

of the park in any county which has in force a valid zoning bylaw, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 7764. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that contributions to the Indoor Sports and Outdoor Athletic Recreation Foundation shall be deductible for purposes of the Federal income and estate and gift taxes, and to create a trust fund to receive contributions to such foundation which may be used to improve sports and recreational facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NELSEN (for himself, Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia, Mr. SMITH of New York, Mr. HOGAN, and Mr. LANDGREBE):

H.R. 7765. A bill to protect the health and welfare of the people of the District of Columbia by providing a method of control of drugs, to strengthen existing law enforcement authority in the field of drug abuse in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CRONIN (for himself, Mr. GILMAN, and Mr. MOAKLEY):

H.J. Res. 548. Joint resolution providing for the orderly review of fee-paid oil import licenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LONG of Maryland (for himself, Mr. BYRON, Mr. GODE, Mrs. HOLT, Mr. MILLS of Maryland, Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, and Mr. SARABANES):

H.J. Res. 549. Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to designate the week beginning August 19, 1973, ending August 25, 1973, as "National Logistics Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MYERS (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois, Mr. AREND, Mr. BAFALIS, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. BRAY, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BURGENER, Mr. CARNEY of Ohio, Mr. DEL CLAWSON, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. CONLAN, Mr. CONTE, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin, Mr. DAVIS of Georgia, Mr. DENHOLM, Mr. DENNIS, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. EILBERG, and Mr. ERLENBORN):

H.J. Res. 550. Joint resolution to authorize the President to issue a proclamation designating the week in November which includes Thanksgiving Day in each year as "National Family Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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By Mr. MYERS (for himself, Mr. ESCH, Mr. FINDLEY, Mr. FLOWERS, Mr. FUQUA, Mrs. GRASSO, Mrs. GREEN of Oregon, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. HINSHAW, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HUBER, Mr. HUDNUT, Mr. HUNT, Mr. KEMP, Mr. LANDGREBE, Mr. MCKAY, Mr. MANN, Mr. MIZELL, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. MOORHEAD of California, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. O'BRIEN, Mr. PARRIS, Mr. RARICK, and Mr. RHODES):

H.J. Res. 551. Joint resolution to authorize the President to issue a proclamation designating the week in November which includes Thanksgiving Day in each year as "National Family Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MYERS (for himself, Mr. ROBINSON of Virginia, Mr. ROE, Mr. RONCALIO of Wyoming, Mr. SARASIN, Mr. SEBELIUS, Mr. SHRIVER, Mr. SHROUP, Mr. J. WILLIAM STANTON, Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin, Mr. THONE, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. WALSH, Mr. WARE, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. WINN, Mr. WON PAT, Mr. YATRON, and Mr. YOUNG of South Carolina):

H.J. Res. 552. Joint resolution to authorize the President to issue a proclamation designating the week in November which includes Thanksgiving Day in each year as "National Family Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PATMAN (for himself, Mr. WIDNALL, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mrs. BOOGS, Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. BROWN of Michigan, Mr. J. WILLIAM STANTON, and Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts):

H.J. Res. 553. Joint resolution to amend section 1319 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 to increase the limitation on the face amount of flood insurance coverage authorized to be outstanding; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ZWACH:

H.J. Res. 554. Joint resolution relating to the taking of the 1974 Census of Agriculture; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H. Con. Res. 215. Concurrent resolution; it is the sense of the Congress that the President, in accordance with the policy of the United States established by law, should continue the Office of Economic Opportunity, administering and supervising the important activities entrusted to that Office under the provisions of the Economic Opportunity Act

of 1964, and submit a revised budget request for such activities for fiscal year 1974; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H. Con. Res. 216. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that certain economizing and tax reform measures shall be taken to assure through a fiscally responsible Federal budget for fiscal 1974 effective action to promote national security, stable prices, tax justice, full employment, quality education and health care, environmental protection, safe and improved living conditions in urban and rural areas, and equal opportunity for all Americans; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. DENHOLM:

H. Con. Res. 217. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding a Member's right to hold office if he or she fails to be recorded on 75 percent of 300 consecutive votes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,

202. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma, relative to a constitutional amendment relating to abortion; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia (by request):

H.R. 7766. A bill for the relief of Albert Fleischhaker; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURTON:

H.R. 7767. A bill for the relief of Samuel Cabildo Jose; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOORHEAD of California:

H.R. 7768. A bill for the relief of Nolan Sharp; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOB WILSON:

H.R. 7769. A bill for the relief of Dr. Peter P. Toma; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WRIGHT:

H.R. 7770. A bill for the relief of Ramakrishna Rao Palepu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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THE CHARLESTON GAZETTE, WEST VIRGINIA'S LARGEST NEWSPAPER, OBSERVES ITS 100TH BIRTHDAY

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, when our country was founded nearly two centuries ago, the value of the free press was recognized. So critical was a free press to our form of Government that strong provisions for the protection were included in our Constitution. The press today remains in the front line of the battle for American liberty and justice.

Mr. President, for the past century the Charleston Gazette, published in the capital city of West Virginia, has been a diligent practitioner of the principles of a free press. This newspaper,

the largest in our State, has been a strong, vigorous, and independent advocate.

The Charleston Gazette is observing its 100th birthday. Life in West Virginia has changed in the past century, but the principles which have guided publication of the Gazette remain strongly anchored. Under Publisher W. E. Chilton III, the third generation of his family to hold that position, the Gazette retains a position of journalistic leadership.

Mr. President, as part of its centennial observance, the Charleston Gazette published a comprehensive history of the newspaper, written by John G. Morgan, a member of the staff who is widely known for his articles and books on West Virginia history.

I ask unanimous consent that excerpts of this unique and challenging history of the Charleston Gazette be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the ex-

cerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CHARLESTON (W. VA.) GAZETTE GAINS FIRST CENTURY MILESTONE

(By John G. Morgan)

The Charleston Gazette, The State newspaper, is 100 years old this month.

The history of the newspaper began with establishment of the weekly Kanawha Chronicle by Charles B. Webb in April of 1873.

Publication was started at Kanawha Street (now Kanawha Boulevard) and Summers Street just three months after the first train rattled through the city.

The so-called great fire of 1874, which consumed most of a city block, threatened destruction of the newspaper when it was less than a year old.

The earliest available original copy of the Chronicle, found deep in the files of West Virginia University Library, is a seven-column, four-page edition, dated May 12, 1875. Page one items include a long letter from Gov. John Jeremiah Jacob, explaining why he was compelled to comply with the

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law requiring that the state capital be moved from Charleston to Wheeling that year.

A full column advertisement on the back page states the central purpose of the newspaper in words that still could stand for the Gazette today. It says the Chronicle "will be devoted to news, politics and diffusions of general intelligence. In politics it will be Democratic, liberal and progressive."

On Nov. 1, 1876, the Chronicle showed its political colors by supporting Democrat Samuel J. Tilden, the loser in the famous Hayes-Tilden campaign for the presidency. In an editorial, expressions of political preference were combined with a suggestion that more people should subscribe to the Chronicle.

In February of 1877, the Chronicle was sold to James B. Pemberton, later mayor of Charleston, and John W. Jarrett, a printer.

Pemberton, a native of Staunton, Va., was 27 years old at the time of the purchase. He became a writer of wide reputation and influence. He served as mayor of Charleston from 1891 to 1893 and several terms as a member of city council.

Under the ownership of Pemberton and Jarrett, the name of the paper was changed to Kanawha Gazette. Publication continued at Kanawha and Summers Streets.

In 1884, Moses W. Donnally, a publisher and oil well producer, acquired an interest in the paper and later purchased it from Pemberton.

On July 23, 1884, with Donnally and Pemberton in the masthead as proprietors, the newspaper again showed its political colors by supporting Grover Cleveland for president.

Under the Donnally ownership, the newspaper plant was moved to 15 Summers St. and eventually to 79 Capitol St. Conversion to a daily publication, attempted briefly and discontinued in 1884, was effected about 1888. In February, 1890, the name was changed to the Daily Gazette.

The first available issue under the new name, dated Feb. 27, 1890, shows Donnally as publisher and proprietor, and Joseph Ruffner as editor and George W. Summers as city editor.

On Oct. 4, 1891, the Gazette declared itself to be the "only newspaper in the state outside of Wheeling that owns the Associated Press franchise."

In the 1890s and early 1900s, the Gazette was published as a daily and weekly. The 1899 city directory lists the Gazette Publishing Co. for both newspapers, with Lewis Baker, editor, at Quarier Street, northwest corner of Hale Street.

Early in 1901, the newspaper again moved into the physical facilities of Donnally Publishing Co. this time in the 300 block of Kanawha Street, with Donnally as manager.

For a time, under the roof of the Donnally company, the Gazette was offered as an afternoon newspaper and the Charleston Mail as a morning publication.

About 1902, the newspaper moved to a location on the Kanawha River bank below the old Ruffner Hotel. Frequent floods in the basement forced a return to Summers Street.

The Chilton family acquired the newspaper in 1907. The story of the initial takeover by the family is best told by Sam B. Chilton, 87-year-old modern day raconteur:

"One day Uncle Joe came into the living room and announced:

"I have stopped the Gazette from talking about us."

"Oh, you couldn't do that," somebody said.

"Oh, yes I would; I bought it," Uncle Joe said."

Uncle Joe was Joseph E. Chilton, a lawyer who pioneered in development of the Kanawha Valley railroads and coal resources.

Joseph Chilton served as prosecuting attorney of Lincoln and Logan counties and was a lawyer for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. In 1897, he joined his brother, W. E. Chilton (later a U.S. senator) and William A. MacCorkle (who had just completed a term as governor) in the establishment of the law firm of Chilton, MacCorkle and Chilton.

On Jan. 29, 1907, the newspaper's name was formally changed to The Charleston Gazette.

Edward B. Kenna was editor in 1911, with George W. Summers as the correspondent in the Washington bureau of the Gazette. C. A. Ashcraft became the newspaper's manager in 1912.

Principal ownership of the newspaper by the Chilton family was formalized by the issuance of a state charter to Daily Gazette Co. on Sept. 25, 1912. Incorporators were Ashcraft, T. S. Clark, W. A. MacCorkle, J. E. Chilton and S. B. Chilton.

In 1917, Chilton returned to Charleston as the publisher and active participant in the life of the newspaper.

Early in the 1900s, a stabilizing influence entered the life of the newspaper in the form of Robert L. Smith, who began his career as an errand boy of 10.

He was made circulation manager by the time he was 24 and later advertising manager and business manager. When the newspaper was reorganized in the 1920s, he became general manager, stockholder and a member of the board of directors.

Smith's tight control on the business end of the newspaper was real and legendary. It is said that some creditors wouldn't loan the company money unless they could be assured that Smith would take the responsibility for repayment.

In November, 1912, the newspaper plant was moved from 22 Summers St. to 909 Virginia St. on property adjoining the South Side Bridge at its west or lower side.

A change in management was revealed Dec. 5, 1914, with this page one announcement:

"Beginning today . . . Mr. David A. Jayne assumes general supervision and will assign a capable man to do local active management. Mr. (Leslie) Bayliss is retained at the helm in the editorial rooms, with Mr. A. V. Evans as city editor.

Robert L. Smith continues as manager of the circulation department and has charge of all foreign advertising, with Charles Anderson as the guardian of the local advertising field . . .

On the following day, the Gazette said in a statement of dedication:

"To the earnest and consistent advocacy of the principles of popular government as enunciated by the democracy of Jefferson, Jackson and Wilson, the Gazette, under its new management, dedicates itself anew.

"It pledges its unremitting efforts to fight the battles of faith in the commonwealth of West Virginia and to lend its influence to the bringing about of social, political and industrial equality of opportunity for all the citizenship of our state and nation. . . .

Fire reduced the Gazette plant by the South Side Bridge to a mass of ruins on May 18, 1918. Walter Eli Clark, publisher of the Charleston Daily Mail, immediately made the resources of his newspaper available for continued publication of the Gazette.

For approximately three months in the summer of 1918, the Gazette was published with Mail presses at 1000 Virginia St. E., just across the street from the present location of the Gazette and Mail.

For its new home in 1918, the Gazette purchased a lot at 227 Hale St., opposite the old

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Capitol annex on the present site of the National Bank of Commerce.

The newspaper grew in prestige and influence for more than 42 years at 227 Hale St. The Gazette spirit matured and flourished there.

William E. "Ned" Chilton Jr., born in 1893, a son of the senator and graduate of Yale University, became president of the Daily Gazette Co. in 1922 and managing editor in 1924. The old senator continued in the role of vice president and associate editor.

The younger Chilton wrote editorials in a straightforward, hard-hitting style. Under his leadership, the Gazette firmly established itself as a newspaper that readily took the side of the underprivileged and the needy.

General growth of the Gazette at 227 Hale St. continued through the depression years. Circulation climbed past the 50,000 mark in 1937 as an expanding fleet of trucks delivered the newspapers in cities, towns and hinterlands of southern and center West Virginia.

From 1932 to 1956, with the newspaper in the mainstream of state and national events, the Gazette published 51 extra editions. Many carried big news about World War II developments.

For a long span of years, the Gazette was rigidly Democratic in its support of major candidates for office. This policy was severely tested in 1940 when Sen. M. M. Neely was the Democratic candidate for governor.

The Gazette was bitterly opposed to the election of Neely. It chose to manifest its position by remaining silent on the governor's race while supporting Roosevelt for a third term.

In 1956, the newspaper supported Cecil H. Underwood in his successful run for governor. This marked the first time in its history that the Gazette supported a Republican for high state office.

The Underwood breakthrough set a pattern for the newspaper to take a close look at all candidates and to support them on their merits. With all things equal in a given race, however, the endorsement would go to the Democrat. Thus, the Gazette held firmly to the policy of an independent Democratic newspaper.

W. E. "Ned" Chilton Jr., president of the Daily Gazette Co. for 28 years and managing editor of the newspaper for 28 years, died unexpectedly on Sept. 21, 1950, at the age of 56.

The younger Chilton, who did most of his work at his South Hills home and preferred to remain in the background during his later years, was nevertheless a forceful personality in the making of Gazette policy and traditions.

The death of the editor-president brought a significant change in the newspaper's power structure. It meant that, for the first time in about 40 years, the top position would be held by someone other than a member of the Chilton Family.

In the reorganization, Robert L. Smith reached the top of his Horatio Alger career by becoming publisher of the newspaper and president of its board of directors.

At the same time, the colorful Frank A. Knight, promotion manager by appointment and instinct, became managing editor. Knight, a former sports editor, involved the paper in many crusades and public enterprises and found outlet for topical commentary in a weekly column called "Today."

Harry G. Hoffman became editor after Knight died unexpectedly at the age of 48 on July 6, 1956. Hoffman, with more than 44 years of newspaper experience, continues as editor and political columnist today.

On Jan. 1, 1958, the Gazette entered into

a consolidation agreement with the Charleston Daily Mail to form Newspaper Agency Corp.

Business advertising, circulation and mechanical departments were merged under supervision of the new corporation. The Gazette and Mail each retained its separate news and editorial identities.

At the same time, the two Sunday newspapers were merged into one publication under the name of Sunday Gazette-Mail with the Gazette staff given the responsibility of producing it.

On Sept. 6, 1960, the Gazette left its Hale Street home of 42 years and moved into an addition of the Daily Mail Building at 1001 Virginia St. E. The move brought this headline: "Hale Street—Hail and Farewell."

Publisher Robert L. Smith died Oct. 6, 1961, at the age of 68, about 13 months after the newspaper moved to Virginia Street. He was succeeded by a member of the third generation of the Chilton family.

W. E. "Ned" Chilton III, son and grandson of former publishers, was advanced to the top position. Earlier, he served as promotion manager and assistant publisher.

One of his first acts in the new position was to announce there would be no basic change in Gazette policies as an independent Democratic newspaper.

The new publisher, a World War II veteran and Yale University graduate, served four terms in the West Virginia House of Delegates, beginning in 1953. He was elected delegate-at-large to Democratic national conventions in 1960 and 1964 and served as a member of the Democratic national platform committee in 1964.

His interest in foreign affairs broadened with his participation in newspaper study missions. In 1962 he visited the Far East on an extended study tour, and in 1965 he took a similar trip to all Eastern European satellites, except Albania.

In the summer of 1968 he took a trip around the world as a member of an American study mission. Most of the study concentrated on the Soviet Union.

Like his father and grandfather, Chilton developed keen interest in the editorial side of newspaper affairs, as opposed to the business side. As a liberal with strong opinions, he has a major role in the editorial writing and in the general editorial direction taken by the newspaper.

With the third generation Chilton as publisher, the Gazette continues to crusade at all levels of government and in the area of private business enterprise as it affects the public interest. It explores reports and rumors of crime and governmental corruption through its own investigative reporter.

It spotlights problems and makes recommendations for reform in the fields of human rights, hospital care, mental health, environmental control and other vital areas. It usually expresses strong opinions on all major issues in domestic and foreign affairs.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I commend the Charleston Gazette for its continued in-depth reporting, its investigative and analytical articles, and its robust editorial policy.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ANGELO D. RONCALLO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. RONCALLO of New York. Mr. Speaker, due to a longstanding commitment in my district, I was unfortunately unable to be present for Monday's vote

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on H.R. 2828, the National Cemeteries Act of 1973.

As a member of several veterans' organizations, I strongly support this legislation and had I been here for roll No. 126, I would have voted "yea." I also would have voted "yea" on roll No. 124, Klamath Indian Tribe lands; roll No. 125, life insurance for Reserve and National Guard; and roll No. 127, Postal Service payments to retirement funds.

HEALTH EDUCATION AND RESEARCH IMPERILED

HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, our Nation's health community is deeply concerned over the administration proposals to severely cut back on Federal support for health programs.

Particularly hard hit will be health education and manpower programs—those which benefit medical students, health researchers, and medical educational institutions and facilities. In terms of total health manpower spending, the administration's fiscal year 1974 budget request of \$386 million represents a drop of nearly \$300 million in only 2 years.

The reduced funding levels, combined with new and harshly restrictive eligibility criteria for those students wishing Government scholarships and loans, will mean a substantially increased financial burden not only on the students but on the institutions of health care training and education. If this trend is continued, medical education and training will be available only to the wealthy.

I recently received a letter on this subject from Dr. Lamar Soutter, dean of the University of Massachusetts Medical School. Dr. Soutter's comments focus on three areas of the proposed health cuts: Scholarships and loans, research, and construction. Because of the importance of this issue I would like to share the contents of Dr. Soutter's letter with my colleagues:

Hon. ROBERT F. DRINAN,
House of Representatives, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. DRINAN: In reply to your letter of April 24th, here are our problems with budget cuts for the coming year:

1. *Scholarships and Loans* This School was particularly designed to provide an educational opportunity for students from low income families. Our tuition is \$600, over \$2000 less than at private schools. Over half of our students are on loans and scholarships. This fall we increase our enrollment by 40 students and will continue to increase it every year to 1978. We are desperately short of money, yet the administration plans to phase out this program by 1975.

2. *Research* We have a new, young faculty, many of whom are starting on their careers of teaching and research. It will be very difficult for them to get grants to support their research because of the cuts. Furthermore, we are told that the general research support grants which we use to provide "start up" money for young investigators will be reduced and turned over to schools which have

a volume of research support in excess of \$2,000,000. This will cripple the research efforts of new schools, yet there is much more research to be done before we can conquer many diseases that are crippling or killing thousands of people each year.

