wright, Celeste Allen, Amacia Reyes.

Alicia Monteiro, Janice Cherry, Doris Cherry, Theresa Shelton, David Montico, Lewis Johnson, Robert Cetchell, Richard Johnson, Terry Williams, Al Cooper.

Manly Allen, Helen Beverly, Sheryl Wolfe, John Campbell, Paulene Mathis Antomette Nofes, Arthur Berry, Nonnis Edgcombe Jr., Lyette St. John, Debbie Stokes, Andrea Montelpe, Arthur Davis.

THE FLIGHT OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN THE ARAB STATES

HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, April 29, 1973, I attended and spoke to a very moving gathering of young people in Newton, Mass. Some 200 teenagers with many of their parents came together under the auspices of the organization called Young Judea to call upon the leaders of the world to use every means of persuasion and pressure at their disposal for securing the release of the Jewish citizens in the Arab countries of the Middle East.

This very inspiring gathering of young people took place on the lawn of the city hall of Newton and was addressed by the mayor of that city the Honorable Theodore Mann.

The gathering also heard words of encouragement from Rabbi Samuel Kenner of the Jewish Community Council of Boston, an expert in all aspects of the problems of Jews living in the USSR and in Arab lands.

I related to the gathering the facts behind the introduction of a bill co-sponsored by myself and many of my colleagues, H.R. 7229, which would provide up to 30,000 visas for the immigration of Jews from all Arab lands.

Mr. Speaker, the very moving meeting in Newton, Mass., considered the plight of the Jewish communities in the Arab States. In this connection I bring to the attention of my colleagues in the House the statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Israel, Mr. Abba Eban, in the Knesset of April 29, 1973.

I attach also at the conclusion of the statement by Mr. Abba Eban the text of a resolution adopted by the Knesset on April 29, 1973:

THE FLIGHT OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN THE ARAB STATES

(Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Abba Eban, in the "Knesset", Israel's Parliament, on April 29, 1973)

Verification has most recently been received of the terrible report that a Jewish family in Baghdad—Reuven Kashkush, his wife, their two sons, Fuad and Samir, and their daughter, Joyce—had been murdered in broad daylight. This barbarous murder is the climax in a continuous chain of brutal persecution of Baghdad's Jewish community—revived in September 1972, when one Jew was discovered murdered in his home and word was received of the abduction and disappearance of eight others. Since then, eight further Jews have been abducted on various dates, bringing the total to sixteen:

Azouri Shemesh, Shaul Rajwan, Ya'acov Abdul Aziz, Ezra Abu Daoud, Dr. Ezra Khzama, Salim Sidka, Nagi Taitiat, Shaul Shemesh, Ezra Shemtova, Nagi Kashkush, Suad Kashkush (Wife and Nagi), Naim Patal, Ezra Kahtan, Salim Gahtan, Shua Uzeir.

Repeated appeals concerning their fate and whereabouts, addressed to the Iraqi authorities by members of the families and by representatives of friendly governments and international bodies, have met with contradictory and evasive replies. Confiscation of

the property of the abducted persons, as well as further measures similar to those taken on the eve of the public hangings in 1969, give rise to the terrible thought that some—if not all—of them are no longer alive.

We mourn the murder of an innocent Jewish family, and grieve with the relatives of those abducted and with all the Jews still remaining in Iraq. We are with them in spirit in their various and courageous stand against the cruel oppressor, and in their struggle for their right to emerge into freedom, and address to them from here words of encouragement and hope.

The Iraqi authorities take upon themselves a grave responsibility in disregarding the constant and angry protest of world opinion, and in persisting with the brutal deeds of persecution and murder which endanger the very existence of the defenceless and helpless Jewish community remaining in Baghdad.

ISRAEL DEMANDS FREEDOM FOR THE JEWS TO LEAVE THE ARAB COUNTRIES

Sequent upon the multifarious and vigorous international action mounted to rescue the Jews in Arab Lands, particularly after the tragic events of January 1969—when the innocent Baghdad martyrs were executed, thousands of Egyptian and Iraqi Jews were enabled to depart, and even in Syria—which still bars her gates to the departure of Jews—dozens of Jews were released from prison. While this international pressure continues, we are well aware—as are also all those governments, international bodies and personages ceaselessly active in the effort to rescue Iraqi and Syrian Jewry—that in the unstable conditions prevailing in these countries, wherein their rulers seek scapegoats for the crises attending them every now and then, the defenseless Jewish communities may often expect to be the targets of trouble and oppression.

There is only one solution for the plight of Iraqi and Syrian Jewry—the exodus of all of them for their goal. This truth has been accepted by everyone engaged throughout the world in the cause of rescuing the Jews in Arab lands, and they are ceaselessly active towards its implementation. Here, too, international action has achieved results: Out of Iraq's Jewish community of 5,000 in recent years, only a few hundred remain. The figure I last quoted to the Knesset was 400, and since then the number has dropped considerably. There was reason to hope that this process would continue until the departure of the last Jew from this most ancient of the dispersions. Much to our regret, however, the oppressions and persecutions were revived in September 1972. Further grave misfortunes have descended upon the much-tormented Baghdad community.

WORLD REACTION TO IRAQI ATROCITIES

Immediately upon receipt of the first reports of murder and abductions, governments, international organizations, personages and intellectuals—Jews and non-Jews alike—in dozens of countries throughout most continent were impelled to action, demanding an explicit and unequivocal reply from the Iraqi authorities concerning the fate of those abducted and whether they were still alive, and insisting that an authoritative international body be permitted to see them. As a result of the public and international pressure, the Iraqi authorities and their representatives in various capitals were forced into publishing—after a silence of a few months' duration—denials in vague and hazy terms, to the effect that Jews had not been detained on religious or political grounds, that the Jews were equal before the law, and so forth. In not one of the denials was it clearly designed to obliterate the cruel deeds, responsibility for the perpetration of which is borne by the Iraqi authorities. We entertain no shadow of a doubt as to what might have been the fate of the entire Baghdad community but for the in-

ternational awakening. The terrible deeds of which we hear represent further proof that not a single Jewish life is any longer secure in Iraq.

THE PERSECUTED JEWS OF SYRIA

On this occasion, let us not forget our brethren in another dolorous dispersion. The Jews of Syria, numbering some 4,000-5,000 souls, live in conditions of oppression and suppression. They are denied the basic rights of the freedom of man, and degrading restrictions are imposed on the community and its economic activity. They are forbidden to move more than four kilometres from their places of residence, not to mention leaving the borders of the state, and live in constant fear of the authorities and their neighbors. Three Jews are still in prison: Nissim Katiri, Yosef Sued and Albert Ella. The latter the Secretary of the Beirut Jewish community, who was abducted in September 1971 and imprisoned in Damascus. We shall not desist, not even for a single moment, from the campaign to permit the immediate and total exodus of Syrian Jewry and for the release of the detainees in Syrian prisons.

ISRAELI POLICY

The Government of Israel intensifies its efforts and activities on the political plane at every possible level—including moves and contacts which I shall not enumerate here, expresses its gratitude to everyone throughout the world engaged in the cause of rescuing the Jews in Arab lands, and reiterates its appeal to all those to whom the human issue is of concern to intensify their efforts, to persist in the pressure and the struggle, and to raise their voice in vigorous protest and in demanding the immediate cessation of the murderous and cruel deeds perpetrated against Iraqi Jewry and the release of the detainees in Iraq and Syria, and insisting upon permission being granted for the immediate and total exodus of the small remnant of Iraqi Jewry and of Syrian Jewry.