3. *Construction* We had an approved grant of \$16,500,000 from the Federal government for construction of our Hospital. The Nixon administration decided two years ago not to fund grants for teaching hospitals. Ours was one of the fourteen so affected. In the renewed legislation last summer Congress put in a clause allowing money for support of construction of teaching hospitals. We applied, but there was only about \$83,000,000 available for about one billion dollars worth of approved, but unfunded, medical school projects. Our application was disallowed. We intend to continue applying, but as the money gets less each year, the chance of success dwindles. This means that the Massachusetts tax payers who have contributed to paying for construction of medical schools in a number of other states will have to pay this \$16,500,000.

Some of the other cuts affect the older schools, but will not bother us for some time to come.

I am glad to see you looking into this problem. You have our thanks.

Sincerely yours,

LAMAR SOUTTER, M.D., Dean.

ISRAEL—HERITAGE, LABOR, CONSECRATION

HON. DON FUQUA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, Israel continues to be threatened with neighbors who boldly shout that their intent is to destroy this land completely. As Prime Minister Golda Meir once said on a visit to Washington:

We have no place to run, we will not leave, this is our home.

The United States has been a faithful friend of the Israel nation. I am proud of that contribution.

Yet, our contribution is really small when we consider the toll in human sacrifice that these brave people have given to forge a nation out of the desert.

It is a labor of love. It is a labor of dedication. It is a labor of consecration.

The toils and tribulations are not over. There will be other days to test the strongest of wills.

But, the Israelis have proven their worth. On this occasion of their 25th anniversary, I extend the best wishes of men of good will. Our greatest prayer is that you will be able to bring peace to the Middle East in the next decade and a half.

There is so much you could contribute to the development of undeveloped nations, if but given half a chance.

Yours is a glorious heritage. My feeling is that your future will only add to that ancient story.

A dream from ages past is now a 25 year reality.

A home for the homeless—centuries of restless traveling at an end, Israel is real and alive and well.

Today we pay tribute to a brave peo-

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ple. From barren soil they have forged a powerful nation, from arid ground they have brought forth bounty to feed hungry millions, from centuries of tradition they have found the strength to resist the powers that seek their destruction.

Israel is the homeland for the Jewish people. Through the centuries, those of this magnificent religious faith have been thrown from pillow to post. Often they were persecuted by the very people they had helped to make strong.

One does not have to think very long to come up with a list of names of Jewish descent to know what a contribution they have made to America. In almost every land in the world, they still live and when given the opportunity, make more contributions to the advancement of science and technology than their numbers would reasonably dictates.

For some, the return to a homeland was a necessity. They were virtual outcasts in the lands in which they found themselves. For others, it was the fulfillment of centuries of longing for a homeland.

Israel came into being a short time after one of history's worst persecutions of the Jewish people had ended. One does not need to recount the horror that these brave men and women, thousands upon thousands, at the hands of insane murderers during the World War II era.

Now that period is past.

Yet, dangers and frustrations still exist.

MISS JOAN DAVIS COMMENDED FOR
SAVING A LIFE

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize a young woman from my district whose facility and unselfishness saved the life of a fellow citizen.

Miss Joan Davis is a student at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville in the field of physical education. She is working her way through the university on the Federal student work-study program, and she has served with the YWCA as a volunteer for 4 years. Miss Davis has much experience working at YWCA swimming pools, and presently she is teaching swimming lessons and guarding swim periods in the evenings.

On Tuesday, May 1, while guarding the adult open swim, Miss Davis observed that a woman who habitually floats on her stomach had lost consciousness in the pool. Joan quickly pulled the woman from the water and revived her and sent her to the hospital alive. Finding the procedure of mouth-to-mouth resuscitation was impossible because the woman's jaws had locked, Joan went to the mouth to nose procedure and then rolled her over and gave her back pressure-arm lift emergency treatment. Joan continued this process until the woman began breathing on her own. While waiting for the ambulance, Joan kept the victim quiet and lying down to prevent further

shock, assuring her she would be all right.

Because of Joan's excellent health, strength, and training, Mrs. Dorothy Sirmans of Knoxville is alive today. Forgetting her own personal safety, Joan swiftly put her training and experience into practice to save the life of a fellow human being. I would like to take this opportunity to commend Joan before my colleagues for her courageous actions. We are indeed proud of her.

BETTER SCHOOLS ACT

HON. ALPHONZO BELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, on March 20, at the request of the Secretary of HEW, I introduced the administration's education revenue sharing bill, known as the "Better Schools Act." Since a number of questions have been raised about the bill since that time, I am taking this opportunity to insert into the RECORD a question and answer sheet prepared by the Office of Education to assist Members in understanding H.R. 5823:

QUESTIONS AND FACTS ON THE BETTER SCHOOLS
ACT OF 1973 (H.R. 5823)

Question: What is the purpose of the President's proposal?

Facts: The basic purpose of the Better Schools Act (BSA) is to provide a more effective and rational system for the distribution of Federal aid to elementary and secondary education. Over the past decade Federal aid programs have proliferated to the point that it is almost impossible for State and local education agencies to coordinate and concentrate Federal funds to meet their own needs. There are dozens of categorical programs, each with its own maze of guidelines, regulations, and reporting and accounting requirements.

The President's proposal would replace more than 30 State formula-grant programs with a formula for the automatic distribution of aid in five broad national purpose areas: compensatory education for the disadvantaged, education for the handicapped, vocational education, "impact aid" to school districts serving children who live on non-taxable Federal property, and supporting services and materials. With few limitations, States would have considerable flexibility on how to use the funds within these areas. State plan requirements would be eliminated. Red tape would be drastically reduced.

Question: Is this a revenue sharing proposal, or is it grant consolidation?

Facts: It is both. Its purpose is to consolidate and simplify Federal education grant programs by giving each State a share of the revenues of the United States. However, it would allow considerably more flexibility than a simple consolidation. It would give the States and localities complete authority to develop programs which best meet their own educational needs in the five national-purpose areas.

Question: If the States and local education exercise such broad discretionary power, how can you be sure that Federal dollars would maintain national priorities?

Facts: BSA funds for education of the disadvantaged and for impact aid would go directly to local educational agencies (LEAs). The States would spend the bulk of remaining funds on the national priority areas of

education of the handicapped and vocational education. Flexibility to transfer funds among these areas would recognize differing State needs.

Question: How does the "Better Schools Act" differ from the "education special revenue sharing" bill introduced in the last session of Congress?

Facts: BSA is essentially similar to the Administration's earlier proposal, but several significant changes have been made:

Under BSA funds for education of the disadvantaged would be distributed according to a poverty factor that takes into account family size and urban-rural cost of living differences.

New provisions have been added to focus these funds more effectively where they are needed. Neediest school districts would have priority for funding, and funds would be concentrated on basic language and math skills instruction.

While each governor would ordinarily designate a State agency to administer the Act, BSA specifies that where State law gives a particular agency responsibility, that agency would automatically be charged with administering the Act.

The new bill broadens State flexibility by permitting States to transfer up to 100% of the funds from the Supporting Services area to education of the disadvantaged and the handicapped and vocational education. The earlier version limited transfers out of that area to 30%.

BSA contains no 10% set aside for use at the discretion of the Secretary of HEW.

BSA does not call for the establishment of an advisory council to advise the Governor on expenditures under the Act.

Question: How much money would be available under the Better Schools Act?

Facts: The President's budget requests \$2.8 billion for FY 1974. The amount actually distributed to the States would depend on a separate appropriations act each year. The Better Schools Act itself merely specifies the terms under which Federal funds would be distributed.

Question: How does the bill assure that States and local school systems would not lose money in the transition to a new Federal aid system as proposed in BSA?

Facts: As far as the largest single block of money is concerned, the States are completely protected. For their fiscal year 1974 disadvantaged allotment under BSA all States and local school districts would receive 100 percent of their FY 1973 allotment for Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). Education of the disadvantaged accounts for \$1.5 billion out of the \$2.8 billion appropriation requested for BSA in FY 1974.

Question: Why not help the schools simply by funding existing programs at higher levels?

Facts: To pour more money into the same narrow categories would not do anything to correct the inequities and disparities in the structure of Federal aid. It would not deal with the fundamental fiscal problem and would not provide incentives to change State systems of equalization or taxation. It would only perpetuate the problems of accounting, reporting, and administration that go with the multitude of categorical programs which have been piled on top of but rarely reinforced each other. BSA's rational structure for distribution of aid would provide a sound basis for effective use of funds appropriated in the future.

Question: How would the Better Schools Act be administered in a State?

Fact: The Governor would designate an agency to receive BSA money unless State law already lodges responsibility for administering Federal funds in the State educational agency. The responsible agency would develop a plan for allotment of funds for the handicapped, vocational education, and sup-

porting services. The State could transfer up to 30 percent of handicapped or vocational funds, and 100 percent of supporting services funds, among themselves or to education of the disadvantaged.

No money could be transferred out of education of the disadvantaged. None could be transferred into impact aid.

Question: *Would BSA increase bureaucracy in State governments?*

Facts: No. State personnel would no longer be needed for the "paper passing" of current Federal programs, which call for preparation of voluminous plans and adherence to detailed regulations and guidelines. Released from these activities, State officials could devote more attention to technical assistance to local education agencies—just as the reduction of paper work in Washington would permit the Office of Education to step up technical assistance to States and local districts.

Question: *Would BSA undercut the authority of State education authorities?*

Facts: No. If an existing State education agency has been responsive to educational needs and has demonstrated enlightened leadership there would be no reason to designate another agency to administer BSA funds. To create an unnecessary parallel bureaucracy would violate the principles embodied in this proposal. Furthermore, the authority to transfer funds among purposes enhances the authority of the administering agency.

Question: *Why should the Governor be involved?*

Facts: As a principle of sound public administration, the Governor, as his State's chief elected officer, should be consulted on the expenditure of large amounts of funds within his State. Under U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-95, as revised April 1, 1971, a Governor has 45 days to review any Federally required plan. Several States already require clearance by their Governor's office for receipt of all Federal funds for education.

Question: *Could a State transfer BSA funds arbitrarily from one area to another?*

Facts: No. A transfer from one program to another could be made only as part of a State plan developed with wide public participation and discussion. Such a transfer should then represent broad consensus that the program receiving more money required greater emphasis than another.

Question: *Will organized interest groups and the general public have an influence on the use of BSA funds?*

Facts: Certainly. The requirements for broad public participation in the development of State plans are designed to encourage greater citizen participation in the revitalization of education.

Question: *Are there safeguards in BSA against misuse of Federal funds by the States?*

Facts: Yes. The Act provides for the recovery of Federal funds if a State fails to comply substantially with its requirements for the protection of civil rights, for fair labor standards, and for proper accounting, record keeping, auditing, and reporting.

Question: *How would civil rights be protected?*

Facts: Federal responsibilities in the field of civil rights will be maintained. BSA funds would be covered by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Title IX of P.L. 92-318, which together bar discrimination on the basis of sex, race, or national origin. Federal monitoring and enforcement of these laws would apply to all BSA funds expended in the States.

Question: *What effect would BSA have on the disadvantaged?*

Facts: Funds for the education of the disadvantaged would flow directly to school districts enrolling children from low income

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families. No transfer of funds out of this area would be permitted, although funds could be transferred into it from other areas. Only districts providing services in poverty schools comparable to services in non-poverty schools would be eligible to receive funds. Thus the concept of "comparability" now found in Title I of ESEA would be retained.

States would set aside funds for improving the education of children of migratory workers and neglected or delinquent children before passing money on to districts. A local district with at least 15 percent of its total school population, or 5,000 students, in poverty would receive 35 percent of the State expenditure per pupil for all pupils, or two thirds of the national expenditure (which ever is higher) multiplied by the number of poor children aged 5-17 in the district. Each district would have to concentrate its funds at the State entitlement rate in schools with the most educationally disadvantaged pupils. State entitlement rates average \$300 per disadvantaged pupil.

Children from low income families would continue to receive free or low-cost lunches under Department of Agriculture programs. The school lunch programs which are proposed for inclusion in BSA are the basic State allotments included under Section 4 of the School Lunch Act—which average 5¢ a meal across the country—and Sections 5 and 7 of the Child Nutrition Act, which aid States in buying cafeteria equipment and meeting State administrative expenses. It is proposed that these programs be consolidated under the supporting services and materials allocation of BSA for use according to State's educational priorities.

Question: *What effect would BSA have on the handicapped?*

Facts: The Better Schools Act consolidates several separate formula grant authorities aiding education of handicapped children. The President's 1974 budget request for BSA provides for a small increase in funds for this purpose over 1973 funding levels. Funds would be available to States for programs and projects for preschool or any other education level designed to meet the specific needs of handicapped children.

Question: *What effect would BSA have on Vocational Education?*

Facts: Funds now going into a variety of vocational programs would be available to the States without any ear-markings or limitations. No matching would be required. Post-secondary programs of vocational or technical training could be supported as well as comprehensive and vocational high schools and technical centers. Youths and adults of any age, in or out of school, would be eligible. (Non-vocational adult basic education and high school equivalency education would be eligible for assistance under supporting services.)

Question: *What effect would BSA have on federally impacted school districts?*

Facts: Districts enrolling children who live with a parent on Federal property would receive 60 percent of their State's average per pupil expenditure. This money would be passed through directly to these districts.

No funds would be provided for children whose parents are Federal employees but do not live on Federal property. Parents of these children pay the same property tax as any citizen.

Question: *What effect would BSA have on supporting services and materials?*

Facts: Supporting services and materials include textbooks, library resources, and educational equipment; supplementary educational centers and services, school pupil personnel services, adult education, and school meals; the training or retraining of teachers, teacher aides, and other school personnel, and the strengthening of State and local educational agency planning capabilities. Support for these is currently available under a variety of Federal programs; BSA would

make that support available under a simple authority. Funds could be used for any other services needed by a State, and State level administration of the Act as well.

Question: *What effect would BSA have on non-public schools?*

Facts: Children enrolled in non-profit non-public elementary or secondary schools would be given an opportunity to participate, on an equitable basis with public school children, in programs of education for the disadvantaged and handicapped, vocational education, and supporting services and materials. However, title to and control of funds and property would remain with public agencies. If a State law prevents the State from serving non-public school children, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare could provide equitable services to those children directly, deducting the cost from the State's allocation.

HOW I CAN BE POLITICALLY EFFECTIVE

HON. CHALMERS P. WYLIE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. WYLIE. Mr. Speaker, Miss Dee Leonard, a senior at Dublin High School and a constituent of mine, is the recipient of the annual U.S. Government Award presented by the Washington-Perry Township Women's Republican Club. The essay which won Miss Leonard the award deserves public dissemination and I recommend it to all as food for thought.

The essay follows:

How I CAN BE POLITICALLY EFFECTIVE

(By Dee Dee Leonard)

"But I'm only in high school. What can I do?" This is heard in high schools throughout America. But it is seldom said aloud, and it is seldom answered. There are answers to that question, but they must be searched out and found.

We, as high school students, can be effective. But we can only be effective if we wish to be. Action is the secret. We must not sit back and wait for political opportunities to come to us. We must look for the opportunities and then take advantage of them. For they may never come our way again.

As a high school student, I feel that I can be effective politically by taking an active interest in politics. Not only in national politics, but also in state, community and school politics. There are many political issues and areas in which young people can be particularly effective.

In school, campaigning for a candidate for class president, running for Student Council, or voting for homecoming queen, are all political opportunities. By taking part in school elections, I can become politically involved. Action is the key to involvement. And I cannot be politically effective if I am not politically involved.

Before the Presidential election last fall, the Dublin High School speech classes sponsored a mock convention and election. For those involved, the convention required detailed study on the main issues at the time, such as Vietnam, amnesty, abortion, busing, welfare, and others. Students made speeches before the entire student body which took weeks to prepare. The convention instilled in many of us a feeling of political importance and involvement. We felt a sense of pride at working hard and knowing both sides of the political battle of 1972. Those of us who worked hard felt politically effective because we had informed and educated our peers.

In local and state politics, I can only be effective if I am knowledgeable about the candidates and their platforms. If I am informed, I can inform others. To be politically effective, my opinions must be well worked out in my own mind before they can be logically presented to others. I must not be wishy-washy or apathetic. I must hold firmly to my own ideas, and at the same time, keep an open mind to the ideas of others.

Being informed with national politics, can make me effective too. By knowing about the candidates, not just of them, I can form my opinions, and present them to others. To be politically effective I must stay well informed all the time. Not just during election years. I should keep up with the current events and watch public reactions to the issues of the day.

Volunteers are needed on all levels of politics. Door-to-door campaigning, answering telephones, and addressing mail are all volunteer jobs that can expose us to politics at its best. The educational value of volunteer work should not be taken lightly. Volunteers are an important part of every campaign. And those who give of their time, talents, and energy are certainly politically effective.

Last fall I had the opportunity to do volunteer campaigning for the President. Those people I contacted were interested in what I had to say. They gave me their time because I was a young volunteer giving my time. They were surprised at my interest and enthusiasm. It was a wonderful experience, and I was proud that I could help the presidential campaign effectively.

Young people can be effective. And many are. More and more, the youth are being given responsibilities and opportunities to get involved. I think we are living up to the challenge of politics. And we are being politically effective. Interest, action, and involvement. These are the keys.

INDEPENDENCE OF RUMANIA

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I wish to direct the special attention of the Members today to a historic event which is commemorated by Rumanian-Americans, that of the traditional independence of Rumania and the founding of the Kingdom of Rumania.

May I remind the Members that on May 10, 1877, during the turmoil of the Russo-Turkish War, the principality of Rumania, until then nominally a vassal of the sultan, proclaimed her independence and severed her ties with the Ottoman Empire. The Rumanian Army, as an ally of Russia, fought for its independence on the battlefields south of the Danube and played a significant role in defeating the Turkish forces.

Another 4 years elapsed after the Rumanian people proclaimed their independence and a further step was then taken when they raised their country to the rank of a kingdom. On May 10, 1881, Charles I was crowned, by the will of his people, King of Rumania, and a prosperous era, which lasted over six decades, opened for the nation.

During all those years and up to the present time, Rumanians have cherished and revered the 10th of May as their national holiday. It remains the symbol

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of their permanency and perseverance through many hardships and trials in their efforts to reach the goal of freedom.

Mr. Speaker, may I emphasize to the Members that, even though the present Government of Rumania occasionally takes independent-sounding postures in foreign affairs, in domestic policies they have maintained absolute rigid Communist doctrine. The people of Rumania are, in fact, being deprived of many fundamental rights.

PHASING OUT OEO

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. MOORHEAD of California. Mr. Speaker, on April 2, 1973, I wrote an article for the Pasadena Star-News. The subject of the article was the changes that are occurring at OEO.

Since the article appeared, I have been asked by many individuals for reprints. At this time I would like to have the article printed in the RECORD:

PHASING OUT OEO

(By Representative CARLOS MOORHEAD)

There are few issues as confusing, and subject to varied interpretation, as President Nixon's attempts to re-define federal activities in the social-program area. It is an issue in which logic has unfortunately taken a back seat to emotion.