"BY THE RIVERS OF BABYLON"

I commenced by speaking of Iraqi Jewry, and I shall conclude with them. Redemption of the last remnants of Iraqi Jewry will spell the end of a chapter of Jewish presence which has lasted continuously from the dawn of human history until the present. In Mesopotamia was born the father of the nation, in Babylon did the exiled prophet behold the vision of the dry bones into which the breath of life was infused, in the land between the rivers Gaonim (Jewish scholars) and poets emerged to light the path of the Jewish people in the Middle Ages—and it was among Iraqi Jewry that establishment of the State of Israel caused a ripple of yearning, until they arose and flowed to us in their multitudes in the early years of the state's existence, out of a sincere and deep spiritual awakening to the disregard of accounts of time and property. Even in the past two years the Iraqi authorities were unable to withstand the pressure of domestic and external demand, which resulted in the redemption of most of the Jewish remnant.

IRAQI JEWS—THE FIRST ZIONISTS

Do the Baghdad authorities really believe that the dastardly murder recently committed and all other overt and covert criminal deeds will deter Iraqi Jewry from joining their people? Was it then not there that Jews first wept in recalling Zion? Was it not there that exiled Jews for the first time held Jerusalem above their chiefest joy? And it was there that the wonderful and unprecedented revelation emerged of a people which even in its dispersions, never ceased yearning for its homeland.

The very concept of "the return to Zion" was born by the rivers of Babylon, and it is indeed the silenced harps hung on the willows that speak to us to this very day in a voice which cannot be stilled and knows no rest.

Therefore, we have but to intensify the sound of our demand and to maintain the full wrath of our protest and that of the entire enlightened world, until the last of the Babylonian exile shall have closed the circle of history—and emerge to freedom.

TEXT OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE KNESSET, APRIL 29, 1973

1. The Knesset has heard with anguish and anger of the murder in Baghdad of all five members of the Kashkush family. This murder of an entire Jewish family and the disappearance of 16 other Jews prove that the Iraqi Jewish remnant numbering a few hundred souls is subject not only to abductions, arbitrary detention and torture, but to the very threat of annihilation.

2. The total exodus of the Jews still in Iraq has become the most urgent necessity and human requirement. This necessity applies also to our brethren in Syria, who are mercilessly oppressed by the authorities.

3. The Knesset appeals to governments, parliaments and international organizations to intercede immediately with the Iraqi authorities, and to demand that they permit the departure of all Jews from that country, that they may reach a safe haven.

RETIREMENT OF MRS. ANNA-MAE SWITASKI

HON. RONALD A. SARASIN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. SARASIN. Mr. Speaker, at a time of ever increasing importance being placed on the role of women in politics, I wish to rise and note, for my colleagues' attention, with sadness the retirement of Mrs. Anna-Mae Switaski as the vice chairman of the Connecticut Republican State Central Committee.

Anna-Mae, as we from Connecticut refer to her, has been the vice chairman of our party for 23 years and has served in this post under five State chairmen. In those 23 years she has served her party well giving tirelessly of her time and knowledge.

Interested in politics since childhood, Anna-Mae has worked in every election since she was 14, although she has never sought public office herself.

In her career she has achieved a number of noteworthy firsts. Among them are: The first woman from her hometown, New Britain, to attend a national convention. The first president of Connecticut Council of Republican Women's Clubs, charter member, officer and founder of Hartford County YGOP, only person chosen seven times as a delegate from Connecticut to Republican National Conventions.

She leaves her position as State vice chairman to achieve another first. The first woman ever to serve on the liquor control board since its creation 40 years ago.

As a spokesman for her sex and her party, Anna-Mae is tireless in discussing the need of women to take part in politics, Republican politics in particular.

In moving to her new position, I can only say that we, the Republicans from Connecticut, are losing a truly devoted worker and leader. I wish her luck in her

new endeavor, and know that I as well as all of us from Connecticut will miss this true and dear friend.

I would also like to include at this time the joint resolution passed unanimously by the Connecticut General Assembly in her honor:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION

Resolution congratulating Anna-Mae Switaski

Resolved by this Assembly:

Whereas, Anna-Mae Switaski has been appointed a liquor commissioner by the Honorable Thomas J. Meskill, Governor of the state of Connecticut; and

Whereas, Anna-Mae Switaski has served as vice-chairman of the Republican State Central Committee for twenty-three years and previously as President of the Connecticut Council of Republican Women's Clubs for eighteen years; and

Whereas, Anna-Mae Switaski has been a Connecticut Delegate to seven Republican National Conventions where she has served with distinction on such important committees as Rules and Platform; and

Whereas, she is regarded and has served admirably as the spokesman for Republican women throughout the State, and is a walking encyclopedia of facts and names of Republican interests; and

Whereas, Anna-Mae Switaski has served five Republican State Chairmen during which time she has become one of the Republican party's most popular and best-known leaders;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that we of the general assembly unite in extending to Anna-Mae Switaski our most sincere congratulations on her appointment to the Liquor Commission, and our best wishes for her success in this new field of endeavor.

Be it further resolved, that the clerks of the house and senate cause a copy of this resolution to be sent to Mrs. Anna-Mae Switaski at her most favorite address, 410 Asylum Street, Hartford, Connecticut.

BUDGET PRIORITIES ASSESSED BY SACRAMENTO URBAN LEAGUE

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, many of us have viewed with concern the absence of funds for important and valuable social programs in President Nixon's budget. A Federal court has mercifully stopped the dismantling of the OEO, for the time, but it is incumbent on Congress to take positive action.

The Sacramento Urban League addressed itself to the matter of proper budget priorities on February 20, 1973, and I offer the text of a resolution they enacted for the consideration of my colleagues. The resolution follows:

RESOLUTION OF THE SACRAMENTO URBAN LEAGUE MEMBERS

The National Urban League, founded in 1910, to assist Blacks migrating from the South to adjust to urban life in Northern cities, represents a history of leadership in providing services and creating opportunities in jobs, education, housing, and social welfare. These services have contributed to poor people and minorities opportunities to help solve many of their own problems.

The recent announcement of the Administration's intent to terminate such programs disturbs us, since such policies appear to be rooted into negative feelings about the domestic programs at a time when billions of dollars are being provided abroad. In view of the 7½ billion dollars being proposed for reconstruction in Vietnam, it is the profound concern of the Sacramento Urban League that the programs under the Office of Equal Opportunity not become victims of budget cutting to help finance the war in Vietnam, and that increased amounts of money be budgeted for a reconstruction of the United States.

Many of the programs developed by OEO to reach the roots and causes of social problems have been successful and should be retained.

As an affiliate of the National Urban League, whose tradition of concern has been to provide help to the downtrodden, the poor, and the minorities, the members of the Sacramento Urban League feel that the National Urban League's concerns, as so aptly stated by Vernon Jordan, "the end of the OEO will mean more than the loss of some programs and the redistribution of others. It will mean that the only institutionalized voice of poor people will have been abolished. And it will stand as a symbol of the Federal Government's indifference to minorities and to poor people," are clearly consistent with the purposes outlined. Therefore, the Membership of the Sacramento Urban League would like to go on record in support of the National Urban League's efforts to retain those domestic programs established to further Equal Opportunity for all Americans.

The scriptures refer to a fitting concept in this instance, that "charity begins at home, then spreads abroad." At a time when American cities are decaying, when American children are suffering from malnutrition, when education is being denied American children of all races, and when people are despairing due to unemployment and health programs it appears the ultimate in disregard for Americans, that its Government is apparently unwilling to provide a like amount of 7½ billion dollars for the reconstruction of American ghettos, barrios, apalachians, and assistance to returning Vietnam veterans.

The Sacramento Urban League urges you to continue your support of American domestic programs as the number one priority, to help us renew our nation.

OEO END—A RATIONAL MOVE

HON. ROGER H. ZION

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. ZION. Mr. Speaker, a recent editorial in the Boston Herald American points out that the house cleaning going on at OEO is not an incompassionate purge but rather a rational plan to give the poor more funds and services than they have received in the past. I ask unanimous consent that the following editorial be printed in the RECORD.

[From the Boston Herald American, Mar. 30, 1973]

A WAY OF SAYING "OUCH!"

(By John Chamberlain)

When the administration put Howard Phillips, a conservative, in as acting director of the Office of Economic Opportunity with a mandate to clean house and to abolish some

900 wasteful, ineffective and sometimes crooked agencies, there were anguished cries about a "Nixon compassion gap." But the wailing about a heartless "Buckleyite black mass" being celebrated at OEO obscures a number of things.

Actually, as M. Stanton Evans, the chairman of the American Conservative Union, points out, the Nixon budget is awash with welfarist hikes. Two billion dollars are provided for federal absorption of welfare function; community development and housing get an additional billion; Medicaid and Medicare are being expanded to the tune of an extra \$3.7 billion, and so it goes. A "compassion gap" indeed! What the whole business amounts to is a simple displacement of bureaucracies. We are being asked to shed tears for bumbling officeholders who have actually let the poor down.

It is not even true that there is any particular brutality about the ending or revamp of OEO's own functions. There has been a lot of criticism of the Office of Legal Services, for example. But the poor are not about to be deprived of legal help. In Indianapolis the big-hearted "poverty lawyers," with government money to spend, thought it perfectly terrible that a group of counter-culture high school editors of an underground publication, The Corn Cob Curtain, should be in trouble with the law. Some of the outraged Indianapolis parents insisted that the kid editors had been dealing more in porn than in corn. The poverty lawyers took the kids' side of the battle, offering them legal services for free.

Nobody quarreled with the right of any editor to have his day in court. But it seemed a little too much when it was discovered that the poverty lawyers had taken on some youthful clients whose families were in the \$20,000-25,000-a-year income range. The specious defense of the poverty lawyers was that the kids didn't necessarily have access to the family bankrolls. Did this make them poor?

It seemed plain to a big part of the Indianapolis community that the OEO Legal Service representatives were more concerned about supporting their philosophic prejudices than they were about finding poor people who were really up against it. Laurie McCarty, the Boston lawyer who had come into OEO to clean up the legal services was jolted into second thoughts about the Indianapolis office when he discovered that it had apparently never bothered to consult with the local bar association. This, if it could be established beyond doubt, was a violation of the Economic Opportunity Act, which expressly requires Legal Service consultation with the local bar.

After talking with judges and attorneys in Indianapolis and in the overlapping area of Marion County, Robert Parker, another Bostonian who is one of the conservative OEO "receivers" in Washington, was convinced that there had been a communications gap between the bar association and the government's poverty lawyers. So there was a great deal of argument in Washington about renewing OEO funds for the Indianapolis operation. The time seemed ripe to put Indianapolis Bar Ass'n representatives on the free Legal Services directorate. A slate was actually drawn up.

It so happened, however, that the liberal Mayor Richard Lugar of Indianapolis, Republican, had enough influence at the White House to prevent any drastic change in local poverty lawyer agency personnel. The Indianapolis Bar Ass'n, after some hemming and hawing, went along with the mayor. Presumably Douglass Shortridge, the president-elect of the association, will be consulted from now on. Which is at least a slap-on-the-wrist victory for these who are trying to make local poverty lawyers live up to OEO rules.

WARREN COUNTY RED CROSS

HON. THAD COCHRAN

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, since its inception in this country over 100 years ago, the American Red Cross has provided its compassionate and humanitarian services to literally millions of people. In both natural and man-made disasters, and in peace and war, Red Cross workers and volunteers have been among the first on the scene, providing help and encouragement to the victims.

We are now enduring probably the worst flooding of the Lower Mississippi River Valley in recorded history. In the State of Mississippi alone, 3 million acres have been flooded causing catastrophic damage to homes and farm lands. Miraculously, there have been very few lives lost for which we are all thankful.

In the Fourth Congressional District which I represent, the city of Vicksburg and Warren County have sustained the greatest damage. Red Cross volunteers and staff personnel by their responsiveness and quick action have contributed immeasurably to the relief effort by providing a great variety of services to the people of the area. I am proud to acknowledge the excellent work of the Red Cross. Without the enormous effort of the local chapter in Vicksburg, under the splendid leadership of Mrs. C. R. Porter, our losses would be far greater.

As a part of my remarks, I include an editorial which appeared in the Vicksburg Evening Post of April 4, 1973. This tribute to the American Red Cross is very well deserved, and I commend it to the attention of my colleagues:

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

When nature deals a serious blow, or a disaster strikes, the natural feeling on the part of all people, those affected and those not involved, is to look to the American Red Cross for quick relief. And it is always there. The Red Cross is geared to meet emergencies. The Disaster Relief Committee is kept abreast of new and meaningful actions in the face of disasters and moves in almost simultaneously with the advent of the trouble.

Such has been the case in our area following the flooding of low areas, from torrential rains and from rising waters. The Red Cross has gone about the job of bringing relief of a temporary nature to the people who lived in the stricken areas. Meals have been served, temporary housing has been provided and people whose homes were inundated, some to the rooftops, found the comforting arm of the Red Cross open for them.

It is a most satisfying feeling to know that there are people who care, when one meets with disaster. A home, with all of its furnishings, plus the sentiment attached, is more than a house. It is a real home and when that home is covered with water and the resulting silt which will remain when the water recedes, there is something taken out of the hearts of those who live there. Here is where the Red Cross performs its most wonderful service. Here is where solace and a certain amount of financial grant is available when that home can once again be entered.

What would people do if there were no Red Cross? The record of the Red Cross should be impressed in the hearts of all Americans, for this great organization,

through the unselfish volunteers who carry on its programs, has written indelible chapters in the history of our nation. New chapters are always being written, such as the one now being written in Vicksburg and Warren County.

IT IS TIME FOR THE PRESIDENT TO SPEAK OUT

HON. PAUL N. McCLOSKEY, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. McCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, I think it is time that the President speak out personally, directly and candidly on the subject of his own knowledge and involvement, if any, in the Segretti and other political sabotage operations of the 1972 campaign, and also that he now direct full disclosure of all campaign contributions for that campaign from all sources.

Three facts are now established from specific statements of the White House, Government Accounting Office, or Justice Department personnel:

First, The President's personal appointments' secretary, Dwight Chapin, hired a friend and college classmate, Donald Segretti, to conduct political sabotage efforts against opposing Presidential candidates. During the period of Mr. Segretti's employment, Mr. Chapin was accustomed to meet with the President on a daily basis.

Second, The President's personal lawyer, Herbert Kalmbach, paid Mr. Segretti at least \$30,000 from a secret campaign fund.

Third, The names of the contributors to such fund and the names of the great bulk of the contributors to the President's campaign funds have not yet been disclosed.

It is reported in the press that Mr. Segretti has declined to answer grand jury questions about his activities, on the ground that he might incriminate himself.

If Mr. Segretti indeed committed any crimes, it is a matter of ordinary criminal law that persons who knowingly aided, abetted, encouraged or helped to conceal those crimes may have also been guilty of criminal conduct.

The President has as yet made no comment on these matters, save his public announcement in March that "We have nothing to hide." He did not choose to speak directly to these problems in his address to the Nation last evening. It seems incumbent upon the President, therefore, to make a full and complete statement in response to the logical questions raised by the facts thus far known:

First, Did the President know of the hiring of Segretti?

Second, If so, what was his understanding of the scope of the political sabotage activities Mr. Segretti was being hired to conduct?

Third, What does the President know now, as a result of his investigations, of the activities actually carried out by Mr.

Segretti and in the name of the Committee to Reelect the President?

Fourth, When did the President learn of these facts?

Fifth, Whose money financed the political sabotage and espionage operations involved, and were any of such operations in violation of law?