The heart of the controversy involves the Nixon administration plans to dismantle the Office of Economic Opportunity. The President has taken this course of action because OEO has proven to be a colossal failure. Despite admirable goals, all available evidence points to the unmistakable fact that the poor do not receive either the funds or the services which they are supposed to receive.

President Nixon is attempting to change this. He is not attempting to eliminate the services which are currently made available to the poor. He is attempting to re-define the implementation of these services. Too many people assume that just because a program originates in Washington, it is an effective program. This is a dangerous assumption.

Experience has shown us that the Federal bureaucracy in the nation's capital has in fact often obviated efficiency. And yet many members of the Congress and members of the press have lambasted President Nixon because of his efforts to phase out OEO. It is a genuine shame that politics so often colors the judgment of many legislators who choose to perpetuate tired and worn out programs even though they have proven to be ineffective.

What must be discovered is the best way—the most efficient and fair way—to administer to the needs of the nation's poor people. The answer, I firmly believe, is not to look towards Washington, but instead to look towards the states and localities wherever possible. This is also the judgment of the Nixon Administration.

In a message to Congress last August, the President said "One fundamental thrust of my administration has been to develop power-to-the-local-people programs under which local officials—who know the local scene best—are given funds and the freedom to allocate those funds as local conditions suggest, with a minimum of federal red tape and regulations."

Consistent with this belief, many of the

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funds and services which presently originate in Washington but are subsequently lost in the bureaucratic maze will be implemented at the local level via Revenue Sharing.

Moreover, it is important to realize that most OEO services are simply being transferred to more capable agencies. Research activities in education, child care and health, for example, will soon be assumed by the Department of HEW. The Department of Labor will begin to oversee "manpower experimentation" which is presently carried out by OEO. Housing research will be meshed with the activities of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Federal support for social service programs, overall, will be continued at an equivalent or higher level of expenditures in fiscal year 1974.

Many worthwhile programs which may at first appear to have been eliminated or curtailed will, in fact, be funded by or transferred to other agencies and will continue under more effective administration than before.

All of this substantiates the administration's claim that it is not out to give the ax to the poor, but to give the ax to the bureaucracy.

During the present administration this country has spent the largest percentage of its annual budget on human needs in over twenty years. In the current fiscal year—a year in which the President is weeding out ineffective domestic programs—that percentage is even higher than last year.

It is the Congress which has the responsibility to continually review existing programs and gauge their effectiveness. This is a responsibility which the Legislative Branch has not wholly fulfilled in past years. Perhaps that is why programs such as OEO have been allowed to survive, and grow, despite their failure. These past mistakes must be corrected.

As a member of Congress, I feel that it is the Legislative's responsibility to prevent similar mistakes from emerging in the future.

METHOD OF TRANSLATION

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, the patent application of Dr. Peter P. Toma, serial No. 176,672 filed August 31, 1971, is directed to a method for translation between source and target natural languages using a programmable digital computer system. Each of the claims are so restricted.

The *Gottschalk v. Benson and Tabbot* case (409 U.S. 63, 34 L.Ed. 2d. 273; 93 S. Ct. 253, November 1972) involved a different fact situation. As stated by the Supreme Court:

Here the "process" claimed is so abstract and sweeping as to cover both known and unknown uses of the BCD to pure-binary conversion. The end use may (1) vary from the operation of a train to verification of drivers' licenses to researching the law books for precedents and (2) be performed through any existing machinery or future-devised machinery or without any apparatus.

The Toma claims differ in that they are restricted to a particular use, namely, converting between source and target natural languages using a programmable digital computer and therefore are restricted to a particular art or technology.

SOVIET JEWRY

HON. GILBERT GUDE

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, despite rumblings from the Soviet Government that the emigration tax has been suspended, we continue to witness harsh treatment of Jewish citizens in Russia. Although we have received information that some people have been allowed to leave the Soviet Union without paying this "ransom," the situation is still quite clouded. It is my sincere hope that the Soviet Union would provide official, formal evidence that the tax has been suspended permanently.

As illustration of the continuing harassment, I would like to share with my colleagues the following telephone conversation which took place between the Soviet Jewry Committee of Temple Emanuel, Kensington, Md., and Igor Goldfarb, a 26-year old Soviet Jew who wishes to emigrate to Israel. Mr. Goldfarb and his family have been assessed a "tax" of 16,000 rubles.

The courage of this man in the face of harassment by the authorities may serve as inspiration to us all to continue the struggle for freedom for these people.

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

ALAN DRATTELL. Hello Igor? Is this Igor Goldfarb?

IGOR GOLDFARB. I am speaking.

AD. Igor, this is Alan Drattell.

IG. I am glad to hear you, Mr. Drattell.

AD. I am very happy to hear you.

IG. I am also very happy to hear your voice. I have just received your letter today and from Robert (Zassler) also, today. Thank you for your warm wishes and your kind concern to our problem.

AD. Mr. Zassler is on the other phone.

ROBERT ZASSLER. Hello, Igor, this is Robert Zassler.

IG. I am glad to hear you, dear Robert. I have received your letter today.

RZ. Do you know when you are going to the warmer climate?

IG. I am sure I am going to go. There is many difficult problems. You know about the enormous tax we must pay. Our family needs about 16,000 rubles, for example.

RZ. Igor, I have sent you a package. I think you should get it within a month. It has several dresses in there; clothing.

IG. Thank you. I hope I shall receive it. I shall write to you at the moment I receive it.

AD. Igor, we are also planning to send you some packages. In my letter, I asked you for your clothing sizes. What size suit and shirt do you wear? What sizes does your wife wear?

IG. I am afraid I was not following you.

AD. Someone will speak to you in Russian. (Translation into Russian by Alex Gakner.)

IG. Thank you. I am touched really. Surely you needn't worry about such details as clothing. We have some great aims and you needn't worry about such details as clothing. We are looking forward to our meeting in Erets (Israel).

ALEX GAKNER. What are your chances? You mentioned the tax. How are you coming along in that? Is anything moving?

IG. I am not getting the meaning, you see.

AD. You mentioned you need 16,000 rubles.

IG. Yes, sure.

AG. Are you getting it someplace?

IG. I do not know the sources where I can get them. I shall appeal to the authori-

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ties to free myself and my family also. It will be only in a month.

AG. Is there any way we can help you?

IG. I think I can't see any way. It is impossible to provide somebody with such an enormous sum. We must appeal to the authorities both.

AG. Right.

AD. We will try to help as much as we can from this end.

IG. Thank you very much on behalf of myself, of my wife, of all my relatives, of all my friends.

RZ. How old are you?

IG. I am 26.

RZ. Does your brother and father live with you?

IG. Yes.

RZ. And your father?

IG. Just in the same flat. He (my brother) is 15 years old.

AD. Your wife is working now?

IG. Yes. She graduated from the same university I was expelled from in 1968.

AD. What are you doing?

IG. I am working as a worker now.

AD. I see. We will do whatever we can from this end to help you.

IG. Thank you very much. We are touched greatly by your support. I need nothing from you but your support in appealing to the authorities to free us of that great tax.

RZ. Have you been given permission to leave already?

IG. No. No, I have not appealed yet. But it will be in a month, I think.

AD. Did you know we have been trying to get in touch with you for three weeks? Do you know that we have tried to call you on the telephone? Do you know that we have tried?

IG. Now, I know. Thank you.

AD. We will continue to call you as often as we can.

IG. It will cost you much, I think.

AD. We will call you again as soon as we can. In the meantime, we will do whatever we can from this end to help you.

IG. Thank you very much. We are touched greatly.

AD. Bob, do you have anything else?

RZ. No, I don't think so, except that we are going to keep writing you. We are going to send you another letter that will have something that you will want.

IG. I think it is better to write everything in the letter because I do not hear you very well.

AD. Igor, we will say goodbye now and will speak to you again sometime in the weeks ahead.

IG. Thank you. Remember us to all our friends.

AD. Yes. We are doing that. Say hello to your wife and to your brother for us.

IG. To all of your family, good luck. Bye, bye. Good luck.

AD. Shalom.

IG. Shalom.

NAUGATUCK, CONN., CELEBRATES EARTH WEEK

HON. RONALD A. SARASIN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. SARASIN. Mr. Speaker, Naugatuck, Conn., a forward looking and progressive municipality in my district, recently celebrated Earth Week 1973, with an imaginative 7-day program which could serve as a model for other communities around the Nation. Under the chairmanship of Mr. Arthur Carlson of

the Environmental Advisory Committee and with the aid of numerous volunteers, each day was given significance in the overall Earth Week theme. At this time, I would like to submit for inclusion in the RECORD the program undertaken in Naugatuck. I commend it to my colleagues as an agenda any community could well adopt for future Earth Weeks or at any other time.

The program follows:

NAUGATUCK, CONN. CELEBRATES EARTH WEEK

To assist the nation in making "Earth Week" a success, The Environmental Advisory Committee of Naugatuck, Conn. started to make plans for two months before.

The results are as follows:

MONDAY, APRIL 9 CLEAR AIR DAY

Was coordinated by Mr. Richard Hupprich. To encourage young adults to walk or ride a bicycle to school, which includes a 5 mile walk, started at 6:45 a.m.

Local dignitaries joined in the "walk".

TUESDAY, APRIL 10 EDUCATION ON ECOLOGY

A tour through the production facilities of Peter Paul Candy Co. was arranged for our E.A.C., Youth for Ecology, Mr. William Delaney, and the Mayor.

In the evening, Mr. Delaney, Information Director of the Department of Environmental Protection of the State of Connecticut, appeared on the local radio station W.O.W.W. for their "Open Mike" program, in which any listener may call in and ask questions.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11 SCHOOL CLEAN UP

Coordinated by Mr. Robert Humiston. Each school in Naugatuck will at some time during their classes, dismiss a period to devote it to cleaning up their own school grounds. Plastic bags were distributed ahead of time for the trash.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12 2,000 LEAFLET DISTRIBUTION

A special "flyer" was developed by the E.A.C. and passed out to residents at our area supermarkets. It introduced our committee, commission, phone numbers. Also where and how to bring paper and glass for recycling at our recycle center.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13 CLEAN WATER STREET

With the cooperation of Uniroyal, they cleaned the very unsightly area of Water Street, one of our more traveled streets in town.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14 RID-LITTER DAY

A paper collection was sponsored by the Distributive Education Club under Mr. Robert Copley. In addition, glass objects were also collected.

A general clean up of areas in the town were assigned not only to volunteer personnel but the 16 Boy Scout Troops.

In addition, this day was set aside for planting. Over 500 dogwood, cherry, and flowering crab trees were distributed to residents who had purchased the trees at wholesale prices. This effort was coordinated by the Beautification Committee under the direction of Anna Lee Van Allen.

The following events also took place but were not scheduled:

The painting of our building and fence at our recycle center by the Youth for Ecology.

A large flowering crab tree was planted by the Park Department as a donation by the P.T.A. Council of Naugatuck.

A dogwood tree donated by Wayside Gardens, Inc., of Mentor, Ohio was planted in Goodyear Park. It will be known as the FREEDOM TREE, in honor of the released P.O.W.s.

Other volunteers included the Street Department, Park Department, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Stokes Paint Store, who donated paint and brushes.

Because of their training schedule, the

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National Guard participated in this program on April 28-29.

We received tremendous publicity from the Naugatuck Daily News and area papers and our own secretary, Marilyn Hanlon, played an important role in this job. Radio station W.O.W. also played tapes for two weeks of local dignitaries who talked about ecology.

Our program was not intended or did not accomplish the problem of cleaning up all of Naugatuck in one week, but this was an effort to try and educate the young and the old not to litter and not to be as careless as before.

This one week, took hours of planning, hours on the phone, hours writing letters, but it was worth it all. Thanks to our Environmental Advisory Committee.

ART CARLSON,
Chairman, Earth Week.

RESULTS OF ARCHER OPINION POLL

HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, each year since coming to Congress I have mailed to the citizens of the Seventh Congressional District of Texas a questionnaire concerning many of the significant issues confronting the Congress and the Nation.

More than 60,000 constituents participated in the most recent poll, mailed earlier this year. I believe that this large response indicates that the people in my district are deeply concerned about the problems facing our country. So that other Members may see the results of the poll, I hereby submit them for inclusion into the RECORD:

QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS, SEVENTH DISTRICT OF TEXAS, CONGRESSMAN BILL ARCHER

1. Do you favor a Constitutional Amendment to permit passage of State laws reinstating capital punishment?

Yes, 63.0%; No, 15.1%; No response, 1.9%.

2. Do you favor strong economic and diplomatic sanctions against those countries that provide a haven for hijackers?

Yes, 92.9%; No, 5.3%; No Response, 1.8%.

3. Should the United States provide economic assistance for the rebuilding of North Vietnam?

Yes, 16.3%; No, 80.5%; No Response, 3.1%.

4. Should a newsman be required to testify in federal court and disclose his sources of information on matters that jeopardize the national security?

Yes, 57.8%; No, 38.7%; No Response, 3.5%.

5. Do you favor amnesty for those who left this country to avoid the draft?

Yes, 14.9%; No, 83.3%; No Response, 1.7%.

6. Do you favor legislation to put the Postal Service back under Congressional control?

Yes, 43.3%; No, 49.5%; No Response, 7.2%.

7. Would you approve U. S. diplomatic recognition of the Castro government in Cuba?

Yes, 47.6% No, 48.3%; No Response, 4.1%.

8. Do you agree with the President's federal spending ceiling in order to prevent higher taxes or inflation?

Yes, 83.0%; No, 13.8%; No Response, 3.2%.

9. As a partial solution to the energy crisis, would you use a mass transit system to travel to and from work?

Yes, 64.8%; No, 30.7%; No Response, 4.5%.

10. Would you support Congressional action to authorize commencement of construction of the Alaskan Pipeline?

Yes, 76.9%; No, 18.0%; No Response, 5.1%.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ACT OF 1973

HON. ANCHER NELSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a bill today, cosponsored by Congressmen JOEL T. BROYHILL of Virginia, HENRY P. SMITH of New York, and EARL F. LANDGREBE of Indiana, entitled the District of Columbia Controlled Substances Act of 1973. The purpose of this bill is to protect the public health and safety by providing for the District of Columbia certain narcotic depressant and hallucinogenic drug laws which conform with and complement the Federal law and is similar in most respects to the laws of many States.

The dimension of seriousness of the drug problem in the Nation's Capital today can best be illustrated by data released in 1972 to the effect that there are more than 20,000 addicts in the city and that the drug addicts are reported to have stolen well in excess of one-quarter million dollars in property in each year since 1970. In addition, the addicts are estimated to be purchasing almost \$125 million in heroin since 1970, and well over 50 percent of the persons admitted to the District of Columbia Jail since 1970 are reported to have been determined to be narcotic users. In 1970 alone, 82 persons in the District died from an overdose of drugs.

The seriousness of the problem in the District is also reflected in the number of criminal charges brought about by violation of Federal and local drug laws in the District of Columbia, inasmuch as they have climbed from 1,077 in 1968 to well over 6,000 in 1971—a six-fold increase in a little over 3 years.

The problems associated with the use of drugs are sufficiently serious and damaging to the Nation's Capital and its residents such that a unified approach to the subject of drug control which complements the Federal efforts is of critical interest to the well-being of this Federal City.

This subject was more comprehensively covered in the report of the Commission on the Organization of the Government of the District of Columbia, which was filed with the Speaker of the House on August 17, 1972. And, while legislation such as that contained in this bill is not specifically recommended in the Commission's report, this bill does in fact attack the problem and provides a solution to the problem as discussed in the report and is consistent with the recommendations of that Commission, which has been referred to by the President as the Nelsen Commission.

The effect of this bill, when enacted, will be to repeal present local drug control legislation in the District and replace it with a single modern statute which is in line with, and complementary to, the Federal Comprehensive Drug Abuse, Prevention, and Control Act, which was passed by the Congress in 1970 (Public Law 91-513). This bill fills a legislative

need in the District of Columbia which has been met by the State legislatures in the neighboring jurisdictions and is similar to the laws of the majority of the States.

I urge my colleagues in the House to support this piece of legislation.

CONGRESSMAN DRINAN REPORTS ON MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, few concerns are more important to every citizen than the quality and availability of health care. Providing quality health care is an immensely complex challenge, requiring a commitment not only to the daily needs of millions of Americans, but also to the long-term requirements of research and training. In recent years the Federal Government has been a key participant in the rapid growth of medical knowledge and health care services. Government sponsored and subsidized health programs can be credited with substantial contributions to the significant improvements that have characterized health care in the last decade.

Medical education and research are a critical component of the continuing quest for improved health care. Yet administration proposals now before Congress would cripple the medical education and research programs that have supported the medical education institutions of our Nation and have resulted in the training of many competent physicians and medical scientists and educators.

I feel privileged to have recently received a statement on this subject from Dr. Ephraim Friedman, dean of the Boston University School of Medicine. Dr. Friedman focuses on the proposals to severely restrict eligibility for Federal medical school scholarships, the proposed termination of the National Institutes of Health research grant program, and the general effects of the proposed budgetary reductions upon medical schools, their faculty, medical students, and the overall quality of health care services.

I believe Dr. Friedman's views to be remarkably penetrating and forceful, and I urge my fellow colleagues to study them carefully:

TESTIMONY OF DR. EPHRAIM FRIEDMAN

One of the purposes of this hearing, as I understand it, is to elicit from the deans of the medical schools of this region the implications of the recent cutbacks in federal support of health programs as they relate to the educational, research, and service missions of the schools. If it is the short-term implications which you seek to discover your purpose would, in my opinion, be better served by inquiring of those responsible for the current health budget. They knew exactly what they were about; their goals have been either explicitly stated or are so implicit in the philosophy of the budget that any litany of the short-term implications would amount to little more than acknowledgement that the goals of the current administration are being met.

It takes little imagination to anticipate the effect of a drastic reduction in federal scholarships. Students of minority groups and lower socio-economic levels who are understandably more reluctant than others to undertake a large indebtedness will be selectively discouraged from embarking upon careers in medicine. It matters little that we at the Boston University School of Medicine have embarked upon a long-term program to raise the standard of health care in Boston's ghetto by recruiting talented students from the South End and Roxbury. Our credibility will be lost when we are forced to renege on our commitment to support them, at least in part, with scholarship aid. It is an opportunity which will be irrevocably lost.

The termination of the training grant program because of alleged abuses will have the obvious and, in my opinion, intended result of steering a small number of talented and motivated medical students and house officers away from academic careers towards the private practice of medicine. Once destroyed, these training programs will, in my opinion, be gone for a good long time. Many of the faculty will have dispersed and one is not going to be able "to put Humpty Dumpty together again".

Junior medical school faculty are being hardest hit. Having been lured into academic medicine by currently disappearing training grant funds, they have turned towards the NSF and NIH for research support, only to find research grants essentially limited to established investigators. General research support grants, designed as start up assistance for junior faculty, have been all but phased out.

Senior faculty are now wary of taking risks in their research and are being pushed into "targeted" instead of basic research. Deans are loathe to embark upon innovations in educational or health care delivery programs in the current capricious "here today—gone tomorrow" climate of federal funding. Full-time faculty are likely to be replaced by voluntary faculty with a potential decrease in quality of teaching and patient care. Momentum has been lost. Federal credit and credibility are at an all time low.