These questions are not merely matters of campaign shenanigans or political capers, nor do they have any relationship to proper functions of government. They do, however, go to the very heart of the integrity of the Office of the President and American political system which the President recognized as so important in last night's speech. The strength of that system rests on the faith of our people in the integrity, truthfulness and candor of our highest elected leaders and upon the principle that those leaders are required to obey the same laws as are ordinary citizens.

The most recently retired Attorney General has told the Congress that if we object to the continuing refusal of the President and his assistants to lay these matters before the public and the Congress, our proper remedy is to institute impeachment proceedings.

Such an action seems an inappropriate step to even consider when the President has it within his power to resolve public doubts by a full, candid and explicit statement of his own personal involvement and knowledge or the lack of such involvement or knowledge.

I would, therefore, respectfully urge that the President should now make a full disclosure of everything he knows about political sabotage and its financing in the 1972 campaign; and that he do so forthwith before public faith is further shaken by the continuing piecemeal revelations of his subordinates. The Presidency is too important an institution to allow it to be tarnished by continuing silence on the part of the one individual who alone can clear up the increasingly ugly doubts shared throughout the Nation, and which were not resolved by the President's television address of yesterday evening.

THE CONTINUED PERSECUTION OF MIDDLE EASTERN JEWS

HON. HERMAN BADILLO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. BADILLO. Mr. Speaker, on numerous occasions in the past I have called to our colleagues' attention the reign of terror which is being perpetrated against the dwindling yet extremely vibrant Jewish communities in Iraq, Syria, and various other Arab nations. I have reported that Jews in Middle Eastern countries are the victims of political, economic, social, and cultural oppression and are subjected to the cruelest forms of discrimination, restriction, and arbitrary arrest. Prevented from observing their religion or going about their daily lives in peace, these victims of bigotry and hatred are being denied basic human

rights and liberties guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international agreements which most civilized nations observe.

Yesterday morning I was shocked to learn that the campaign of terror being mounted by Syrian, Iraqi, and other Arab authorities claimed some new victims. In Baghdad a Jewish family of five, the Kashkush family, was brutally murdered. Further, 1 week ago Ezra and Salim Kattan were arrested by Iraqi authorities and no word has been received from or about them. Immediately upon learning of these tragic events I appealed to the distinguished Secretary General of the United Nations to intervene on behalf of the Jewish communities in various Arab countries and, particularly, to use his good offices to prevent any untoward action being taken against the Kattans.

On Sunday the eminent Foreign Minister of Israel, Hon. Abban Eban, addressed the Knesset on the continued plight of Jews in Arab countries. As Mr. Eban has so aptly and forcefully observed, the criminal acts being committed against Jews in Iraq and elsewhere will not deter them from joining their people.

The very concept of "the return to Zion" was born by the rivers of Babylon.

The foreign minister stated.

Mr. Speaker, I very strongly believe that this grave situation warrants our deepest, continuing interest and I take this opportunity to present herewith, for inclusion in the Record, the full text of Foreign Minister Eban's speech and my letter to Secretary General Waldheim:

APRIL 30, 1973.

HON. KURT WALDHEIM,
Secretary General,
United Nations,
New York, N.Y.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY GENERAL: I write to express my deep, continuing concern over the many difficulties being experienced by the small but vital Jewish communities in Iraq, Syria and various other Arab lands.

These people are being subjected to the cruelest forms of harassment, discrimination, restriction and arbitrary arrest and imprisonment. They are denied those basic human rights and civil liberties protected by international conventions and observed by the majority of civilized nations.

I have just been informed, for example, that, on April 25, a Jewish family of five—the Kashkush Family—was murdered by Iraqi police in Baghdad. I have also been advised that about one week ago Ezra and Salim Kattan, Iraqi Jews, were taken into custody in Baghdad and no word has been received from them since that time.

I urge that you use the powers and great prestige of your office and intervene on behalf of the Jewish communities in the various Middle Eastern nations. Further, I urge that you use your good offices on behalf of the Kattans with a view toward preventing any untoward action being taken against them as well as doing whatever can be done to bring an end to this reign of terror. Certainly such action would be consistent with the U.S.'s commitment to support the basic rights and freedoms of oppressed persons.

I will appreciate your assistance and hope to have some word on this situation.

Sincerely,

HERMAN BADILLO,
Member of Congress.

THE PLIGHT OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN THE ARAB STATES

(Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Abba Eban, in the Knesset (Parliament) Jerusalem, April 29, 1973)

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL,
Washington, D.C.

Verification has most recently been received of the terrible report that a Jewish family in Baghdad—Reuven Kashkush, his wife, their two sons, Fuad and Samir, and their daughter, Joyce—had been murdered in broad daylight. This barbarous murder is the climax in a continuous chain of brutal persecution of Baghdad's Jewish community—revived in September 1972, when one Jew was discovered murdered in his home and word was received of the abduction and disappearance of eight others. Since then, eight further, Jews have been abducted on various dates, bringing the total to sixteen:

Azouri Shemesh, Shaul Rajwan, Ya'acov Abdul Aziz, Ezra Abu Daoud, Dr. Ezra Khzam, Salim Sidka, Nagi Tzilat, Shaul Shemesh, Ezra Shemtov, Nagi Kashkush, Saud Kashkush (wife of Nagi), Naim Patal, Ezra Kahtan, Salim Gahtan, and Shua Uzeir.

Repeated appeals concerning their fate and whereabouts, addressed to the Iraqi authorities by members of the families and by representatives of friendly governments and international bodies, have met with contradictory and evasive replies. Confiscation of the property of the abducted persons, as well as further measures similar to those taken on the eve of the public hangings in 1969, give rise to the terrible thought that some—if not all—of them are no longer alive.

We mourn the murder of an innocent Jewish family, and grieve with the relatives of those abducted and with all the Jews still remaining in Iraq. We are with them in spirit in their valorous and courageous stand against the cruel oppressor, and in their struggle for their right to emerge into freedom, and address to them from here words of encouragement and hope.

The Iraqi authorities take upon themselves a grave responsibility in disregarding the constant and angry protest of world opinion, and in persisting with the brutal deeds of persecution and murder which endanger the very existence of the defenceless and helpless Jewish community remaining in Baghdad.

ISRAEL DEMANDS FREEDOM FOR THE JEWS TO LEAVE THE ARAB COUNTRIES

Sequent upon the multifarious and vigorous international action mounted to rescue the Jews in Arab Lands, particularly after the tragic events of January 1969—when the innocent Baghdad martyrs were executed, thousands of Egyptian and Iraqi Jews were enabled to depart, and even in Syria—which still bars her gates to the departure of Jews—dozens of Jews were released from prison. While this international pressure continues, we are well aware—as are also all those governments, international bodies and personages ceaselessly active in the effort to rescue Iraqi and Syrian Jewry—that in the unstable conditions prevailing in these countries, wherein their rulers seek scapegoats for the crises attending them every now and then, the defenceless Jewish communities may often expect to be the targets of trouble and oppression.

There is only one solution for the plight of Iraqi and Syrian Jewry—the exodus of all of them for their goal. This truth has been accepted by everyone engaged throughout the world in the cause of rescuing the Jews in Arab lands, and they are ceaselessly active towards its implementation. Here, too, international action has achieved results: Out of Iraq's Jewish community of 5,000 in recent years, only a few hundred remain. The figure I last quoted to the Knesset was 400, and since then the number has dropped considerably. There was reason to hope that

this process would continue until the departure of the last Jew from this most ancient of the dispersions. Much to our regret, however, the oppressions and persecutions were revived in September 1972. Further grave misfortunes have descended upon the much tormented Baghdad community.

WORLD REACTION TO IRAQI ATROCITIES

Immediately upon receipt of the first reports of murder and abductions, governments, international organizations, personages and intellectuals—Jews and non-Jews alike—in dozens of countries throughout most continents were impelled to action, demanding an explicit and unequivocal reply from the Iraqi authorities concerning the fate of those abducted and whether they were still alive, and insisting that an authoritative international body be permitted to see them. As a result of the public and international pressure, the Iraqi authorities and their representatives in various capitals were forced into publishing—after a silence of a few months' duration—denials in vague and hazy terms, to the effect that Jews had not been detained on religious or political grounds, that the Jews were equal before the law, and so forth. In not one of the denials was it clearly designed to obliterate cruel deeds, responsibility for the perpetration of which is borne by the Iraqi authorities. We entertain no shadow of a doubt as to what might have been the fate of the entire Baghdad community but for the international awakening. The terrible deeds of which we hear represent further proof that not a single Jewish life is any longer secure in Iraq.

THE PERSECUTED JEWS OF SYRIA

On this occasion, let us not forget our brethren in another dolorous dispersion. The Jews of Syria, numbering some 4,000-5,000 souls, live in conditions of oppression and suppression. They are denied the basic rights of the freedom of man, and degrading restrictions are imposed on the community and its economic activity. They are forbidden to move more than four kilometres from their places of residence, not to mention leaving the borders of the state, and live in constant fear of the authorities and their neighbors. Three Jews are still in prison: Nissim Katri, Yosef Sued and Albert Elia. The latter the Secretary of the Beirut Jewish community, who was abducted in September 1971 and imprisoned in Damascus. We shall not desist, not even for a single moment, from the campaign to permit the immediate and total exodus of Syrian Jewry and for the release of the detainees in Syrian prisons.

ISRAELI POLICY

The Government of Israel intensifies its efforts and activities on the political plane at every possible level—including moves and contacts which I shall not enumerate here, expresses its gratitude to everyone throughout the world engaged in the cause of rescuing the Jews in Arab lands, and reiterates its appeal to all those to whom the human issue is of concern to intensify their efforts, to persist in the pressure and the struggle, and to raise their voice in vigorous protest and in demanding the immediate cessation of the murderous and cruel deeds perpetrated against Iraqi Jewry and the release of the detainees in Iraq and Syria, and insisting upon permission being granted for the immediate and total exodus of the small remnant of Iraqi Jewry and of Syrian Jewry.

"BY THE RIVERS OF BABYLON"

I commenced by speaking of Iraqi Jewry, and I shall conclude with them. Redemption of the last remnants of Iraqi Jewry will spell the end of a chapter of Jewish presence which has lasted continuously from the dawn of human history until the present. In Mesopotamia was born the father of the nation. In Babylon did the exiled prophet behold the vision of the dry bones into which the breath of life was infused, in the land be-

tween the rivers Gaonim (Jewish scholars) and poets emerged to light the path of the Jewish people in the Middle Ages—and it was among Iraqi Jewry that establishment of the State of Israel caused a ripple of yearning, until they arose and flowed to us in their multitudes in the early years of the state's existence, out of a sincere and deep spiritual awakening to the disregard of accounts of time and property. Even in the past two years the Iraqi authorities were unable to withstand the pressure of domestic and external demand, which resulted in the redemption of most of the Jewish remnant.

IRAQI JEWS—THE FIRST ZIONISTS

Do the Baghdad authorities really believe that the dastardly murder recently committed and all other overt and covert criminal deeds will deter Iraqi Jewry from joining their people? Was it then not there that Jews first wept in recalling Zion? Was it not there that exiled Jews for the first time held Jerusalem above their chiefest joy? And it was there that the wonderful and unprecedented revelation emerged of a people which, even in its dispersions, never ceased yearning for its homeland.

The very concept of "the return to Zion" was born by the rivers of Babylon, and it is indeed the silenced harps hung on the willows that speak to us to this very day in a voice which cannot be stilled and knows no rest.

Therefore, we have but to intensify the sound of our demand and to maintain the full wrath of our protest and that of the entire enlightened world, until the last of the Babylonian exile shall have closed the circle of history—and emerge to freedom.

TEXT OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE KNESSET, APRIL 29, 1973

1. The Knesset has heard with anguish and anger of the murder in Baghdad of all five members of the Kashkush family. This murder of an entire Jewish family and the disappearance of 16 other Jews prove that the Iraqi Jewish remnant numbering a few hundred souls is subject not only to abductions, arbitrary detentions and torture, but to the very threat of annihilation.

2. The total exodus of the Jews still in Iraq has become the most urgent necessity and human requirement. This necessity applies also to our brethren in Syria, who are mercilessly oppressed by the authorities.

3. The Knesset appeals to governments, parliaments and international organizations to intercede immediately with the Iraqi authorities, and to demand that they permit the departure of all Jews from that country, that they may reach a safe haven.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY GRADUATE'S BATTLE WITH AIR FORCE OVER

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, the Federal Government's bureaucracy has dealt unfairly with many men—A. E. Fitzgerald, James Hemway, and others. One man whose plight was known to many Members of this House and many of their aides was Kenneth Cook, a retired Air Force weapons analyst. He was forced out of his job and simply could not accept the injustice done to him.

Recently Mr. Cook died. He never won his reinstatement despite the best efforts of many Members of Congress.

Clark Mollenhoff, the Pulitzer Prize winning columnist, recently wrote an ex-

cellent piece on Cook. It should be read by Members of this House and we should all remember that no man should be destroyed by the bureaucracy as Mr. Cook was.

The article follows.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY GRADUATE'S BATTLE WITH AIR FORCE OVER

(By Clark Mollenhoff)

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A ragged and embittered little man dropped dead in the aisle of a local department store last month. The coroner's report records that Kenneth Cook, a retired Air Force weapons analyst, died of a heart attack.

But, those most familiar with the impoverished old man know he died of a broken heart in a dreary, futile struggle to get his government to give him a public hearing on the merits of his disputes with Air Force superiors.

The Civil Service Commission barred him from the full public hearing that the Federal courts recently have decreed must be allowed as an essential part of the "due process of law" guaranteed by the United States Constitution. For Cook, there was only the star chamber of closed hearings and unavailable public records.

Although he was only 59 when he died, Cook appeared 10 years older as he walked the miles from his small, bare apartment at Alexandria, Va., to Washington, D.C., to save bus fare. Even such forced economies of trudging from the Civil Service Commission offices to the Capitol and of eating one meal a day did not stretch the meager pension to cover the bare necessities.

In the more than a half dozen years he vainly had fought his case, his clothes became increasingly tattered and his health broke because he could not afford to see a doctor or a dentist. Obsessed by seeking to correct the injustice, he haunted the halls of Congress and the National Press Building.

In the end, few would listen to his story and most of those who did found it difficult to believe or too much trouble to investigate. The apologetic pleading of his manner came from those countless interviews with the disinterested and the skeptics.

Kenneth Cook was a senior air force weapons analyst who made the mistake of believing that his first responsibility was to write accurate and truthful reports on studies dealing with components of the anti-ballistic missile (ABM) programs without regard for the latest political currents or the personal opinions of his superiors.

Cook's ordeal started in 1966 when he complained that the commanding officer at Holloman Air Force Base in New Mexico was distorting scientific reports on the defense against ICBM missiles. Cook was neither pro ABM or anti-ABM, but believed that whatever decision was made should be made on honest scientific reports.

Cook, a physicist and a mathematician with a masters degree from Indiana University, was a \$16,152-a-year government scientist with an outstanding record. He had been listed in American Men of Science since 1954. He was forced out of government and barely existed on a pension of less than \$300 a month because of a questionable Air Force finding that he was mentally incapable of carrying out his government duties.