It is generally acknowledged that medical schools were encouraged to enlarge their classes by the leverage exerted by the capitation portion of the Health Manpower Training Act of 1971. Essentially, no incremental funding was provided, but previous institutional grants were repackaged and made contingent upon significant increases in enrollment. Now that enrollment has been increased, promised support is being withdrawn. We played this federal shell game with reluctance and now that we have lost we will have to be excused if we appear to be somewhat cynical.

But, when all is said and done, medical schools will survive; survival is the name of the game for any institution, 80% of whose budget is derived from federal sources. But survival for what? To return to the era when a medical education was the privilege of the progeny of the wealthy? To return to the era of "diploma mills," of largely voluntary faculty led by obsequious deans too timid to innovate or insist upon high standards of education or patient care for fear of offending students who paid tuition, faculty who donated their time, or wealthy contributors whose price consisted of the admission of applicants who could not make it on their own? Are we returning to the era when pharmaceutical houses could "buy" research results from impoverished medical schools?

It has been repeated so often that a "medical education costs too much" that the statement is no longer challenged. I contend that a medical education is one of the few bargains this society has left, and the money is being invested in some of the best brains housed in some of the most energetic bodies around. And while we may quarrel with many

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facets of our health care system, including its cost, I have heard no one argue that the doctor's education is not being put to a socially worthwhile use.

Paradoxically, medical students perennially complain that their tuition is spent on research; the NIH worries that its research dollars are being diverted to education or patient care; and Medicare and Blue Cross/Blue Shield are convinced that they are being robbed by medical school deans who are diverting funds to either medical education or research. The irony of the situation is that they are all getting a bargain and do not recognize it. They appropriately insist on a cost accounting, but how do I cost account the time spent by a faculty member who is treating a patient with a medical student on his left side, a house officer on his right and a research trainee behind him? He is performing many activities, patient care, research, training of medical students, house officers, and research trainees at a fraction of the cost of performing these tasks separately; and he is doing them better in an environment that permits them to be done simultaneously. The education of medical students without patients would be impossible; to be taught largely by voluntary faculty who did not have the responsibility to care for the patient would deprive him of the most important lessons he could learn from a medical teacher—what it means to have the responsibility for the health of another human being. To remove from this environment the intellectual stimulation and the critical application of the scientific rules of evidence associated with research would be a serious loss. To remove research from the clinical environment and to relegate it to the laboratory would put medical research back into the middle ages when it was a sterile, pedantic, irrelevant type of intellectual masturbation.

It is my firm conviction that the selective attack on the educational component of the health care system is due to the anti-intellectualism of the present administration. There is also a degree of political cowardice in attacking a vulnerable, relatively small, impoverished, but vital part of the health care system while ignoring the most important health problem facing this country—the absence of universal entitlement or national health insurance.

Sooner or later, some type of universal entitlement to health care will become the law of the land. It is long overdue; but when it does come we will be forced as never before to come to grips with problems which we should be working on now—new health careers, redistribution of health personnel, health education of the public, integration of a fragmented, pluralistic health care delivery system, and research to prevent disease. If we don't begin to solve these problems, universal entitlement will bankrupt this Nation. It is my personal conviction that when we do reorder our priorities such that we make a commitment to solve these problems, the current federal budgetary actions which we are discussing today will be viewed in retrospect as the equivalent of the proverbial "spitting into the wind". We may save a few tax dollars for ourselves but we will have shortchanged our children by not investing in their future.

AFL-CIO ENDORSES TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, the AFL-CIO Executive Council passed a resolution urging the im-

mediate construction of the trans-Alaska pipeline. May I commend this resolution to my colleagues who take an interest in labor?

Needless to say, construction of a trans-Alaska pipeline will provide jobs for American workers—an estimated 10,000 will be directly employed which will in turn generate 26,000 additional jobs.

The resolution follows:

STATEMENT BY THE AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ON ALASKA PIPELINE

It is tragic that while the United States is facing an energy crisis, including shortages of petroleum products, one of the largest reserves of petroleum—Alaska's North Slope—remains undeveloped.

At a time when the U.S. is forced to increasingly rely on oil imports—with resultant loss in American jobs, damage to this country's balance of trade and potential threat to national security—development of Alaskan oil reserves is blocked by outdated right-of-way requirements and environmental concerns, some real and some imagined.

The fastest, most economically feasible and most secure method of transporting Alaskan oil to the burgeoning American markets is by pipeline to Valdez and by tanker to West Coast ports.

Jobs for American workers would be generated not only in building the pipeline and related plant construction, but also in maintaining it and in manning the transshipment facility at Valdez. Approximately 33 new U.S.-flag tankers would be needed to carry the oil, thus stimulating employment in U.S. shipyards and for U.S. shipboard workers.

However, the key to transshipment is construction of the Alaskan pipeline, and construction of the pipeline depends on Congressional action to give the Secretary of the Interior legal authority to grant the right-of-way.

Congressional action is also necessary to legalize many oil and gas pipelines in all regions of the country which, as a result of a recent court decision, are technically illegal. Unless legal remedy is provided, these pipelines could be enjoined and the jobs of many workers endangered.

Senator Henry M. Jackson, chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, has sponsored legislation (S. 1081) that would solve the right-of-way program while providing very tough environmental safeguards and stringent liability requirements for damages caused by the pipeline. Additionally, the bill would insure that the Alaskan oil reserves are used in America's domestic markets. We urge immediate enactment of S. 1081 to eliminate a legal obstacle to construction of the Alaskan pipeline which we wholeheartedly favor.

Enactment of the Jackson bill would leave one hurdle to construction of the pipeline—a court challenge to the environmental impact study conducted by the U.S. Department of Interior in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. This question now properly reverts to the courts where a decision should be rendered without delay.

Various routes through Canada to the Midwest have been proposed as alternatives to the Alaskan pipeline. But this is not an "either . . . or" question—both an Alaskan and a Canadian route will be needed. But a Canadian route is considered by experts to be at least 10 years away from construction, and time is of the essence. We believe a study of a Canadian route has merit, because the resources in the Alaskan and Canadian Arctic will eventually require two or more pipelines.

Therefore, we support the provision in S. 1081 that establishes proper procedures for negotiations with the Canadian government leading to construction of a second, later route.

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We recognize that full development of Alaskan oil reserves will not solve America's larger energy crisis. The future stability of this country's economy requires immediate measures to insure America's self-sufficiency in all forms of energy.

To meet this long-range need, we support S. 1283, introduced by Senator Jackson and 27 other Senators, that would mobilize the nation's scientific and technological resources for a 10-year, \$20 billion crash program to develop alternative energy sources.

If America does not solve its immediate and long-range energy needs, this country will be forced to depend largely on foreign sources with political, economic and national security hazards.

Without sufficient energy resources America will not be able to meet its economic and social goals, but if the Congress acts now it can assure Americans both a better environment and a better life for everyone.

ABBEVILLE HIGH SCHOOL
GRENADEIR BAND

HON. WM. JENNINGS BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, Ruffles and Flourishes, the national band magazine, currently rates the Abbeville High School Grenadier Band as among the top five bands in North America. On May 18, 1973, the Grenadiers and Grenadier Band Director Leland Scott will officially receive trophies recognizing their triumphant performance in the recent 52d annual Festival of States in St. Petersburg, Fla. Our great Governor, Hon. John C. West, will be present for this ceremony in Abbeville's historic opera House. Among the Grenadiers' other recent triumphs, Mr. Speaker, are the 1971 National Cherry Blossom Festival's parade and field show competition in Washington, D.C., and the 1972 National Band Championship in Bradenton, Fla. It has been my honor and privilege to have this superb band and their distinguished director at my home on a number of occasions. The Abbeville Grenadiers epitomize and typify young America at its best. Abbeville, the hometown of John C. Calhoun, is accustomed to greatness, Mr. Speaker, and this historic and progressive city is superbly represented across the Nation by the Grenadiers.

Mr. Speaker, the Grenadiers performance in Florida manifested the great courage of this organization, their supporters, families, and friends. One of the band's most beloved members, young Tommy Ferguson, was tragically taken from us by the disastrous tornado which struck Abbeville County just days before the competition. Yet the Grenadiers carried on in their outstanding tradition with the full support of Tommy's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Ferguson, and won both the Florida Governor's Cup and the Heart of St. Petersburg Plaque.

Mr. Speaker, the following are excerpts from the special Festival of States souvenir edition of the St. Petersburg Times, an edition which also featured prominent large photographs of the Abbeville Grenadiers:

WINNING-EST WINNERS

In an emotion-packed moment, the Abbeville High School Band became the prize-winningest entry in the 1973 Festival of States. The Grenadiers from South Carolina won both the Governor's Cup as the best marching band in the parade and the Heart of St. Petersburg trophy as the band that won the city's greatest admiration. Wednesday night they won second place in Champions on Parade.

Both the Abbeville Grenadiers and the Athens, Ga., Gladiators will return to towns severely damaged by tornadoes last weekend. One young member of the Abbeville band lost his life in the storm.

The Grenadiers were making their second festival appearance in four years. They are four-time South Carolina marching band champions.

NOTHING BEATS A PARADE FOR USHERING IN SPRINGTIME

(By Dick Bothwell)

"They get better every year," says Ron Sherry, one of the 10 high school band directors on the top row of the reviewing stand on Bayshore Drive, as the 1973 Parade of States sweeps by—27 bands, 40 floats, many marching units.

None march more erect, more precise, more determinedly than the scarlet-clad Grenadier Band from Abbeville, S.C., a small group with a big mission. They have to win.

On Saturday, March 31st, just before the band was due to leave for St. Petersburg's Festival, tornadoes sweeping across the South had pounced on the town and torn up homes of many band members.

When the wind had passed, a fallen tree lay across Tommy Ferguson, 16, he was dead by the time they got him to the hospital.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Ferguson, had had four children in the Grenadiers—his sister Dawne is band captain.

They buried Tommy in his band uniform and, with his parents, came down to win. And they did.

The Grenadiers placed second in the Wednesday night field show, Champions on Parade.

Saturday they outdid themselves. After an hour's deliberation and adding up of points, the judges named them No. 1 and awarded Abbeville the emblem of championship—the Governor's Cup. It was presented at Williams Park and then, adding to the torrent of emotion, came the final token of admiration—the Heart of St. Petersburg plaque.

In second place comes the fine Boyerstown, Pa. Band, third place winner at the Parade of Champions. Third is the "Flaming Arrows" Band of Claymont, Del., marching with precision and drive.

Fourth, and a crowd-pleaser just as it was Wednesday in winning the Mayor's Trophy at Champions on Parade, is the well-drilled Dundee (Ill.) Scots.

THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

HON. DAN DANIEL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. DAN DANIEL. Mr. Speaker, as the American people become more and more beguiled by Communist China, it is all the more necessary that we, as elected representatives, remind our fellow countrymen and the world of the importance of the Republic of China to the peace of the world.

The free world has been astounded as was I when I visited the Republic in Jan-

uary of this year by the amazing performance of the Republic of China in the economic and diplomatic areas in the 2 years since Communist China usurped that nation's place in the United Nations.

A few months back, one of our larger newspapers carried a supplement titled "Free China Is Alive and Well." That such a magazine article should appear, and that it could truthfully be so titled, is one of those small miracles the rest of the world has come to expect from the Republic of China over the past 20 years. And never has there been more cause for genuine admiration of that country by the rest of the world than now exists.

Many writers in the world's press signaled the instant demise of the Republic of China following the admission of Communist China to the United Nations, and President Nixon's visit to the mainland. These were matters not to be taken lightly. Yet the Republic of China may well take pride in its reaction to these shocks and in its accomplishments since these two events.

On the economic front, free China's performance has been little short of miraculous. Real economic growth exceeds most countries of the world, and with a population one-fiftieth that of Communist China's the Republic of China's exports and imports easily outstrip that larger nation, approaching \$5.5 billion this year.

From a country dependent on other nations for protection and for financial assistance, the Republic of China has reached the point where it not only stands squarely on its own economic feet, but has extended aid to some 20 developing nations. Would that some other of the recipients of our foreign aid showed such vigor.

For some 19 years our nations have been bound by treaty to mutual defense and assistance. It is a treaty which has shored up and secured the best interests of both our nations and the free world for a generation, and has guaranteed to the people the right to live out their lives on their own terms, not on terms dictated by Moscow or Peking.

Today there are those who would have the United States turn its back on this friend of many years, a friend which has supported our position in the United Nations and in the community of free men. They would forget our debt to free China, the firm link in the chain which protects the free world from the encroachments of totalitarianism in Asia.

When we read world history, we point to certain events and say, "At this point, we stood at a crossroads." I believe the future will accord the same designation to our own period. I am convinced that events of the 1970's will prove the deciding factors for generations. I am further convinced the Republic of China can bear a significant role in these events, for it stands for all the world to see, a nation dedicated to freedom. Smaller in size, with less natural resources and fewer people, it provides, daily, evidence that men do not just survive, but can prosper and grow and share the fruits of their labors in the community of nations, given the will and the determination.

Those who now enjoy our friendship, and those we may want as our allies at some future time are watching closely our attitude and our actions toward this staunch friend of earlier days. We would do well to remember the golden rule, lest we live to regret the consequences.

SOVIETS SUFFER SPACE REVERSALS

HON. DON FUQUA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, one of the great mysteries of our time has been the failure of the Soviet space program.

It began with such drama, the first man in space and so many other accomplishments. And then, there was no advancement.

I think this proves the wisdom of the American approach. We took each step in logical sequence and, as such, have had success with the most magnificent scientific program in the history of man.

Now we are on the edge of a new program—Skylab. After that, the Space Shuttle.

The space program will continue to add to the advancement of our knowledge of man. It is the challenge of the future.

I thought a recent editorial in the Evening Star of Washington made an interesting point and would like to have it reprinted here. The editorial is as follows:

SOVIET SPACE REVERSAL

The recent failure of the Soviet Union's Salyut 2 space laboratory came at a notably embarrassing time for the Kremlin. Because next Monday, if all goes as planned, the United States will have its own, bigger Skylab in orbit around the earth, ready to receive the first of three three-man crews who are to test the human ability to endure in space.

In a year of harsher rivalry, Americans might have taken grim satisfaction from the Russians' space troubles. But that would have been before this period of detente, and before repeated American visits to the moon clearly established our lead in manned exploration. The U.S. space program does not need Soviet failures to make it look successful.

The Salyut disaster, which fortunately happened (possibly through an explosion) before cosmonauts were implanted in the station, could mean a less enthusiastic Soviet space effort in coming years. This would be unfortunate, presuming the ultimate peacefulness of Russian aims in outer space. It could limit the accretion of human knowledge to be shared for mutual betterment. And it could be an obstacle in the path of plans for a joint American-Soviet manned space mission in 1975. This will require a solution of what seem to be flaws in some of the Soviet hardware, perhaps because of inadequate quality control that also has caused trouble in the American program. Three cosmonauts died returning from Salyut 1 because of a leaky hatch.

It is puzzling that Soviet leaders remain so secretive about their space problems, when the general nature of a mishap cannot be hidden from modern tracking equipment and more openness could lead to a sharing of corrective knowledge. The Russian announcement that the last Salyut had merely completed its mission, attesting to its proper design, fooled no one. Greater frankness, cer-

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tainly, will be needed in the joint mission requiring the confidence of each country's experts in the other's equipment and ability.

As Skylab takes off for what we hope and expect will be a triumphant space episode, and the teams of American astronauts prepare for their successively longer and more uncertain periods of work aloft, it does no harm to commiserate over the flagging Soviet effort. The Russian experience perhaps could help us avoid some similar catastrophes in the future.

ADMINISTRATION PROPOSALS ENDANGER NURSING

HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, in recent years nursing has played an increasingly important role in the delivery of health care, and thus it is little wonder that the demands upon nursing education have correspondingly increased. Yet despite the demonstrated need for competent and trained nurses, the administration proposes to phase out categorical support for nursing education. The results of these proposals—if enacted by Congress—will be close to disastrous.

Capitation grants for nursing would be terminated, and scholarship and loan support for nursing students would be drastically curtailed. If these proposed reductions are imposed, then it is not unreasonable to expect that as many as 50 percent of all nursing students will be left without adequate financial resources to meet the costs of their education. Faculties at nursing schools will have to be heavily reduced. Most important, quantity and the quality of nursing care will in the long run be diminished.

Last week I met with educators and administrators from four nursing schools in the Boston area: Dr. Irene S. Palmer, dean and professor, Boston University School of Nursing; Mary A. Dineen, R.N., Ed. D., Boston College School of Nursing; Juanita O. Long, R.N., Ed. D.; dean, Northwestern University College of Nursing; and Elaine C. Hubbard, R.N., Ed. D., chairman, department of nursing, Simmons College.

Dr. Palmer of the Boston University School of Nursing presented a statement on nursing in behalf of the four nursing schools in the Boston area. Dr. Palmer's statement is both compelling and profound, and I hope that my colleagues will study it carefully:

TESTIMONY OF DR. IRENE S. PALMER

I am grateful for the privilege of testifying here today on the serious and grave effects the proposed federal cutbacks in nursing will have on the American people. As Dean of Boston University School of Nursing, I am speaking for the deans of the four nursing schools in the Boston area.

The health care of the people of the United States require the availability of competent, soundly educated nurses.

The exorbitant financial cutbacks in federal nursing funds will drastically curtail our ability to prepare nurses who have the capabilities and flexibilities to provide nursing and health services to patients in and out of hospitals, health maintenance organizations, ambulatory care settings, and

virtually every conceivable environment in which human beings require nursing care.

Nursing coordinates health services within the system providing patient referrals and assuring easy accessibility among the parts of the system between and among acute hospitals, extended care facilities, the four levels of nursing homes, community health centers, ambulatory clinics, physicians offices, schools, patient's homes. Society requires nurses who have the knowledge and the ability to do this. Humanistic nursing care, based on an individual's personal needs is a contribution of nursing. The care of people in restorative care, in health assessment, in health maintenance, in health promotion, in acute care, in long-term care, in non-acute care is nursing's business.

Nursing has a profound impact on the delivery of health, and to people who require health care and health services. It is a commonly accepted fact that nurses are able to accept increased responsibilities for providing health services. By assuming a larger share of their rightful responsibility nurses enable more citizens to receive the care that they require.

The poor have known for years that health care is hard to get, uneven in quality and quantity, and expensive. Rural America has known something of the same experiences; and now the urban middle class encounters the same inadequacies in health care because of poorly organized systems for delivering vitally needed health services and care.

There is great cost effectiveness in using nurse clinicians for rendering health care because of their accessibility to the general public. Nurses are the largest group of workers in the health-medical industry. Nurse directed clinics attest to this, relieving physicians of many health related activities that nurses are fully capable of performing. The role of the nurse in the prevention of disease, in health screening, in health monitoring, in health teaching, in rehabilitating persons with paralyses, bowel and bladder training, in retraining persons to dress, feed, bathe themselves to maintain their maximum independence are long range cost saving mechanisms accruing to the general good through federal support for nursing.

To realize fully the achievements of a national goal of making health care accessible to all without insurmountable barriers, the contributions of nursing must be recognized and maximized into the system. Effective health care cannot be fully developed in the absence of professional nursing services which are a fundamental foundation in the health care delivery.