This ruling stood despite a subsequent finding by the top Air Force psychiatrist, Lt. Col. Paul Grisson. The Air Force and Civil Service Commission refused to restore Cook to duty despite Dr. Grisson's report stating:

"A review of all available reports of psychiatric evaluation and the medical board report rendered at Holloman Air Force Base disclose no evidence of a psychotic or severe chronic neurotic condition in Mr. Cook. (These reports) do not support the conclusion, on any sound medical basis, that Mr.

Cook was incapacitated for performance of his duties."

Grisson did say that Cook, a perfectionist in his work and punctual in his work habits, was "relatively inflexible."

Cook's clash with an adamant commanding officer was similar in many aspects to those more publicized cases of Air Force cost analyst A. Ernest Fitzgerald and veteran Navy cost cutter Gordon Rule, who ran into high-level military opposition after they disclosed huge cost overruns in construction of weapons systems.

But, weapons expert Cook tried to solve his problem within the system as constantly is recommended by those with a naive confidence that provable scientific truths will prevail even in the bureaucracy.

Cook argued unsuccessfully that if the Air Force knowingly could falsify reports on any part of a weapons system, then Congress and the public could not depend upon the integrity of any "expert" reports or testimony based upon these reports. He felt so strongly about it and so confident of the rightness of his position that he went over the head of his commanding officer to the Air Force headquarters in the Pentagon.

As is too often the case, the weapons expert's letter of protest was sent back to the very men he was challenging, and a belligerent commanding officer ordered Cook to report for a physical examination to the base doctor, a close personal friend of the commanding officer.

As could have been predicted, the base doctor's report was used to force Cook's retirement on grounds of mental instability. Too late, Cook obtained medical reports from outside experts that challenged the accuracy of the reports by the base doctor and even challenged his qualifications to make such judgments on Cook.

Cook stubbornly defied the Air Force by appealing to the Civil Service Commission, with the misguided expectancy that the commission protects government employees who are right. An unconcerned Civil Service Commission backed the Air Force hierarchy against Cook, in much the same manner as it has in the Fitzgerald case.

Cost Analyst Fitzgerald, who has known Cook for years and had seen him as a talented weapons systems analyst, didn't learn of the death until last week. Commenting upon Cook's deterioration and death, Fitzgerald said: "The Air Force bureaucrats killed Kenneth, and there isn't any two ways about it."

"I knew Kenneth when he was an excellent weapons man, meticulous in his work, and insistent upon accuracy," Fitzgerald said. "He may have been a bit too stubborn, but it is a necessary quality to avoid turning scientific studies into valueless papers to justify preconceived political positions."

"The Air Force destroyed him," Fitzgerald said. "In his last months Kenneth was probably a little unbalanced in his judgments, and a little too obsessed with trying to correct the injustices. He was even irritable with his few friends who understood his problems and sympathized with him."

It was not necessary to judge the merits of Cook's engineering studies or even the value of any specific report to conclude that the manner in which the Air Force tried to stifle his reports was indefensible. Such actions undermine the integrity of the whole system of analyzing major weapons.

If the Kenneth Cooks, the Ernie Fitzgeralds and the Gordon Rules are inaccurate in their reports and judgments, certainly the Pentagon should be able to hire other experts to challenge them and prove them wrong before proceeding with contracts on billion-dollar projects.

When they are right, there should be some possibility that the message will get through regardless of the Pentagon power alliances with Lockheed, Litton Industries and Grumman Corporation. Otherwise, all standards

in military buying will be approved. That is really what is at stake in these controversies. Although the Pentagon now may be able to record a final solution in the Kenneth Cook case because he died, the Fitzgerald and Rule cases against the military and the governmental bureaucracy are very much alive.

OPPOSITION TO FUTURE SOVIET GRAIN SALES GROWS

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, opposition to future grain sales to Russia because of the resultant rise in meat prices to the American consumer is continuing to grow. The direct cause and effect relationship between the two counts is becoming more obvious as food prices in the supermarket rise daily.

Recently, the Parish Council of East Baton Rouge, La. adopted a resolution that voices the opinions of the people in my district. The council pointed to the massive sale of 400 million bushels of feed grains to the Soviet Union last year as "a major factor in the high price of meat in this country," and urged the President and Congress "to take appropriate action to discontinue the sale of wheat to Russia."

I share their concern that future grain sales to the Soviets will result in a continued upward food-price spiral. For this reason, last month I requested hearings before the Agriculture Subcommittee on Livestock and Grains.

I have been informed that hearings to look into this depletion of our Nation's grain supplies will be held before the subcommittee May 3 at 10 a.m.

If we do not learn from our past trade mistakes and take action to cut off pending sales of U.S. grain stock to Russia, the American consumer can expect further hikes in meat and other food prices in the year ahead.

I insert the full text of the resolution opposing wheat sales to Russia adopted by the East Baton Rouge Parish Council on April 11, 1973:

RESOLUTION 10343

(By Mr. George Dabbs)

Opposing the sale of wheat by the United States to Russia because of the resultant rise in prices of meat in the United States

Whereas, the prices of meat and meat products have skyrocketed within the past few weeks; and

Whereas, despite the President's recent action placing a ceiling on meat prices at their current level, no appreciable drop in meat prices has materialized; and

Whereas, a major factor in the high price of meat in this country is the sale by the United States of a large proportion of this nation's production of wheat to Russia; and

Whereas, this Council feels that it would be to the best interest of our nation and its citizens that such agricultural products of this country be retained for its own use and consumption;

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Parish Council of the Parish of East Baton Rouge:

Section 1. That this Council is unalterably opposed to the sale of wheat by the United

States to Russia because of the resultant rise in prices of meat in the United States.

Section 2. That copies of this resolution be sent to President Nixon, Vice President Agnew, and our United States Congressional Delegates so that they may be urged to take appropriate action to discontinue the sale of wheat to Russia.

RECOMPUTATION OF MILITARY PAY

HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I am again introducing my bill which would provide for the recomputation of military pay for retired officers.

It is unfortunate that the special subcommittee on retired pay revisions of the House Committee on Armed Forces has issued an unfavorable report on the recomputation proposals.

I insert, for the Members attention, a copy of the statement which I submitted to the subcommittee when it held its hearings last session. I went before the subcommittee to state the reasons why I supported a return to the recomputation of retired military pay, as follows:

STATEMENT OF HENRY B. GONZALEZ,
OCTOBER 4, 1972

Mr. Chairman, I have for many years supported the principle of recomputation of retired pay, and am grateful that you are considering my bill, H.R. 4725, and others which would restore the recomputation principle for retirees who entered the military services prior to May 31, 1958.

I know that objections have been raised to this legislation, principally on the grounds of cost. But we must examine the principles involved here as well as the numbers; we must consider equity and justice as well as the cost. And if the principle involved in this legislation is right and just, and if it restores equity to substantial numbers of people who have been denied it, then we ought to act favorably.

The people affected by this legislation served their country honorably, at great cost and sacrifice to themselves and their families, and more often than not at great risk to their very lives. Not a few of them bear the scars and hurts and illnesses brought about by their service. They did not ask what the cost of their service might be—they only responded to the needs of their country. I think that we have an equal responsibility to respond to their needs.

For a hundred years prior to 1958, military retirees received a retirement pay based on current active duty pay—50 per cent if they served twenty years, and 75 per cent if they served for thirty years. This was a principal attraction of military service, and indeed was an institution of service—so much a part of it that no one dreamed the retirement system would ever change drastically.

It is hard to imagine what kind of shock was felt by those who had served fifteen or twenty years, when in 1958 Congress changed the retirement system—a system that they had counted on, planned on, been promised would be theirs always. They had fulfilled their part of the deal, but Congress reneged.

I was in the Texas State Senate at that time, and we were shocked by the change. Our legislature joined fifteen others in requesting that Congress reconsider. I thought the decision to abandon recomputation was wrong then, and still believe so. Today, as

then, I believed that Congress should allow recomputation.