To accomplish these tasks and responsibilities requires a commitment from nursing which has been demonstrated for more than seventy-five years and assistance from the public sector.

Students and their families will be unable to afford the cost of training.

About fifty percent of our students in nursing will not have adequate financial support in spite of the fact two-thirds of them work one or two days a week to pay the cost of their educational, or living expenses.

About fifty percent of faculties in schools of nursing across the country will have to be terminated. Yet this rich leadership, resource of academic and research and nursing service expertise will have to be disbanded. It has taken some of our schools 20-25-30 years to develop these excellent teaching resources. The incredible loss to the society we serve of dismantling these human resources is too great to fathom. Why is nursing being cut so drastically? It is a pervasive assault on a profession that has undergirded the health care and hospital and medicine industry in this nation!

The average student, being a woman and of a lower socio-economic status finds it very difficult to obtain a loan. In addition, cultural norms militate against young women incurring indebtedness prior to marriage and

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for their own education. The indebtedness usually goes for the husband's educational preparation.

Granted, economies in government spending are necessary. What is objected to however, is the ordering of federal priorities which espouse:

(1) the termination of research training support for all programs in the health and biomedical fields on the basis that the general need for adequate numbers of doctorally trained researchers has been met and (2) that a continued Federal emphasis and support to train Ph.D.'s will be lead to an oversupply! Of 748,000 employed Registered Nurses, about 782 have the earned doctorate. It is only since 1967 with the support of the Federal government, through financial support for education and research training at the doctoral level, that any significant impact has been made with 630 nurses earning doctorates in the period 1961-1972.

It is terribly important for nurses to have a body of knowledge that is soundly derived upon which they can base their nursing judgments so as to fit patient observations and data into a scheme for patient care rather than just have isolated facts and perform tasks and skills. The development of a scientific basis for nursing practice rather than merely the performance of tasks and skills is being achieved through the efforts of nurses prepared in research. The necessity of a sound education based upon the acquisition of knowledge and skills enables the nurse to perform in a manner consumers expect is vital.

The fact that a nurse-conducted health interview rather than the traditional physician-conducted physical examination was safe and acceptable to students in a college health service was instrumental in identifying the functions of the nurse in primary care.

Clearly, there is no case for an oversupply of doctorally prepared nurses in the United States! Still, the Federal budget proposal advanced by President Nixon for FY 1974 espouses that "the normal mechanisms in the professional manpower market will be relied upon to produce any additional manpower needed."

Training support for these nurses was cut off because of the across the board application of the rationale: "The income expectations of doctoral level scientists is such as to make it appropriate to expect them to bear the cost of their training," as well as the rationale of an anticipated over production! A nurse with a doctorate will be considered fortunate if she earns \$20,000 a year after several years of experience; as contrasted with biochemists earning \$40,000!

The market place can not take care of providing adequate numbers of doctorally prepared nurses.

Still another national priority in ordering the Federal budget was the rationale that the income expectations of those completing graduate training are such that "it makes it appropriate to expect them to bear the cost of their training." The average beginning income for a registered nurse is \$9,000 a year, rarely attaining a salary of \$15,000 by the time of retirement! Other health professionals such as physicians and dentists have annual incomes of \$30,000 to \$43,000.

The removal of traineeship monies and the reduction of student scholarship and loan monies presents an unnecessarily harsh burden on individuals wanting to become nurses.

Fifty percent of students going into nursing come from families with annual gross incomes of \$10,000 or less! In my school, 40 percent of my students' mothers are employed full time in addition to their fathers and 2% of my baccalaureate students cite financing their nursing education as a great concern to them, and require loan or grants or scholarships to assist them. All of my incoming graduate students state financing college costs are a major cause of worry. Why

wouldn't it be? The average annual income of a nurse is under \$10,000 a year.

However, despite the obvious need for financial aid to nursing students, the Federal priority has removed graduate training support and reduced by fourteen million dollars the availability of loan money, while retaining or increasing this for medicine and dentistry by six million.

Another ordering of National priorities for Federal budget appropriations is "the strengthening of those programs that produce real results or carry out genuine National priorities".

No taxpayer wants his tax money wasted. However, is Federal investment in nursing something that does not "produce real results"?

In the ten year period 1960-1970, the Registered Nurse population grew by 43 percent while the United States population increased 2.95%. That is a sizable measure of productivity, and much of it was accomplished through Federal investment in nursing. Since 1957 when the Federal government began to support advanced training of nurses, there has been an increase of 57% in the numbers of nurses in practice!

The 1975 projected need for nurses is one million. We have 748,000 in practice now!

Yet, another measure of the national priority for health is in the Federal budget message stating there is evidence of "a continuing need for numbers of professionals in medicine, dentistry and osteopathy", and that "the same urgency does not exist in other health professional fields".

Nursing's problem is qualitative, not quantitative. It is estimated that only 15% of the nation's nurses are prepared for the job they hold in administration, supervision or teaching in nursing. Certainly nursing does not suffer from a plethora of well prepared, qualified nurses. There are 1,112 unfilled faculty and administrative positions in all of nursing education, yet the burden of preparing enough teachers who can train nurses to provide safe nursing care is ever with us as consumer demands ever increase.

Massachusetts ranks 8th in the number of unfilled key nursing positions of all the states with 37 vacancies in strategic leadership positions.

There are 2,320,000 active people working in nursing today. 32% are R.N.'s, with 15% of these nurses working in teaching, administration or in supervising special nursing care units such as the cardiac unit, intensive care units in maternal infant care or in rehabilitation. Of the nursing labor force, 18% are licensed practical nurses, 39% are aids, orderlies and other nursing assistants. Students in nursing comprise 32% of the labor force. In summary, 32% of the nursing personnel are R.N.'s, involved in supervising, teaching and administering the service of 68% of the pool as well as being responsible for giving care also. This 32% of the nurse pool needs help to do the job it is willing and able to do.

We have seen a dramatic rise in enrollments in schools of nursing over the past two years, nationally 17%; locally a 20% increase since 1971. The loss of capitation monies to assist schools with their increased enrollments, a criterion for obtaining such funds, forces an undue financial burden on already overburdened educational facilities. Schools were deliberately encouraged to increase enrollments and just as we did, financial support was withdrawn. Schools will be forced to curtail enrollments or actually close as a result of federal cutbacks.

Forty percent of my students came from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The remaining sixty percent are reflective of the 49 remaining states and territories. There are 801 students enrolled in Boston University School of Nursing and 286 are scheduled to graduate this year. It is estimated that enrollments could reach 900 or better in September if Federal loans and financing were available. The number of highly qualified ap-

plicants from low income and other disadvantaged groups will be denied access because of inability to obtain financial support due to Federal cutbacks in nursing.

The effect of a diminished nurse supply will be seen as training programs are curtailed. For example, in 1963 coronary care training programs were established for nurses. The employment of these specialty trained skilled nurses is responsible for reducing the in-hospital mortality rate due to acute myocardial infarction by 10% in the past ten years. Who will be on the scene of the cardiac arrest to mobilize the rest of the health team?

The Federal government has a great challenge before it with the great numbers of our citizens living longer. The challenge is dependency versus opportunity. The role of the nurse in assisting an aging population by health maintenance activities such as health assessments, early disease and disability detection, assuring nutrition advice, are all health promotional, health maintenance services which can play a vital part in preserving the healthy elderly in their own environment, and thereby decreasing the cost of illness and medical care, enabling the elderly to contribute further to the nation through their purchasing power and selection of services. A healthy population is reflected in a healthy economy.

As nursing education programs prepare dangerously fewer numbers of professional nurses, patients in intensive and other special care units will lack sufficient number of nurses to ensure their breathing regularities, to make certain they do not aspirate their vomitus, to tube feed patients to maintain adequate nutritional and fluid intake vital to life.

We can expect that patients will not have catheters irrigated sufficiently to prevent infection; that the transition from hospital to home will be made with great difficulty since too few nurses will be available to teach the patient or his family how to give the care he requires at home; that the diabetic may slip into coma or shock too frequently because there will be fewer nurses to observe him and recognize the early signs of these difficulties and initiate corrective, preventive action.

As an illustration of our way of living and its effects on people, we are all familiar with auto and motorcycle and driving accidents which result in severance of the spinal cord. These spinal cord injury patients will have fewer nursing personnel to minister to their needs. Can you envision being unable to scratch your nose, blow your nose, comb your hair, brush your teeth or get a sip of water, but require that someone else do them? That's nursing's business! Will there be a nurse available?

Persons with chronic heart disease, chronic lung disease like emphysema, and the elderly with stroke, or fractured hip will be sent home from the hospital with no one to assist their families in learning how to cope or handle their needs, no one to assist them in readjusting their daily living patterns, to learn how to care for themselves at home, to learn how to help themselves by possible modifications in bathroom, bedroom or kitchen.

Persons with surgical intervention for cancer treatment will have colostomies, ileostomies, laryngectomies, massive dressings and draining wounds and be fortunate if there is a nurse who can visit them at home to assure that all is going well or to teach the patient how to care for their artificial openings, and the necessary appliances, for their comfort, safety and sanitation.

Those people threatened with blindness by cataracts, trachoma or glaucoma will have to make adjustments to loss of vision with the previously available services of the nurse.

Who will support families with chronic illness in their times of distress, and who will help the mother understand the electronic gadgetry hooked up to her in an attempt to save the unborn baby she wants so badly?

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Nursing has long demonstrated its readiness to remedy the problem of the distribution of health care. Who is going to sustain society when the thrust of the pool of nurses in practice now has been lost because there will be too few replacements possible under the present national budgetary proposals for nursing?

Nursing will mount programs that will use to the fullest new avenues of service so that people of this country will receive quality health care at a price they can afford. Public responsibility to share resources necessary to build these new programs is an essential ingredient.

EXPANSION OF THE ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

HON. GARRY BROWN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. BROWN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I have today reintroduced a bill calling for the expansion of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations to include two elected town or township officials.

The Advisory Commission was created to, among other things:

(B)ring together representatives of the Federal, State, and local governments for the consideration of common problems.—42 U.S.C. sec. 4273(1).

While I have always viewed inclusion on the Commission of elected town or township officials as sensible and appropriate, recent legislative action by the Congress has made the case for representation even stronger. I refer to the enactment of the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972, better known as general revenue sharing.

Section 108 of that act expressly included in the allocation formula for units of Government, township governments. While the Office of Revenue Sharing has not yet compiled figures on what proportion of the \$1.5 billion distributed thus far has gone to township governments, it is clear that a substantial amount is going to that level of Government.

To state it simply, the question of general revenue sharing funds and how to use them is another one of the "common" problems that is to be dealt with by the ACIR and in recognizing the status of township governments for revenue-sharing purposes, we have acknowledged these governmental entities as one of the levels of Government whose "relations" with other levels is clearly within the ambit of the ACIR.

In conclusion, I hope that favorable consideration can be given this legislation during this Congress and I would be remiss if I did not acknowledge and sincerely thank one of my constituents, Col. Joseph Parisi of Kalamazoo, who as a former elected township official and as executive director of the Michigan Townships Association, has been extremely helpful in presenting to me the precise nature and importance of township government in Michigan and many other States.

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ON BILINGUAL COURTS BILL

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, today, I, with Mr. EDWARDS of California, as co-sponsor, have introduced a bill, the bilingual courts bill, which represents a necessary first step toward insuring that non-English speaking minorities will fully comprehend, be able to participate in, and have full access to the judicial process and related proceedings.

This bill represents a legislative continuation of a principle enunciated by the Supreme Court during the last decade. In *Gideon* against *Wainwright*, the Court stated that due process required that an indigent accused of a felony, must be provided with an attorney at his trial. The underlying rationale of this decision was that in order to insure fairness and participation of the accused in his trial, it was necessary to provide him with the basic tools to adequately present his case to the Court.

Since *Gideon*, the Supreme Court has utilized this rationale to continuously expand the services which must be provided the accused indigent. Today an indigent must be given a transcript of his trial to facilitate his appeal, and can have an attorney appointed to try his appeal from conviction. There are other cases which will soon reach the Court that could lead to the Government's having to supply many other types of services to the indigent to insure he is fairly tried.

Today, there are more than nine million people in this country who speak Spanish. In many ways the bilingual American, one who speaks English, but whose native and everyday language is not English, faces the same problems in his encounters with the judicial system as the indigent did before the decision on *Gideon*.

A report of the Civil Rights Commission in 1970, Mexican-Americans and the administration of justice in the Southwest, concluded that the language barrier and cultural differences of the Spanish-speaking have severely handicapped the bilingual American at every stage of the legal judicial process—at the arrest stage, at the time of trial and even when he seeks parole.

At present, there are State and Federal statutes that do provide some services to the non-English speaking. However, these statutes have not provided adequate or enough services. Oftentimes the trial judge is given complete discretion as to when those services should be provided.

It is now time for the Federal Government to insure that every individual—whether he suffers from a financial or a linguistic handicap—has access to the fairest trial possible under our judicial system.

I believe that the bill I have introduced today will be a first step in achieving the goal of equal access to the judicial system.

The bill first provides that the Director of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts must determine each of those judicial districts in which at least 5 percent or 50,000 of the residents of the district do not speak or understand the English language with reasonable facility, and certify each such district as a bilingual judicial district. Next he must prescribe for each such district the qualifications of interpreters who have a capacity for accurate speech and comprehension in English and in the non-English language, and for simultaneous translation from either language to the other. Next he must prescribe a schedule of reasonable fees for interpreters and provide such district with appropriate equipment and facilities, so the interpreter can carry out his duties.

Second, whenever a district judge determines upon motion made by a party to a proceeding in a judicial district certified as bilingual that the party does not speak and understand English with reasonable facility or that testimony may be presented by any person who does not speak or understand English, he may order the proceedings shall be conducted with the services of an interpreter who can provide simultaneous translation of the entire proceeding.

The parties to the proceeding who use the interpreter shall bear the cost. If an indigent utilizes the services, then the Government will bear the cost.

ISRAEL'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ALPHONZO BELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join my colleagues in the commemoration of the joyous 25th anniversary of the State of Israel. This brave country, faced with a continuing struggle for sheer existence, has acted with determination and fortitude to provide the Jewish people with a true homeland.

I have been fortunate enough to have traveled throughout Israel, and to have seen the magnificent accomplishments of this nation. What was once a vast desert wasteland has become a beautiful oasis. The devotion and love Israelis have for their country is strikingly apparent in the warm reception that visitors receive.

Israel is more than a country. It is a dream fulfilled for millions of Jews throughout the world. Jews in the Diaspora, some of whom would make any sacrifice just to live in the "promised land," are unfortunately forbidden to emigrate because of oppressive laws in countries not enjoying the freedom that Israel grants all of her residents.

Mr. Speaker, I have had the immense privilege of meeting many Israeli leaders, including the distinguished Premier, Golda Meir. That was an experience that I shall always treasure. The people of Israel are fortunate to have this great lady at the helm of their country.

I fervently wish that this anniversary could signal the assurance of a lasting

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peace in the Middle East. The great success of this country is too often muddled by the horrors of war. Now is the time for Israel to reap the harvest of its 25 years of dedication. I know that I speak for all Americans in praising the achievements of the past 25 years and in expressing my heartfelt desire for the realization of all future goals.

KQV SALUTED FOR AWARD-WINNING PUBLIC AFFAIRS PROGRAMMING

HON. H. JOHN HEINZ III

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. HEINZ. Mr. Speaker, KQV Radio, the American Broadcasting Co.-owned station in Pittsburgh, has long had the reputation as the leading public service-minded facility in Allegheny County, part of which, the 18th District, I represent.

KQV has produced and broadcast a major 2-hour documentary entitled "One for the Road," which deals with alcoholism. I have had the pleasure of listening to the record album which has resulted from this broadcast and I take this opportunity to commend the station, its general manager, John D. Gibbs, and his staff for an outstanding contribution to trying to solve a major social and medical problem.

Although the use of hard drugs, stimulants, and hallucinogenics receives wide publicity and attention today, the No. 1 abused drug in this country is alcohol.

Alcohol now affects some 40 million persons in the United States and the loss to business runs close to \$15 million annually.

KQV, in attempting to educate the public and perform a vital public service, conducted some 150 interviews, including physicians, psychiatrists, members of Alcoholics Anonymous, and ordinary "social drinkers."

After its first broadcast, "One for the Road" stimulated countless requests for rebroadcast and the station responded accordingly.

Since that time, "One for the Road" has been honored with several awards; namely, two Golden Quills this week, bestowed by western Pennsylvania journalistic societies, for "best radio documentary" and "best of all radio shows." Additionally, the program was honored by the Pennsylvania Associated Press as "best public affairs program" and Theta Sigma Phi, an organization of women in communications, as "best documentary in radio and TV."

I would like to share with my colleagues excerpts from just a few of the many letters KQV received from listeners saluting it for its powerful "One for the Road":

LETTERS FROM LISTENERS OF KQV-RADIO

"... I wish to compliment you on a most comprehensive and instructive public education program. Since many people have commented on the program to me, I am not alone in my evaluation. The material was

handled delicately yet in a straight-forward manner. With a subject which requires both sensitivity and frankness, the accomplishment of these goals was truly genius."

ABRAHAM J. TWERSKI, M.D.,
St. Francis General Hospital.

"Congratulations ... to KQV. I believe this type of public approach is most needed in all areas of medical and social dilemma that our society is currently faced with."

JOSEPH J. JACKLINE, JR., M.D.

"... a concern I share with others is the need for increasing public awareness of and promoting interest in the problem of alcoholism. ... I feel 'One for the Road' was an excellent effort in attempting to accomplish this goal."

BERNADETTE CONNOR,
Instructor, University of Pittsburgh.

"... Shows of this type provide much-needed information regarding not only alcoholism but the development of responsible drinking habits within our society."

CHARLES J. NINOS,
Director, Consultation-Education
Services, St. Joseph Hospital.

"... Programs such as the one presented by your station are powerful techniques for accomplishing the goal of alcoholism prevention through community education. Congratulations on a job well done."

KENNETH S. RAMSEY,
Director, Alcoholism Treatment
Center, St. Joseph's Hospital.

"... It was a pleasure while visiting in Pittsburgh to listen in on your station's presentation 'One for the Road.' At present, I am on Governor Rockefeller's Council on Alcoholism and have been associated with various programs for the past 20 years. I have heard many programs, but for depth and beauty of presentation, this was undoubtedly the very best."

JAY SIMS,
City of New York, Department
of Correction.

RUMANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. CHARLES W. WHALEN, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. WHALEN. Mr. Speaker, today everywhere in the free world the Rumanian people are celebrating a national holiday, commemorating the founding of the Kingdom of Rumania and the achievement of national independence. This celebration is especially important to those of Rumanian ancestry because their great desire for freedom has been suppressed by the Communist regime in their homeland.

On May 10, 1866, Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen was proclaimed Prince of Rumania, culminating a long struggle of the Rumanian people to gain this right. Rumania declared its complete independence from the Ottoman Empire 11 years later, on May 10, 1877, during the Russo-Turkish War. This status was confirmed by European nations at the Conference of Berlin of 1878. Four years after this, on May 10, 1881, Charles I was crowned as the first king, by the will of the people. Thus began the Kingdom of Rumania, which

represented a free and prosperous period for the Rumanian people.