It is impossible to explain the justice of a system which after only ten years of operation provides one man only half as much retirement pay as another—even though those men served the same length of time and retired in the same rank. Yet that is what this system has created. It is as if we paid only half as much social security to some retired workers as we did to others. The principle is the same, and it is wrong.

Aside from the question of simple justice, we have before us a question of real hardship. Every one of us knows what has happened to the cost of goods and services since 1958. In the last five years alone, the price of food has gone up by 25 per cent. Rent, interest and everything else has gone up immensely since 1958. That is why we have had to raise military pay so drastically, simply to prevent undue hardship to active duty members. And that is why retirement benefits have been improved—simply to prevent hardships to retired members. And what of those who retired prior to that magic date of May 31, 1958? Doesn't their food cost the same? Aren't their needs equal to those of everyone else? You and I know that they are. These people are not seeking any bonanza, but only what they expected to receive when they entered the service in the first place, and what they truthfully need now to provide the minimal comforts of life.

We are dealing here with a question of the full faith of this government. These people expected that their retirement system would operate as promised and as assured. Studies, commissions and recommendations have been made that recomputation should be provided. There is no reason that we can cite whereby Congress could justly deny recomputation. I believe that in simple justice, in simple fulfillment of our obligation, this legislation ought to be approved.

The hearings were held, and a very strong report weighing against full recomputation, partial recomputation—or for that matter a "one-time" recomputation in an effort to make it up to all those retired military personnel who didn't ask what it would cost them to serve their country.

It is no argument to say that the retirees would not be content with a "one-time" recomputation and, therefore, let's not give it to them. In my estimation, the costs would be well worthwhile.

It is no wonder that the cost estimates seem to scare off many would-be supporters of the recomputation principle. If you add together the estimates for the next 30 to 60 years—for any program—it would seem prohibitively high.

I say, let us look at what we have done. We have broken faith with the retirees who relied on a comfortable retirement after their many years of service—and the fact that one person in the hearings did not actually know how the retirement is presently computed is no argument against the fact that he is getting less dollars.

I can well understand the frustrations of the retired military persons, and I shall keep hoping that one day the Congress will awaken to its responsibility to restore recomputation. At this point, it seems like a dim hope—but not one which is lost in my estimation, as long as we look at the equitable considerations. For, as one can see, even at a time when this administration keeps bellowing about budget cuts, it has at the very least provided for budget requests for a one-time recomputation. And, though,

admittedly, it is not a far enough step toward an equitable remedy, I believe it signifies that a basic sense of obligation is paramount in this entire situation.

I continue to urge for support for my bill, which would provide for the recomputation of military retirees' pay for all those men who joined up before 1958.

STATE-RUN LOTTERIES

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, the operation of State-run lotteries in Massachusetts and in other States across the country is being hampered by anachronistic Federal laws which restrict the flow of lottery information.

Those laws ban radio and television stations from broadcasting lottery information and advertisements and prevent newspapers from sending lottery information through the mails.

Because of these laws, State lottery commissions have to resort to unnecessary and complicated measures to make lottery information public. The State of Michigan, for example, cannot advertise the lottery on local stations, and must instead publicize it on Canadian radio stations which are accessible to State residents.

The law also particularly hinders weekly newspapers, which depend largely on the mail to reach their subscribers. These newspapers cannot publish the winning lottery numbers nor advertise other lottery information.

The State Lottery Exemption Act, which I introduced today together with Congressman ROONEY of Pennsylvania, would remove those needless restrictions and permit the State lotteries to operate more effectively.

The bill would allow radio and television stations to broadcast lottery information and would permit newspapers to send lottery information through the mails without violating postal laws.

The bill would also:

Exempt State lotteries from the Federal 10-percent excise tax on all wagers; Allow lottery advertisements in newspapers and on radio and television;

Allow the transportation of State lottery information and devices in interstate commerce; and

Exempt State lotteries using vending machines for the sale of lottery tickets from the special Federal tax on coin-operated machines.

The Federal restrictions simply should not apply to a State-run lottery. They were originally intended to protect the public from gambling schemes such as the Louisiana Lottery, a private enterprise which amassed immense profits by selling lottery tickets all over the country in the late 19th century.

In 1890, President Benjamin Harrison was so angered by the pervasiveness of the lottery that he sent a special message to Congress. He said:

The people of all the states are debauched

and defrauded. The national capital has become a subheadquarters of the Louisiana Lottery Company. Severe and effectual legislation should be enacted to enable the Post Office Department to purge the mail of all letters, newspapers and circulars related to that business.

Clearly, however, the public does not need to be protected from a lottery which is run by a State agency for the benefit of the people in the State. The lottery has been established as a legitimate and acceptable way to raise revenues for the State. In its first year of operation, the Massachusetts lottery raised \$82 million, \$30 million of which will be distributed to the 351 cities and towns in the Commonwealth.

The operation of the State lotteries should not be hindered by Federal laws which are no longer applicable, and I urge the passage of the State Lottery Exemption Act.

COMMODITIES PROBE VEILED WITH SECRECY

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1973

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, the Des Moines, Iowa, Register has been investigating the possible abuses within the commodities market.

According to the results of their investigation, Boards of Trade which operate commodity markets are allowed to investigate themselves. The most recent example is an investigation prompted by the American Bakers Association that prices were manipulated at the time of last year's grain sales to Russia.

Rather than investigate the charges itself, the U.S. Commodity Exchange Authority has allowed the Kansas City Board of Trade to conduct the investigation. Frankly, Mr. Speaker, since prominent members of a Board of Trade are among the accused, it is nonsense for them to conduct the investigation. Either CEA should conduct the investigation or it should be turned over to the Inspector General's office for the Department of Agriculture.

We simply should not tolerate the value of secrecy that has been thrown around this investigation or the continuation of self-policing which is clearly ineffective.

I would like to include at this point in the RECORD an article by George Anthon and James Risser of the Des Moines Register's Washington Bureau which summarizes the present situation:

COMMODITIES PROBE VEILED WITH SECRECY—DOUBT SELF-POLICING IS EFFECTIVE

(By George Anthon and James Risser)

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Federal officials and professional grain traders have clamped a lid of secrecy on an investigation into complaints of price manipulations in the wheat futures market here at the time of last summer's grain sales to Russia.

Shortly after receiving a complaint from the American Bakers Association that the market was being rigged to boost federal sub-

sidy payments to U.S. grain export firms, the federal government turned the matter over to the Kansas City Board of Trade for investigation.

THE PROBERS

The board assigned the task to a committee composed of professional commodities traders, some of them representing large grain exporters who sold wheat to the Soviets.

After what board officials call "a thorough investigation," the committee decided there was "no basis for complaint."

But officials of the Board of Trade, which was the scene of hectic wheat futures trading during the big Russian grain deal, refuse to make public their report on the alleged price rigging.

They will not discuss the procedures followed by the board in investigating the complaint, which was directed at its own members. Also, board officials refuse to make public the trading records upon which they based their decision that there was no price rigging.

At the same time, officials of the U.S. Commodity Exchange Authority (CEA), which turned the case over to the board, refuse to discuss the case or to reveal what the agency itself is doing to determine independently if there is merit to the bakers' association complaint.

POLICE THEMSELVES

The Kansas City case points up the CEA's long-standing practice of permitting the commodity exchanges to police themselves, a policy that has drawn severe criticism from the inspector general of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), parent agency of the CEA.

Inspector Gen. Nathaniel Kossack, in a 1971 internal report only recently made public, declared that the CEA no longer should rely primarily on professional traders at the exchanges to investigate alleged commodity market abuses.

He said there was no assurance that the exchanges were complying with the law and carrying out their responsibilities under the system.

Kossack also questioned whether the traders who make up the exchange regulatory committees "could render an objective decision."