Throughout the entire period from 1881 to the present, May 10 has been a time to celebrate the achievement of freedom for the Rumanian people. It is also the symbol of the struggle for freedom which the Rumanian people have endured in the past and are continuing. I join with all Rumanians in the celebration of this great event in their history, and in their efforts toward the freedom which they so much cherish.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, this week marks the 25th anniversary of the founding of the independent State of Israel. I would like to take this opportunity to extend my congratulations to the citizens of Israel and the Jewish people all over the world whose personal contributions have brought such great accomplishments and successes to the State of Israel since 1948. At this occasion, I would also like to offer my best wishes to Israel for continued achievements and good fortune in the years to come.

Beginning in the latter part of the 19th century, Jewish emigrants from Europe returned in increasing numbers to their ancestral homeland, which was then under the administration of the Turkish Ottoman Empire. Following World War I, the region known as Palestine came under British administration, and the menacing surge of European religious persecution in the 1930's gave impetus to thousands of Jewish refugees to seek haven there. During World War II, Jewish residents of Palestine fought bravely alongside the Allies in the desert war against the Nazi enemy.

The genocidal tragedy which was inflicted upon the Jewish people in Europe during World War II drove growing streams of survivors of that holocaust to Palestine. By 1947, tensions between Arab and Jewish inhabitants of the area had grown to the boiling point. Great Britain proposed to the United Nations that her mandate over the territory be terminated and that Palestine be partitioned between the Arab and Jewish communities. Bloodshed and chaos increased, the United Nations failed to devise an operative plan for partition, and in May of 1948 the State of Israel declared its independence. The Israelis gallantly resisted and overcame the armed aggression by neighboring Arab states which followed immediately upon Israel's independence, and from this birth of persecution and violence, the State of Israel grew to become a powerful, economically advanced member of the international community.

Today, Israel presents to the world a true story of success in surmounting enormous obstacles and adversity. The nation possesses an excellent educational system, a highly advanced standard of

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national medical care, impressive industrial development, thriving agricultural production, and a vigorous democratic political structure.

Israel is a loyal friend of the United States, and it is America's responsibility to help insure, by making arms and aircraft available and through economic aid, that the antagonisms harbored by her Arab neighbors do not imperil the existence and integrity of the State of Israel.

The vital role which Israel played in the World War II era, as a haven for victims of anti-Jewish persecution, continues to be a strong national purpose. Jewish people from the Arab countries, from Eastern Europe, and from the Soviet Union look to Israel as their true homeland, and the tide of immigration by Jews in the Diaspora continues in force. It is heartening to note that U.S. congressional pressures to guarantee the right of worldwide emigration to Israel are strong and determined. I am proud that last year the Congress enacted my proposal to authorize \$85 million in aid to Israel for the resettlement of Jewish emigrants from the Soviet Union, of which amount \$45 million was eventually appropriated. Today I am introducing legislation to authorize an additional \$36 1/2 million for this important purpose.

Mr. Speaker, the history of the Jewish people and the State of Israel is a shining example of courage, determination, and enormous accomplishment. Congratulations to Israel on her 25th anniversary, and may her strength and achievements flourish through the centuries to come.

A TRIBUTE TO "STONEWALL" JACKSON

HON. ROBERT H. MOLLOHAN OF WEST VIRGINIA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Speaker, as we all become embroiled in shaping the pressing demands of today into what tomorrow will become history, it is often easy to overlook the great men and events of an earlier America and to forget what these outstanding individuals and momentous occurrences have contributed to our culture, our heritage, and to the very direction of our Nation itself.

No more noteworthy example exists than that embodied in the memory and deeds of a great and distinguished West Virginia native son, Gen. Thomas Jonathan Jackson, who gave his life on this day 110 years ago to a cause with which some may now quarrel, but in which he deeply believed and did his best to serve.

Born on the 21st day of January, 1824, in Clarksburg, W. Va., Jackson overcame an early life of deprivation to become one of the finest military officers in the history of mankind.

His unrelenting resolve and resourcefulness as a commander earned him the sobriquet by which all of us today know him so well: "Stonewall" Jackson. He was, the historians tell us, a simple but grave man in public; in private, a kind

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and affectionate man who embodied all of the ingredients that make a mortal individual a great and immortal human being. Returning from battle, he was ironically and tragically fired upon and severely wounded by his own troops and died May 10, 1863.

Virtually all historians and students of military tactics include Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson on their lists of the world's greatest military leaders, and on this, the 110th anniversary of his death, I take this opportunity to pay tribute to this great American who reminds us that people and events of the past played an indispensable role in shaping the fortunes and fabric of the great Nation America has become today.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation for a comprehensive set of benefits to aid all Federal employees who are adversely affected by reductions in force. A most striking example of the impact upon individuals caused by Government decisions to cut back involves the Defense Department's recent action.

Last month, the Secretary of Defense announced 274 actions which will affect military bases in the United States. Most of these involve base closures or the transfer of jobs from one area to another. Hardest hit in economic terms will be Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and my own State of California.

Some 40,000 military and civilian jobs will be lost nationwide. In my own State, 9,500 civilian positions will be affected; some 8,000 jobs actually will be eliminated. In a State where 525,000 people are already unemployed, this is a harsh addition. But statistics tend to blind us to the true meaning of such facts. Real people will lose their jobs; their lives will be substantially affected, their standards of living usually reduced. In the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard closing, a large number of the 5,184 employees whose jobs will disappear are members of ethnic minorities, who will be hit at just the same time urban programs for their area are also being cut. In southern California, Long Beach stands to lose some \$50 million in annual payroll by the closure of its naval base.

The losses elsewhere are also great. Massachusetts will lose 9,000 jobs on top of an unemployment rate of 7.4 percent, and Rhode Island, 4,661 jobs over and above a current jobless rate of 6.4 percent.

I am pleased to introduce a bill which will cause the Government to act with compassion when Federal employees who have been displaced cannot readily find new employment. It would guarantee certain levels of pay and health benefits while the former employee seeks work, thus avoiding a series of personal financial catastrophes. It would provide for

training and counseling, for early retirement where that is appropriate, and for relocation allowances. The bill, in short, would mitigate the burdens placed upon individuals by decisions of the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, the full text of the bill follows:

H.R. —

A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide special assistance and benefits to Federal employees involuntarily separated through reductions in force, and for other purposes.

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 "Federal Employees Emergency Assistance Act of 1973".

Sec. 2. Subpart F of part III of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"CHAPTER 80—ASSISTANCE TO EMPLOYEES SEPARATED THROUGH REDUCTION IN FORCE

"Sec.

"8001. Definitions.

"8002. Application for assistance.

"8003. Readjustment allowances; qualifying requirements.

"8004. Readjustment allowances; weekly amounts.

"8005. Readjustment allowances; time limitations.

"8006. Readjustment allowances; application of State laws.

"8007. Job training and counseling; purpose; applications.

"8008. Payments related to training.

"8009. Relocation allowance.

"8010. Early retirement.

"8011. Health benefits.

"§ 8001. Definitions

"For the purposes of this chapter—

"(1) 'employee' means an individual who has been totally or partially separated from employment by an executive agency on or after April 17, 1973, because of the transfer of activities from a facility of that agency or because of the cessation of activities at a facility of that agency and who has not obtained other suitable employment;

"(2) 'average weekly wage' means one-thirteenth of the total wages paid to an employee in the high quarter; for purposes of this computation, the high quarter shall be that quarter in which the employee's total wages were highest among the first 4 of the last 5 completed calendar quarters immediately before the quarter in which occurs the week with respect to which the computation is made, such week shall be the week in which total separation occurred, or, in cases where partial separation is claimed, an appropriate week, as defined in regulations prescribed by the Civil Service Commission;

"(3) 'partial separation' means, with respect to an employee who has not been totally separated, that he has had his hours of work reduced to 85 per centum or less of his average weekly hours in a facility subject to this chapter and his wages reduced to 85 per centum or less of his average weekly wage in any such facility;

"(4) 'total separation' means the layoff or severance of an employee from employment in a facility subject to this chapter;

"(5) 'remuneration' means wages and net earnings derived from services performed as a self-employed individual;

"(6) 'State' means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

"(7) 'State law' means the unemployment insurance law of the State approved by the Secretary of Labor under section 3304 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954;

"(8) 'unemployment insurance' means the unemployment insurance payable to an individual under any State law or Federal un-

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employment insurance law, including title XV of the Social Security Act and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act;

"(9) 'week' means a week as defined in the applicable State law; and

"(10) 'week of unemployment' means with respect to an individual any week for which his remuneration for services performed during such week is less than 75 per centum of his average weekly wage and in which, because of lack of work—

"(A) if he has been totally separated, he worked less than the full-time week (excluding overtime) in his current occupation, or

"(B) if he has been partially separated, he worked 75 per centum or less of his average weekly hours.

§ 8002. Application for assistance

"(a) An employee may file an application with the Civil Service Commission for one or more of the forms of assistance provided under this chapter.

"(b) The Commission shall determine whether an employee is entitled to receive the assistance for which application is made and shall furnish such assistance if the employee is so entitled. Such determination shall be made as soon as possible after the date on which application is filed but in any event not later than 30 days after such date.

§ 8003. Readjustment allowances; qualifying requirements

"Payment of a readjustment allowance shall be made to an employee who applies for such allowance for any week of unemployment, provided—

"(1) total or partial separation of the employee has occurred not more than 1 year prior to the date of the application for assistance under this title; and

"(2) the employee has had—

"(A) in the 156 weeks immediately preceding such total or partial separation, at least 78 weeks of employment at wages of \$15 or more a week;

"(B) in the 52 weeks immediately preceding such total or partial separation, at least 26 weeks of employment at wages of \$15 or more a week; or

"(C) if data with respect to weeks of employment are not available, equivalent amounts of employment computed under regulations prescribed by the Civil Service Commission.

§ 8004. Readjustment allowances; weekly amounts

"(a) Unless otherwise provided by this section, the readjustment allowance payable to an employee for a week of unemployment shall be an amount equal to 75 per centum of his average weekly wage, reduced by 50 per centum of the amount of his remuneration for services performed during such week.

"(b) An employee who is entitled to readjustment allowances and who is undergoing training approved by the Civil Service Commission, including on-the-job training, shall receive for each week in which he is undergoing any such training, a readjustment allowance in an amount (computed for such week) equal to the amount computed under subsection (a) of this section or (if greater) the amount of any weekly allowance for such training to which he would be entitled under any other Federal law for the training of employees, if he applied for such allowance. Such readjustment allowance shall be paid in lieu of any training allowance to which the employee would be entitled under such other Federal law.

"(c) The amount of readjustment allowance payable to an employee under subsection (a) or (b) of this section for any week shall be reduced by any amount of unemployment insurance which he has received or is seeking with respect to such week; but, if the appropriate State or Federal agency finally determines that the employee was not entitled to unemployment insurance with respect to such week, the reduction shall not apply with respect to such week.

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"(d) The amount of readjustment allowance payable to an employee under subsection (a) or (b) of this section for any week shall be reduced by any amount of retirement annuity which he has received.

"(e) If unemployment insurance, a retirement annuity, or a training allowance under any other Federal law, is paid to an employee for any week of unemployment with respect to which he would be entitled (determined without regard to subsection (c) of this section) to a readjustment allowance if he applied for such allowance, each such week shall be deducted from the total number of weeks of readjustment allowance otherwise payable to him under section 8005(a) of this title when he applies for a readjustment allowance and is determined to be entitled to such allowance. If the unemployment insurance or the training allowance paid to such employee for any week of unemployment is less than the amount of the readjustment allowance to which he would be entitled if he applied for such allowance, he shall receive, when he applies for a readjustment allowance and is determined to be entitled to such allowance, a readjustment allowance for such week equal to such difference.

"(f) Whenever, with respect to any week of unemployment, the total amount payable to an employee as remuneration for services performed during such week, as unemployment insurance as severance pay, as a training allowance referred to in subsection (b) of this section, and as a readjustment allowance would exceed his average weekly wage, his readjustment allowance for such week shall be reduced by the amount of such excess.

"(g) The amount of any weekly payment to be made under this section which is not a whole dollar amount shall be rounded upward to the next higher whole dollar amount.

§ 8005. Readjustment allowances; time limitations

"(a) Payment of readjustment allowances shall not be made to an employee for more than 52 weeks.

"(b) A readjustment allowance shall not be paid for a week of unemployment beginning more than 1 year after the beginning of the appropriate week. The appropriate week for a totally separated employee is the week of his most recent total separation. The appropriate week for a partially separated employee is the week in respect of which he first receives a readjustment allowance following his most recent partial separation.

§ 8006. Readjustment allowances; application of State laws

"Except where inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter and subject to such regulations as the Civil Service Commission may prescribe, the availability and disqualification provisions of the State law—

"(1) under which an employee is entitled to unemployment insurance (whether or not he has filed a claim for such insurance), or

"(2) if he is not so entitled to unemployment insurance, of the State in which he was totally or partially separated,

shall apply to any such employee who files a claim for readjustment allowances. The State law so determined with respect to a separation of an employee shall remain applicable, for purposes of the preceding sentence, with respect to such separation until such employee becomes entitled to unemployment insurance under another State law (whether or not he has filed a claim for such insurance).

§ 8007. Job training and counseling; purpose; applications

"(a) An employee who applies for a readjustment allowance under section 8003 of this title shall also apply for counseling, training, and placement assistance under this section. Any other employee may apply for counseling, training, and placement assistance under this section. Each employee shall be fur-

nished such counseling, training, and placement services as the Civil Service Commission determines to be appropriate.

"(b) Insofar as possible, the Commission shall provide assistance under subsection (a) of this section through existing programs established by law. To the extent that assistance cannot be provided through any existing program, the Commission is authorized to furnish such assistance through programs established by the Commission for purposes of this section, including programs carried out through private nonprofit institutions and organizations.

"(c) To the extent practicable, before employees are furnished training, the Commission shall consult with local governmental agencies, State agencies, unions, and private business organizations to develop an employee retraining plan which provides for training such employees to meet the area's manpower needs. An employee retraining program shall, as far as practicable, include a list of jobs which will be available to the employees at the conclusion of the training program.

§ 8008. Payments related to training

"An employee who receives training under section 8007 of this title shall be paid an allowance necessary to defray transportation expenses and subsistence expenses for separate maintenance, when the training is provided in facilities which are not within commuting distance of his residence. The Civil Service Commission shall by regulations prescribe the amount of such allowances for various areas of the United States.

§ 8009. Relocation allowance

"(a) A relocation allowance may be granted to an employee who applies for such an allowance to assist in relocating the employee within the United States when the Civil Service Commission determines that such employee—

"(1) has obtained suitable employment affording a reasonable expectation of long-term duration in the area in which he wishes to relocate, or

"(2) has obtained a bona fide offer of such employment.

"(b) A relocation allowance shall not be granted to such employee unless—

"(1) for the week in which the application for such allowance is filed, he is entitled (determined without regard to section 8004 (c) and (e) of this title) to a readjustment allowance or would be so entitled (determined without regard to whether he filed application therefor) but for the fact that he has obtained the employment described in subsection (a)(1) of this section; and

"(2) such relocation occurs within a reasonable period after the filing of such application or (in the case of an employee who is being provided training under section 8007 of this title) within a reasonable period after the conclusion of such training.

"(c) For purposes of this section, the term 'relocation allowance' means the reasonable and necessary expenses, as specified in regulations prescribed by the Civil Service Commission, incurred in transporting a worker and his family and their household effects.

§ 8010. Early retirement

"Notwithstanding any other provision of law, each employee (1) who has attained 60 years of age and has 10 years of service; (2) who has attained 55 years of age and has 15 years of service; or (3) who has attained 50 years of age and has 20 years of service, is entitled to an annuity under subchapter III of chapter 83 of this title.

§ 8011. Health benefits

"(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Civil Service Commission shall make whatever arrangements are necessary for the continuation of health benefits, or for obtaining similar health benefits, on such terms and conditions as are deemed necessary for employees after the date of separa-

tion if that separation occurred after April 1, 1973.

(b) In any such arrangement, provisions shall be made to insure that—

(1) a contribution by an employee who has not obtained new employment shall not exceed 25 per centum of the cost of such benefits; and

(2) such benefits so far as practicable, will be equivalent to the health benefits to which an employee was entitled to receive prior to his separation.

(c) No arrangement entered into under this section shall provide for health benefits to an employee for a period of more than 3 years following the date of his separation or for any period after such employee obtains new employment, whichever occurs first."

SEC. 3. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

THE AMERICAN ETHIC

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, from time to time, an article or story or survey is brought to national attention which reaffirms my faith in the American people and in the future of our Nation.

Such a survey was recently conducted by Louis Harris. I now share the findings of the Harris survey with my colleagues in this body. I sincerely hope that the members of the executive branch of our Government, always sensitive to public opinion, take note.

The article follows:

[From the New York Post, Apr. 26, 1973]

HARRIS: PUBLIC FOR SOCIAL WELFARE

(By Louis Harris)

Some recent probes by the Harris Survey point strongly toward the conclusion that there is indeed a rather deep strain of regard among Americans for the rights and well being of their community neighbors. A number of social critics have been claiming lately that most Americans have become so self-centered that they are interested only in their own material well being and could not care less about their fellow citizens.

Underlying much of the debate on the question of welfare for the poor, for example, has been the contention that Americans feel strongly that individuals ought to be rewarded only on the basis of the extent to which they contribute to society. The idea that the community has a responsibility of its own to provide minimum standards for people to live decently has come under sharp attack lately from some quarters.

To test the degree to which people have taken to a hard line approach to social welfare, the Harris Survey recently asked a nationwide cross-section of 1513 households in person:

"If you had to choose, would you rather see a person's income primarily depend on his skills and training or would you rather see people's incomes determined only partly by skills and training and partly by what it costs to live decently?"

How income should be determined

	Percent
Primarily by skills and training	38
Partly by what it costs to live decently	54
Not sure	8

A majority of the public gives its support to the proposition that society has an obligation to provide a minimum standard of

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income to its people, regardless of skill or training.

There are, however, some sharp differences on this question: by 50-42 per cent, business executives favor the work ethic, while union members opt for guaranteed minimum standards by 57-36 per cent. Older persons 50 and over are evenly divided on the issue, but young people under 30 generally agree with the statement that income should be "partly determined by what it costs to live decently."

One of the classic arguments in these times centers around allocation of the country's resources between the private economy and the public sector of health, education, and environmental services. To test this division, the cross-section was asked:

"In your own community, would you rather see your local health, education and anti-pollution services increase or would you rather see more business and industry come into the community?"

More business vs. more public services

	Percent
More business and industry	40
Increase local public services	52
Not sure	8

A majority of the American people opt for a higher priority for expanding local health, education, and antipollution services. Most in favor of increasing social services are the young, those with a college education, professional people and those with the highest incomes. Interestingly, business executives favor improvements in the quality of life over local economic growth by 55 to 36 per cent, while blue collar labor backs that position by a much narrower 47-44 per cent.