This is disputed by Kansas City Board of Trade President Hearne Christopher, who said the wheat price-rigging charge resulted "in a very thorough investigation," but insisted the report is "highly confidential."

Christopher, who heads a brokerage firm that deals both in commodities and stocks, said the exchange's report was turned over to the CEA and that it would be up to that agency to make it public.

NO OUTSIDERS

On the question, generally, of whether the commodity exchanges should be allowed to investigate complaints against their members, Christopher said: "We are better qualified to judge than outsiders."

Christopher, like many other top commodity market officials, emphasizes that professional traders have a major stake in insuring the markets operate legally and in the public interest.

"It means a lot more to us in the business because we want this futures market properly handled," he said. Stressing that the exchanges are vital to orderly marketing of commodities, he said: "We don't want anything to mar or disturb that in any way. Why wouldn't we want to regulate ourselves and punish those who are violators?"

But the man who made the original complaint to the CEA, Joseph Creed, general counsel of the American Bakers Association, expressed surprise later in Washington when he was told the matter had been referred to exchange officials for investigation.

"I had just assumed," said Creed, "that when you filed a complaint with the CEA,

that they have the personnel to investigate it."

CEA PROBE?

Creed said the CEA informed him July 28, 1972—two days after he filed the complaint—that it was being turned over to Sam Gordon, director of the agency's regional office in Kansas City, for investigation.

Asked how he had handled the bakers' complaint, Gordon refused to answer, saying only: "You'll have to ask our administrator, Mr. Caldwell, in Washington."

Gordon was asked to provide some details on the handling of the case by the Kansas City Board of Trade, but gave the same response.

Alex C. Caldwell, the CEA's administrator, said in Washington that it has been "long-standing policy" not to reveal any details concerning complaints to the CEA. He would give no details on the current status of the case.

Creed of the bakers' association, said of this procedure: "I'm always finding out something new about my government."

"I suppose, in a sense, turning this over to the exchange is like if you allow a criminal, if such it is, to determine if he really violated the law. I was completely unaware they turned this over to the exchanges."

WORKED UPWARD

The bakers contend there are indications that during the period July 11 through July 23, 1972, wheat futures prices in Kansas City were manipulated upward to artificially raise the government export subsidy, which is paid to firms handling overseas grain shipments.

In his letter to CEA Administrator Caldwell July 26, Creed stated:

"Our office has received expressions of concern from some of our members concerning recent price movements in the Kansas City wheat market. Their concern is that, despite the large surplus of wheat, the domestic price level in the past few weeks has moved upward very strongly. They are aware, of course, of the agreement with the Russians to purchase substantial quantities of wheat and the impact that this obviously has had price-wise on commodity markets."

Creed continued: "However, they point out

that on at least two days, specifically July 11th and 19th, final purchases of September futures were made at prices higher than levels which prevailed during the day.

"Since the export subsidy on wheat is based on the preceding day's market prices, these last-minute purchases on the 11th and 19th had the effect of raising the subsidy payment on exports for the following day, thereby benefiting wheat exporters. This, in turn, resulted in domestic futures moving to levels higher than warranted by supplies."

Some officials at the Board of Trade and one long-time observer of trading there contend the bakers complained because they had waited too long to buy wheat they needed for flour, and that they were upset at price advances that were only natural outgrowths of increased demand.

But Creed said that explanation is "too simplistic." He said: "This complaint was made by professional traders and buyers. We just said that if there was something going on, we wanted it stopped."

Walter Vernon III, secretary of the Board of Trade, insisted that the exchange's report on the bakers' complaint, though it found no price-rigging, "was not a whitewash." He said it involved "weeks and weeks" of investigation.

Vernon and board president Christopher did disclose that the investigation was conducted mainly by the board's Business Conduct Committee.

At that time, the committee was headed by an official of Christopher's company, and its members included a vice-president of Continental Grain Co. and an official of Garnac Grain Co., two major firms that were heavily involved in buying wheat for export to Russia.

This year, the committee includes officials of Far-Mar-Co. and of the Pillsbury Co., both major agribusiness companies. The current committee chairman is the Continental vice-president.

The board's Complaint and Investigations Committee is headed by an official of Garnac Grain Co. One of its members is with Cargill, Inc., and the other is with Louis Dreyfus Corp., both major grain exporting firms that

handled substantial portions of the Russian grain deal.

Initially, Des Moines Register reporters were assured the Board of Trade would cooperate in revealing details of its investigatory procedures by explaining how its officials handled the American Bakers Association complaint.

Horace W. Johnston, vice-president of Simonds-Shields-Theis Grain Co. and Board of Trade president in 1972, indicated information on the investigation was available from Vernon, the secretary.

Johnston had offered to assist in examining the files if Vernon, who is new in the job, was unable to explain them fully.

Johnston's own view was that the Business Conduct Committee had made a thorough study and that there was no "rhyme or reason" for the price-rigging complaint. He said, however, that board officials act upon all complaints quickly to dispel any charges of favoritism.

Later, however, current board president Christopher refused to permit inspection of any records or reports dealing with the board's disciplinary actions and investigations, even if the names of individuals and companies were deleted from the documents.

Critics of the CEA's regulation of the commodity markets contend the reliance of the agency on the exchanges to police themselves gives little assurance to the public that charges of price-rigging and other abusive practices are adequately investigated.

USDA Inspector General Kossack expressed concern in his report that the CEA has no effective system of surveillance that would bring to its attention serious deficiencies in the self-regulatory functioning of an exchange.

And Kossack's report states the CEA "only rarely" questions actions taken by the exchanges in regard to a penalty imposed on a violator.

In the Kansas City case, Christopher said of the Board of Trade investigation: "We made our report to the CEA. If they come back to us, which I don't think they will, we'll give them any substantiation or back it up if they want."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Wednesday, May 2, 1973

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in Him; and He will bring it to pass.—Psalms 37: 5.

O God and Father of us all, we come to Thee with humble hearts praying that in Thy wisdom Thou wilt guide and direct us in the work of this day. Make Thy presence real to us, for we need Thee, every hour we need Thee; temptations lose their power when Thou art nigh.

We are disturbed by the mood of our day, discouraged by our lack of unity and purpose, concerned about our failure to do what really needs to be done, and tempted to give up the struggle. Yet—

"Thou hast promised to receive us,
Poor and sinful, though we be;
Thou hast mercy to relieve us,
Grace to cleanse and power to free."

Grant us Thy grace and Thy power that we may have the courage to do what is best for our country and the confidence to leave the results with Thee.

In the spirit of the Master we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

MAJORITY LEADER THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR., SAYS PRESIDENT'S TAX PROPOSALS GO EASY ON BUSINESS AND WEALTHY INDIVIDUALS

(Mr. O'NEILL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, the proposal that President Nixon calls tax reform is hardly more than once over lightly.

His bill has a cosmetic touch—tax relief for the elderly which has already been recognized as long overdue. And I note that the administration has stopped trying to hide the \$1 checkoff for Presidential campaign financing.

But Mr. Nixon's bill really would not take on those most sacred of Republican sacred cows—big business and wealthy individuals.

There is no mention of a more realistic tax on capital gains from sale of stock and other investment property. Nor does Mr. Nixon call for review of the business tax cut of 1971.

The function of genuine tax reform is to shift the tax burden more equitably from the common citizen to the corporate giant and the wealthy few. Until he faces this challenge, the President cannot say that he wants to undertake tax reform.

EULOGIES TO THE LATE HONORABLE FRANK T. BOW, OF OHIO, AND GEORGE W. COLLINS, OF ILLINOIS

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, this announcement is to advise the membership that the closing date for printing the eulogies and encomiums to the late Congressmen Frank T. Bow, of Ohio, and George W. Collins, of Illinois, has been set for Tuesday, May 15, 1973. All copy