One of the areas in which personal preferences frequently run into conflict with the overall public interest is the case of driving automobiles into the downtown urban centers. The ensuing pollution and traffic jams are widely deplored. Yet it is commonly assumed that few individuals are willing to restrict their own right to drive freely into the downtown areas. To test this proposition the cross-section was asked:

"In your city, the city nearest where you live, would you rather see less restrictions on where people drive and park their cars or would you like to see more areas of the city where cars are prohibited during certain hours?"

Restricting city driving

	Percent
Less restrictions on cars	30
More areas prohibiting cars	48
Not sure	22

By a substantial plurality Americans express a willingness to accept restraints on the movement of motor vehicles in and out of downtown areas, at least during rush hours. Again, a definite sense of community interest seems to emerge.

Although these three illustrations are by no means a complete test of the sense of community as it now exists in the country, they are suggestive of a conclusion that those who see the American people as essentially selfish and personally indulgent, without regard for others, may well be misjudging this country.

THE NORTH MIAMI BEACH SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL MARCHING CHARGER BAND

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week I had the privilege of meeting

with the North Miami Beach Senior High School Marching Charger Band as they were visiting the Washington area.

I was very impressed by their interest in Government affairs and in the Capitol itself.

On May 5, the Charger Band participated in the Apple Blossom Band festival in Winchester, Va., where they won first place in the Class A division and first place in the overall competition.

I would like to congratulate this fine band on their outstanding achievement. They are indeed a credit to their school and to their community.

FINANCE COMMITTEE HEARINGS ON SOCIAL SERVICES

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, on May 8, the Senate Finance Committee conducted hearings on the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's new regulations for the social services program. The following article from the Washington Star discusses the concerns of several committee members about the negative impact of the new regulations on the working poor:

POVERTY TESTS ALARM SENATORS
(By Judith Randall)

Senators who have studied the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's new regulations for social services are worried by a proviso that will require the poor and near-poor to pass an assets test as well as an income ceiling test in order to become eligible for such services as day care and rehabilitation for alcoholism and drug addiction.

These social services are funded 75 percent by the federal government and 25 percent by state governments.

Assets tests for the poor have long been used by states with regard to cash welfare benefits, but starting July 1 they will also be applied to social services designed to help people get out of poverty.

The ceiling for assets permitted to qualify for the services varies from state to state.

In Minnesota, for example, no one—no matter how poor—who owns a house worth more than \$7,500 or more than \$500 in personal property can qualify for the service programs, whereas in Connecticut the worth of one's personal property—including life insurance policies—cannot exceed \$250.

In announcing the regulations May 1, HEW Secretary Casper W. Weinberger said they would be final. But yesterday in testimony before the Senate Finance Committee where the issue was raised by Chairman Russell B. Long, D-La., Weinberger indicated he might reconsider.

The new regulation would also prohibit those on welfare from getting education and training benefits through federal-state matching programs funded by HEW. Bringing this to the attention of Weinberger yesterday, Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D-Minn., cited the record of Project Help, a program in his home state which has paid the tuition of welfare mothers to the University of Minnesota and provided day care benefits for their children.

With the assistance of this program, said Mondale, many welfare mothers have earned college degrees and succeeded in getting and holding well-paid jobs. In Mondale's view, the end of such projects would perpetuate

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poverty and dependency on welfare—the very problems both Congress and the Nixon administration are seeking to avoid.

Mondale also called Weinberger's attention to what appears to be an inequity in the new regulations that allow people part of whose income comes from welfare and part from earnings to get more services—such as day care—for less money than the working poor who get no welfare benefits at all. An analysis revealed, said Mondale, that the new regulations will make this inequity a reality in every state.

Weinberger said that he was not sure whether Mondale's criticism is valid, but promised to investigate.

Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Tex., questioned Weinberger about another of the new regulations which specifies that the poor and near-poor are eligible for legal services if such services relate to getting or holding a job but not for other purposes such as situations in which they may be cheated of property rights.

Weinberger replied that legal services legislation is in preparation to take care of such eventualities. But he said it has not yet been sent to Congress and consequently cannot be enacted by July 1—the date when the new social service regulations take effect.

AFRICAN AFFAIRS

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, on April 5, Prof. Edwin S. Munger, of the California Institute of Technology, testified before the House Subcommittee on African Affairs.

Since it may be some time before the hearings before the subcommittee are available to the public in report form, I feel the significance of Professor Munger's statement is such that it should receive greater attention and, therefore, I insert his statement into the RECORD:

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT BY PROF.

EDWIN S. MUNGER

Mr. Chairman: I want to thank you for inviting me to appear here today. It has been my privilege to carry out research in West Africa, East Africa, or southern Africa, for all or part of every year since 1947. This encompasses some thirty visits. During this period the most intractable problem in sub-Saharan Africa has been the racial situation in southern Africa. The problems of this region are far more important to our country's well being than the attention given to Africa in recent administrations might reflect.

My basic approach is that, in its economic relations with South Africa, the United States should give primary attention to its own economic needs, including markets, raw materials, and trade balances. At the same time, the ideals and aspirations of the majority of the citizens of South Africa are of prime importance for several reasons: concern for majority opinion is part of our political tradition; there are as many Americans of African heritage as there are people in South Africa; and, our relations with independent black Africa are affected by United States ties with South Africa.

However, Mr. Chairman, there has too often been more rhetoric than reason among advocates of various United States policies toward South Africa. Some of the criticisms of American policy and of the actions of United States companies in South Africa are not only fallacious, they are chimerical.

Take, for example, the important question of wages paid to the black, Coloured, and Asian employees of United States firms. Fortunately, the South African government has now recognized that industrial wages for Africans are far too low. As a result both cabinet ministers and presidents of companies are for the first time speaking in concert on the need for improvements. There have been changes in the overall level of African compensation in South Africa and there have been improvements in African wages and working conditions by American-run companies. But, much more needs to be done. A glaring inequity exists in that whereas African wages have risen, white wages have risen even more rapidly. The monopoly position that whites enjoy through legislation and social convention has led employers to compete for white workers in a tight labor market, at a time when there are talented Africans who could fill, and more who could be trained to fill, skilled positions. As a result the gap between white and black wages in manufacturing employment widened further to over \$400 a month, according to the figures released by the South African Department of Statistics three weeks ago.

I believe that United States companies should make maximum efforts to improve what has been, until quite recently, an unsatisfactory performance. Although IBM and Polaroid, and, more important, the much larger employers such as General Motors, have done a great deal to improve wages and working conditions, the majority of the United States companies are only now (if at all) beginning to move.

But, Mr. Chairman, it serves no constructive purpose to charge that the absolute level of the wages paid by American companies reflects racism, particularly when misleading comparisons are made with pay scales in the United States. The average wage paid to indigenous labor by American companies in India is \$29 a month. The average wage paid to indigenous workers by American companies in Brazil is \$86 a month. Both look shocking compared with wages in the United States. But the average wage paid to African workers by American companies in South Africa is from \$120 to \$140 a month. IBM, with few employees, is an exception, paying \$247; it is followed at some distance by Mobil at \$157, Gillette at \$142, GM at \$140, and Caltex at \$127. At the lower end of the scale are Sterling Drug at \$73 and Firestone at \$70.

My point is that wages paid by United States companies in South Africa are not in themselves an indication of racist or discriminatory practice. My criticism is that most United States companies have not seriously attempted to upgrade their African employees to skilled positions and to provide them with at least the same benefits that white workers enjoy. Mr. Chairman, in the past an awful lot of rubbish has been talked about how the "terrible" South African government's apartheid policy is responsible for wage differentials when, in fact, this claim has often served as a smokescreen to cover not only what United States companies did not do, but also what they legally could do, for their African workers.

Within the last year, it was my privilege to talk with a wide cross-section of African leaders in South Africa in the company of two black American colleagues. On some occasions my black colleagues spoke to African leaders alone, but according to their reports, they heard alone substantially what we all heard collectively. More than 95 percent of the African leaders told us that they do not want American business to withdraw from South Africa—and several said they had told the Hon. Charles Diggs the same thing at the Inn Club in Soweto. They do want better training, better pensions, longer vacations, educational loans, help toward better housing, better and safer transport, and more opportunities for higher-paying positions. They

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are not satisfied with the employment practices of most United States companies, but they are emphatic in insisting that their best hope lies in United States companies staying in South Africa. They believe these companies could be the catalysts in a movement to improve the economic positions of Africans.

Opinions of Africans in the rural areas deserve consideration in regard to American economic assistance. African friends repeatedly ask me why the United States is so generous to developing people elsewhere in Africa, but, because of its disapprobation of the white oligarchy, appears to discriminate against the African majority in South Africa.

Why, one is asked, cannot the United States assist technical highschool in the Transkei entirely devoted to improving African skills? Why not assist Africans in KwaZulu to run their own sugar mill or canning factory? Everyone knows the answer, but may we not be suffering from hardening of the categories? Heretical as the idea may appear, the United States could be missing an important opportunity to assist the African people in South Africa by its failure to consider some form of economic aid, if only in the form of investment guarantees.

The circumstances of the birth of individual Bantustans, in which the views of urban and rural Africans were given minimal, if any, consideration, are well known. But the circumstances of birth do not necessarily predetermine the life of an institution any more than they do that of an individual. The Bantustans may have been conceived by the Nationalist government, but since their birth they have taken on a political life of their own, often far from the expectations of their progenitors. Did anyone anticipate the emergence of a Buthelezi and a Matanzima who would advocate a union of all Bantustans, starting with that of the Transkei and KwaZulu?

Bantustan leaders such as Buthelezi, Matanzima, Lucas Mangope (who is at present in this country), and Professor Ntsantwisi are not stooges. They are not selfish men. They are dedicated to the welfare of the African people in South Africa. Over a decade ago, even before the Transkei began its life heavily dependent upon financial subventions from the white government, Matanzima told me in his home at Quamata that he was participating only because for 300 years the white man had exploited his Xhosa people. Matanzima saw the Transkei as an instrument whereby some measurable progress could be made against the power structure he faced. Economic progress is being made in the Transkei and elsewhere. A share of the profits from increased American purchases of platinum for ecological purposes will go to the citizens of a Bantustan.

My friend Gatsha Buthelezi is the most dynamic of these leaders, and the leader most anxious to have American economic assistance. He is highly articulate, well-educated, and immensely able as a politician. His talents are equal to those of his great-grandfather who skillfully defeated the British troops invading his country a century ago. Buthelezi changed his opposition to the concept of KwaZulu when he concluded that it was an institution which could be used to advance the welfare of his people. He speaks frequently and bluntly about the grievances of his people and their need for more territory, including access to the sea at Richard's Bay. He is a proud and dedicated man. He is no racist. He has already changed the long-standing Zulu distrust for the three million Coloured people in South Africa by agreeing with one of their leaders, Sonny Leon, that Coloured people are welcome to KwaZulu as equals. Buthelezi has no antipathy for whites and is not interested in a narrow Zulu exclusivity. His concept and those of other Bantustan leaders is that Bantustans involve a constantly evolving political pattern, not one that is bound by narrow dogmas. It is true that the South African government

holds nearly all the cards in this game, but it is Buthelezi who holds the hearts of the people.

Loan guarantees have not been seriously considered in the past because of a fear that they would be interpreted as official endorsement of racial segregation. The Bantustans are not the final answer to the problem of injustice in South African society, but they will play a role in the formation of a society in which race will, I hope, be incidental to the merits of men and women.

Helping a man like Gatscha Buthelezi is one of the best opportunities for a pragmatic input into the South African scene. One cannot be sanguine about immediate results, but such a move is preferable to sanguinary alternatives.

Mr. Chairman, my concern for a just society in South Africa is an outgrowth of my concern for ending racism in our own American society. Our policies will not be effective in South Africa if we are hypocritical, but on the other hand we cannot condone acts of racial discrimination by American business abroad if we hope to eliminate them at home. There are definite limits to the extent to which the United States can and should express its concern with the white oligarchy in South Africa, just as we draw a line against foreign interference in our own society.

However, inasmuch as American business is at the forefront of United States involvement in South Africa, it behooves American business and those who legislate on aspects of its practice to make the maximum effort to institute employment practices that are not based on race. Such an effort will be welcome in South Africa, not only by African, Asian, and Coloured workers, but by many labor leaders, by most English-speaking white employers, and, perhaps surprisingly to some Americans, by a wide cross-section of the leading Afrikaans-speaking employers and cultural leaders in South Africa.

Mr. Chairman, I did not seek an invitation to appear at these hearings, but I am pleased to be here and, again, thank you for inviting me.

(NOTE.—The figures for average monthly wages for African labor were taken from the July, 1972, issue of *Fortune Magazine*. The figures on wages for employees of American firms in India and Brazil are from the Bureau of Labor Affairs of the United States Department of Labor in 1970.)

BLACK REALITY

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, a recent article written by Ben J. Wattenberg and Richard M. Scammon, appearing in the April issue of "Commentary" certainly stimulated much reaction in the black community.

One thoughtful and intelligent response was voiced by Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., director of the National Urban League, that appeared in the New York Voice newspaper of May 4.

I now submit the text of Mr. Jordan's column for the collective attention of this body:

BLACK PROGRESS VERSUS REMAINING GAP

(By Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.)

Writing in the April issue of "Commentary", Ben J. Wattenberg and Richard M. Scammon, two respected statisticians, make the startling and unsupported charge that civil rights leaders "have elected as a matter

of policy" to avoid any public mention of black achievements in "order to maintain moral and political pressure on the Administration and on public opinion."

The charge, which I emphatically label as false, carries the ugly implication of a cynical conspiracy among Black leaders to deliberately ignore reality as part of a dishonest strategy to make the problems of Black Americans seem worse than they really are.

The truth is that a great deal of attention has been paid by Black leaders to the very real gains made by blacks over the past several decades. To ignore these gains would be foolish. At the same time, however, the rejoicing has to be tempered with the bitter fact that most blacks still lag far behind white America in what is available to them in terms of employment, housing, education, health care and all the other requirements for a good life.

Of course there has been progress, but an accurate appraisal of its extent has to be measured in relationship to something else, and when this occurs, the picture for blacks is far less attractive than Wattenberg and Scammon would have one believe. Blacks have made gains, and so have whites, and the net result has been that while black income has gone up, the actual dollar gap between the races has widened.

INCOME GAP

In 1960, \$2,600 separate black median income from white. In 1970, the dollar gap had grown to \$3,800. On a percentage basis, four times as many blacks are poor than white. Individual blacks have succeeded and this is to be praised. But a walk through any ghetto, with its rat-infested housing and its out-of-work men and women clearly demonstrates why so many of us cannot take the easy way out and dwell on how far we have come, instead of dealing with the more pressing problem of how far we still have to go before we catch up.

Wattenberg and Scammon also contend that at some unspecified moment during the recent past, enough blacks moved up to middle class status to become a majority of black Americans (52%). If this is true, the obvious conclusion is that blacks pretty much have it made and efforts to erase inequities within the society can be toned down.

The Wattenberg-Scammon thesis, however, simply does not hang together. Not unless one is prepared to accept an elastic definition of middle class that has been stretched to include all workers except laborers, service workers and domestics.

Using money as the determinant of what constitutes middle class, they set \$8,000 as the entry level into this select group outside the South. Within the South, the figure is arbitrarily set at \$6,000. No percentage is given for the number of whites who would qualify under this criteria, but it has to be considerably above the black figure.

WHAT IS MIDDLE CLASS?

This is a new approach toward middle classness and it does not take into account how many people have to produce that income, how many have to share it, whether the employment situation is stable, and a whole slew of other important factors.

To render this new definition of the Black middle class even less valid, the authors have included all factory workers. The average earnings of such workers, however, is only \$4,500 a year.

The efforts of Wattenberg and Scammon to convince readers that the majority of blacks are now middle class are particularly deceptive since they obscure the fact that there are two middle-income levels in America—\$6,440 for black families and \$10,672 for white families. In plain terms, the black middle income level is 40% lower than the white middle income level, so that the term "middle class" does not mean the same for both.

What the authors have done is dangerous because it presents a distorted picture of the

position of black Americans, providing ammunition to those who believe blacks have come far enough and it's time to call a halt to any further progress.

I wish that most blacks were middle class. The reality is that they are not, and arbitrarily saying that they are, will not make the problem spawned of poverty and deprivation go away.

A SALUTE OF OKLAHOMA HOSPITALS DURING NATIONAL HOSPITAL WEEK

HON. JAMES R. JONES

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. JONES of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, today, as a continuation of my tribute to the medical facilities in my district, during National Hospital Week, I should like to call particular attention to several specialized facilities and smaller hospital units of notable merit. Two exceptionally fine specialized facilities are the Tulsa Psychiatric Center and Children's Medical Center.

The Tulsa Psychiatric Center was begun as a small psychiatric clinic founded by lay citizens who have since been largely responsible for its growth and support. The center offers outpatient and inpatient care as well as emergency services, social services, consultation and education, and various rehabilitative services. Treatments include both individual and group psychotherapy, chemotherapy, day treatment, occupational therapy, movement therapy, and art therapy.

During the last 10 years, the center has grown to an active caseload of approximately 4,000 patients with about 300 new admissions per month. When the Tulsa Psychiatric Center was expanded in 1970 to become a Community Mental Health Center, the Children's Medical Center was included to serve the children of the catchment area.

Children's Medical Center started in 1926 as a 14 bed Crippled Children's Home for indigent children. The Junior League of Tulsa laid the foundation for what has become a unique community institution with multiservice programs.

The center now encompasses programs directed to helping emotionally disturbed, mentally and physically handicapped children. The primary service area is Tulsa and eastern Oklahoma, although many out-of-State children are served.

The broad programs include a 40 bed hospital for both pediatric and psychiatric patients, an outpatient psychiatric service, a day school for children aged 2-9 with delayed development or disorders, a vocational training center for young handicapped adults 16 years and older. Also offered are various medical specialty clinics and therapies.

Children's Medical Center's anticipated expansion, which includes an increase to 60 beds, will become a reality in the spring of 1973.

Other general medical facilities of note include: Doctor's Hospital which was opened in September 1966 as a 100-bed general hospital. The facility has grown

steadily and now has a total potential capacity of 225 beds, with additional construction under consideration.

Franklin Memorial Hospital is a 25-bed hospital located in downtown Broken Arrow. The board of trustees for the hospital, a nonprofit corporation, is composed of nine citizens from the community. The increased needs for expanded hospital facilities in Broken Arrow are fueled by the rapidly increasing population in the community. Plans for relocating and expanding Franklin Memorial Hospital are currently being pursued by the board of trustees. The actions of the trustees truly exemplify this year's theme for National Hospital Week, "Your Hospital, a Caring Community; Your Health, Our Concern."

Also in Tulsa County is Memorial Hospital Co. in Collinsville, a 25-bed general medical and surgical hospital which opened in 1962, financed by Hill-Burton funds and public donations. Memorial Hospital offers physical therapy and inhalation therapy as well as general medical facilities, and accommodates both medical and osteopathic physicians.

There are three hospitals in Pawnee County. The Pawnee Municipal Hospital is a 24-bed general medical hospital built in 1938. The hospital is city owned and is presently studying the possibility of a modernization or replacement project. The Cleveland Area Hospital is a 25-bed general medical hospital built in 1964 through Hill-Burton funds matched by local donations. Also located in Pawnee is the Pawnee Indian Hospital which services 17 counties. The 32-bed general hospital and related field health clinics are staffed by physicians commissioned by the U.S. Public Health Service.

Further, during the observance of National Hospital Week, I would be remiss if I failed to commend the Oklahoma Hospital Association for providing capable leadership and assistance to the hospitals of our State and for its efforts to promote better health care for our citizens.

PENSION-FUND INVESTMENT LAW "TOOTHLESS"

HON. TOM RAILSBACK

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. RAILSBACK. Mr. Speaker, I include the following, which is the second of a four-part series presented by the Christian Science Monitor entitled "Pension-Fund Investment Law 'Toothless'":

PENSION-FUND INVESTMENT LAW "TOOTHLESS"—STIFFER RULES URGED FOR VAST DEALINGS

(By David T. Cook)

BOSTON.—Privately run pension plans control a vast pool of largely unregulated riches totaling \$157 billion.

Some 35 million American workers expect to retire on a thin monthly slice of those assets.

The number of adequate slices of retirement income the plans can consistently provide depends on how effectively their assets are managed and regulated.

Most pension-plan assets currently are intensively managed and passively regulated.

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All pension plans are required to file an annual report with the Labor Department. General information about each plan's income, investments, payouts, and administrative costs must be provided.

But the law requiring annual reports is toothless. It forbids the Labor Department from "interfering in the management of any welfare or pension plan."

IRS APPROVAL SOUGHT

Somewhat more rigorous regulation is imposed on pension plans seeking tax-exempt status from the Internal Revenue Service.

Most companies want their pension plans IRS—"qualified." Money a firm spends to support its IRS-qualified plan and any investment income this money earns is exempt from federal taxation.

The IRS requires that firms sponsoring qualified plans:

Must pay interest to their pension fund on the cost of benefits credited to workers, but not paid for, at the time the firm's pension plan was started.

Must use an equitable method of distributing pension benefits among both highly and modestly paid employees.

The safety of a worker's retirement benefits is directly related to how well his employer's pension plan is funded.

A plan is fully funded when, even if it terminates, its assets are worth enough to pay every worker the full value of his vested retirement benefits.

BENEFITS REDUCED

If a plan terminates without being fully funded, the benefits workers have been expecting usually are reduced. The sponsoring firm decides what age groups and seniority levels have their benefits chopped the most. The company is required, however, to pay out all money in its pension fund upon termination.

Plans that aren't tax-exempt aren't required by the federal government to maintain any specific funding level.

IRS-qualified plans are required to pay for (or fund) retirement benefits as workers earn them. When a company starts a pension plan, it sometimes credits workers with pension benefits for service given before the pension plan started. If the firm does not immediately set aside money to pay for these past-service benefits, the IRS requires it to pay interest on them to the company's pension plan.

Many firms take between 20 and 30 years to fully fund these past service costs. A 10-year funding period is the shortest the IRS will allow. Speedier repayment would give the firm an unreasonably large tax exemption, the IRS feels.

MARKET HAS EFFECT

If an IRS-qualified plan with substantial unfunded past service costs were to terminate, each worker's benefits would be reduced by a pro rata share of the unfunded costs.

What funding level private pension plans actually maintain is difficult to determine. Funding levels vary almost daily depending on stock-market conditions and other technical factors.

One study of 100 plans covering 4.5 million workers found 77 of the plans had sufficient reserves to pay out all promised benefits. The impressiveness of this full funding depends somewhat on how hard it was for workers in those firms to get vested benefits.

Critics charge that, in addition to better regulation of pension-plan funding, other pension investment policies need attention. Legislation is needed, they say, to prevent some pension funds from:

Making investments that involve a conflict of interest.

Investing in unregistered securities.

Keeping their investments secret from plan participants.

Current legislation leaves companies free

to select whatever investment vehicle they choose for their pension funds. Most firms don't make the choice themselves. Instead they hire a bank or insurance company to make the decisions.

About one-third of private pension assets (\$46.5 billion) are managed by insurance companies. The corporate-pension-plan sponsor usually pays the insurance company a fixed fee. In return the insurance company provides a fixed retirement income that covers each employee with vested benefits.

Insurance-company management gives the firm sponsoring the plan costs that do not fluctuate as markedly as other methods of pension management based in direct investment in the stock market.

Some 80 percent of the assets not controlled by insurance companies (\$88.4 billion) are in the hands of bank trust departments. Unlike insurance companies, banks generally do not guarantee a specific rate of return on the investments they choose.

A handful of banks control the majority of pension-plan assets held by bank trust departments. The four largest bank-trust departments control \$47.5 billion. The ten largest manage \$75.5 billion.

DANGERS SIGHTED

Critics charge that there are dangers in this highly concentrated control of sizable assets. First, they assert, market liquidity suffers when such a significant portion of overall supply and demand for stock comes from a few major stock-market participants.

The second danger critics see is more directly related to pension benefits. If a few of the major banks' favorite stocks were allowed to fall, sizable numbers of workers might have their pension benefits reduced. The other alternative would be for corporate sponsors of the affected plans to make additional contributions to their plans to offset a market loss.

Pension managers have assets handled by banks hoping that the bank will be able to achieve a better rate of return on the fund's assets than the sponsoring company could.

The rate of return is a critical factor in determining what a company's pension plan will cost.

According to New York's Wertheim Asset Management Service, if a pension fund's yearly yield improves by 1 percent, the effect over a long period would be to reduce the costs of the plan by 25 percent or finance an increase in pension benefits of 30 percent.

While banks are hired to outperform the market, often they do not. A Becker study of 300 pension funds over a 10-year period through 1971 found this to be true. Some 60 percent of the funds Becker tracked failed to match the 7.1 percent rate of return averaged by the 500 stocks used to compute the Standard & Poor's market index.

The return the average fund counts on in determining its pension costs is 5.8 percent, according to a Louis Harris survey of 1,200 major corporations' pension plans. The same study found that the average return major corporations actually get on pension assets is 5.9 percent.

Second of a four-part series. Next: a look at innovative pension-plan provisions.

GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED RACISM

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, although the Civil Rights Act of 1964 forbids discrimination on the basis of race, creed, or age, the unfortunate fact is that an

agency of Government, meant to oppose racism, is, instead, fostering it.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has for some time indicated that university and college faculties which do not meet unspecified but understood "quotas" of women, blacks, and Mexican-Americans on their faculties, would lose Federal funding. Thus, the taxpayers money has been used as a club with which to impose a policy which is, in fact, illegal, namely the consideration of job applicants not upon merit but upon such extraneous criteria as race, age, and sex.

A recent example of this policy came to my attention in the form of a letter received by the wife of my administrative assistant, Mrs. Linda Leventhal Feulner, from the American Occupational Therapy Association of which she is a member.

The letter informed Mrs. Feulner of the reason for asking information concerning the race of members. Since it was a form letter, it appears that many members of the American Occupational Therapy Association objected to this question.

The letter notes that:

As you know, approximately ten years ago, it became illegal and in bad taste to ask questions about an individual's race or religion. . . As Civil Rights have moved forward, there has been increasing concern that deletion of this kind of data does not, in fact, guard against discrimination but perhaps makes discrimination more likely or possible.

How discrimination is made more likely or possible by not requesting information concerning an applicant's race or religion is not explained. The reason, of course, is that such a proposition is both illogical and contradictory.

The letter continues to note that:

There has been increasing pressure from . . . State and federal government agencies for institutions . . . to identify the number of minorities employed or offered membership. . . This is especially true with the Government granting agencies . . . this kind of data becomes crucial in order for us to receive Federal grant monies.

It is high time that we put an end to Government-sponsored racism of the kind set forth in this letter.

I wish to share with my colleagues the letter received by Mrs. Feulner from the American Occupational Therapy Association, and insert it into the RECORD at this time.

THE AMERICAN OCCUPATIONAL,
THERAPY ASSOCIATION, INC.,
March 7, 1973.

Mrs. LINDA LEVENTHAL FEULNER,
Fairfax City, Va.

DEAR MRS. FEULNER: I saw your note on the data sheet form which you sent to our membership office, and I asked if I might respond to you. I would like to share with you the reasons for our recent request for information concerning our members' color or race.

As you know, approximately ten years ago, it became illegal—and in bad taste—to ask questions about an individual's race or religion. Such questions at that time were not permitted in order to prevent or at least avoid racial discrimination and to provide equal employment opportunities to all persons regardless of race or religion. As Civil Rights have moved forward, there has been increasing concern that deletion of this kind of data does not, in fact, guard against dis-

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crimination but perhaps makes discrimination more likely or possible.

There has been increasing pressure from minority group organizations and from state and federal government agencies for institutions, agencies and organizations to identify the number of minorities employed or offered membership in an association or organization. This is especially true with the Government and granting agencies. We have been asked many times to list the number of minorities who are members of our Association, and this kind of data becomes crucial in order for us to receive Federal grant monies. The fact that we have no such statistics would suggest perhaps that we do indeed discriminate against the minorities.

I do hope this explains our asking for this information on our data sheet.

Yours truly,

(Mrs.) DOLORES W. HILL,
Membership Secretary.

NATO DEFENSES STILL NEEDED AS U.S.S.R. CONTINUES TO ARM

HON. ROBERT J. HUBER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, in a recent editorial in the Daily Telegraph of London, Mr. R. H. C. Steed points out the dangers involved in the NATO countries continuing to weaken their defenses in the vague hope that the Soviet Union will do likewise. He further points out that if this trend continues, the Soviets will have such an overwhelming psychological advantage that it may be able, in the future, to directly influence events in Western Europe without moving a soldier in that their preponderance in men and equipment will be overwhelming. As Mr. Steed points out, while the Western nations debate detente, and some shorten their terms of service, the Soviets are replacing their T-54 tanks with still heavier T-64 tanks. This article provides a timely touch of realism to the debate and I commend it to the attention of my colleagues:

R. H. C. STEED WARNS US AGAINST THE DE-
TENTE-MONGERS WHILE RUSSIA BUILDS
TANKS

Over the past couple of years the major European Nato Governments, in the face of increasing domestic resistance and apathy, have been doing their best to respond to President Nixon's appeals for a greater defense effort. They were only too painfully aware that otherwise he would not be able to resist pressure from Congress for major unilateral American troop withdrawals.

It was also quite clear that in this event Western Europe's defense, already stretched so thin as to provide no safety margin, would become no longer credible to the Russians or to its own members. Some would yield to Russian pressures and blandishments to come to separate terms, Nato would crumble, and Russian control, in whatever form, would spread over Western Europe.

Improvements have consisted mainly in slight increases in the British and German defense budgets and, largely as a result of this and of the maturing of earlier plans, of an all-round improvement in installations and equipment—the quality of most of which is now at a good and often very high level. Yet in other respects, though what is being attempted is still well short of American re-

quirements, let alone of the urgent needs of the moment, there are disturbing signs of flagging.

The most obvious of these is the continuing trend towards reductions in the length of conscript service. A deplorable precedent is being set by Denmark, which is reducing the period from 12 to six months.

This indication of the state of Danish morale is depressing, especially for BAOR would be heavily involved in the defense of Denmark. Germany has reduced the period from 18 to 15 months, Belgium is down to 12 months and contemplating further reductions, as is Holland.

Such short periods of training are not sufficient for complex modern weapons, and also constitute too much of a strain and a distraction for the long-service cadres of NCOs and officers. In the Warsaw Pact, by contrast, conscription is for two years—with the curious exception of East Germany, where it is 18 months.

It is argued that a compensating advantage is that more reserves are thus produced and that indeed even shorter periods of training would be advantageous in that they would produce great numbers of men able to deal with the Russian tank superiority with anti-tank rockets operated by small crews or even by one man. As against this, military commanders are increasingly concerned with morale—both civilian and military.

Short terms of training not only fail to give the necessary skill, but also the necessary confidence and *esprit de corps*. This might be replaced by high motivation and defence-consciousness. Yet it is this element that seems to be increasingly lacking, and on which lone exploits of heroism against a thundering fire-spitting horde of T 64s would supremely depend.

Indeed, in the German Army, in furtherance of the concept of the non-militarist civilian-in-uniform soldier, political influence has been largely and effectively directed towards creating an enlightened *"Feind Bild"* or concept of the enemy. This trend is influenced by awareness that the enemy would often be East Germans.

Herr Brandt's Ostpolitik, based among other things on the concept of "two States in the German nation," has also had a psychological effect. There is none of this soul-searching about what degree of hatred or aggressiveness should be inculcated against the enemy on the Warsaw Pact side, where care is taken that the simple view prevails that the only good imperialist capitalist hyena is a dead one. Another contrast is provided by the 30,000 conscientious objectors in West Germany.

Nato troops cannot but be aware that the odds are heavily against them, while West German troops and Government know that any major fighting, conventional and tactical-nuclear, would unavoidably and almost immediately range very deep into densely populated German territory. It is particularly the German, Dutch, Belgian and Scandinavian Governments which, against all the indications, place their hopes in the success of the projected conference on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions.

PRICE OF DEMOCRACY

No doubt the Russians would like to be able to reduce their crushing defense expenditure, but there is little reason to believe that they are prepared to commit themselves to any reduction of their present superiority. They count on early American and European reductions in any case. Although the economic product of the Warsaw Pact countries per head is only about half that of the Nato countries, the Communist Governments have full internal control over their populations, and are not subject to the democratic pressures felt by Western Governments.

Russia has only grudgingly and tentatively agreed to discuss force reductions in

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return for a firm and prior agreement by the West to take part in the European Security Conference at which Russia seeks to divide the West and get confirmation of her empire in Eastern Europe. Meanwhile Russia, for whatever reasons, has been expanding and modernising her forces facing Nato, concentrating on offensive preparations, equipment and dispositions.

Modernisation and reinforcement of the artillery was completed a year ago. It now has an overall technical superiority over Nato and a numerical advantage of about three to one. During the past year Russia has been concentrating especially on tanks.

Previously, on the central front, the Warsaw Pact had 16,000 tanks, an unusually high proportion of them heavies; 10,000 were Russian, against about 5,000 on the Nato side. During the past year the Warsaw Pact tank strength has been increased by between 1,500 and 3,000 all the latest heavy T64s.

The Warsaw Pact's front-line superiorities in manpower and in aircraft on the central front are both more than two to one. Russia's central position and enormous geographical depth invalidate her argument that she is "encircled" by Europe and China. China is contained by huge and technically vastly superior Russian conventional and nuclear forces.

Why has Russia thus increased her already great preponderance in Europe? Partly perhaps as a precaution against any agreement on reductions of forces. Mainly, however, to be ready to take instant and decisive advantage of any sudden opportunities. For instance, Russia will hardly have neglected to have made provision inside Yugoslavia to exploit the departure of Marshal Tito. If in a confused situation an appeal for Russian help could be arranged, the military means would be available. This may explain why Russia refuses to bring Hungary, which would be in a key position in such an event, into M B F R, which would reduce and limit the size of her forces in that country.

Russia would dearly like to get hold of the province of Finnmark in Northern Norway to provide ice-free harbours for her expanding Atlantic fleet, threatening Nato's life-lines. Popular Front Governments in France or Italy which refused to go quietly after an electoral defeat might be supported, even at a distance, by superior Russian power.

Developments in Greece might present some opportunities. Huge Russian superiority on the central front would discourage Nato from any general reaction against Russian action elsewhere, or against Berlin. A Christian Democratic electoral victory in Germany, or the introduction of a European nuclear weapon, might be used as an excuse for Russian action. In these and other eventualities, great Russian military superiority could be used for political blackmail.

These are some of the answers to the argument that, in the nuclear age, conventional superiority becomes irrelevant. In fact, the more Europe's defence depends—as it already does to far too great an extent—on almost immediate massive American first-use of nuclear weapons, the less likely will this use become, the harder will America try to opt out, and the greater will be the dividends that Russia can collect without risk through the mere existence of vastly superior conventional force.

RUMANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. RALPH S. REGULA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I remind my colleagues that May 10 is a day of

observance of the Rumanian Independence. Over 100 years ago, in Bucharest, Charles, Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, a scion of the Southern and Catholic brand of the Prussian royal family, was proclaimed Prince of Rumania, and thus was founded the Rumanian dynasty. It was the successful outcome of a nation's long struggle to put an end to the strife and rivalries among native candidates to the throne. Charles I was inaugurated on May 10, 1861.

Eleven years later, during the turmoil of the Russo-Turkish War, the Principality of Rumania, until then nominally a vassal of the Sultan, proclaimed her independence by severing bonds that linked her with the Ottoman Empire. This independence was fought out on the battlefields south of the Danube, where the young Rumanian Army, as an ally of Czarist Russia, played a noteworthy part in the defeat of the Turkish forces.

Four years after that, the Rumanian people decided to raise their country to the ranks of a kingdom. On May 10, 1881, Charles I, by the will of his people, was crowned King of Rumania. The next six decades were years of prosperity for the nation.

During those years and to the present day, Rumanians have cherished May 10 as their national holiday. The date remains a symbol of their perseverance through the ravishment and oppression of despots. An effort to minimize its significance and to weaken the people's will for freedom was made when the official celebrations were shifted from the 10th to the 9th of May, the anniversary of the Soviet occupation and victory. But, though flags are hoisted on May 9, Rumanians around the world and in their captive homeland celebrate in their hearts the following day, May 10. They await with faith and courage the dawn of a new era, not only of independence, but of freedom.

What better wish can we here express for a people whose sad lot it has been within our lifetime to survive the necrosis of nazism only to be tossed into the caldron of communism?

Let us join in sending our prayers to these stoic people behind the Iron Curtain and our fervent wishes that their freedom soon shall be restored.

DISCIPLINARY REPORT IS SERVICE TO NATION

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, military and nonmilitary personnel alike, have been deeply disturbed by shipboard upheavals and the charges of permissiveness within the Navy. Ruthven E. Libby, a retired Navy vice admiral, has presented an excellent analysis of the Special House Armed Services Subcommittee Report on Disciplinary Problems and I would like to share Admiral Libby's observations with my House colleagues:

May 10, 1973

DISCIPLINARY REPORT IS SERVICE TO NATION

(By Ruthven E. Libby)

The country is indebted to Reps. Floyd B. Hicks, W. C. Daniel and Alexander Pirnie, members of a special House subcommittee, for their report on Disciplinary Problems in the United States Navy released Jan. 23.

The report is a fascinating and disturbing document.

It was not arrived at lightly, obviously. The work of the subcommittee was thorough. The documentation is voluminous.

The findings are disquieting and critical of much that goes on in the Navy. The opinions largely confirm the belief prevalent among many of our citizens, including the majority of retired naval personnel of all ranks and ratings, that there has been a serious breakdown in good order and discipline in the Navy.

These dangerous and unwholesome conditions are not simply signs of the times, as has been averred. They appear to individuals such as this writer to be the inevitable result of ill-advised, ill-conceived and poorly implemented conceptions and procedures that have departed widely from traditional and time-tested ones.

It is regretted that the subcommittee did not set forth its recommendations with the same vigor with which it expressed its findings and opinions; in this regard the mountain seems to have labored and brought forth a mouse.

Apparently at pains not to step on any toes, the recommendations will seem to many to be superficial rather than fundamental, and as failing to get at the basic causes of the disturbances and lowered standards in the Navy.

It is perhaps fortuitous, but almost coincident with the release of the Hicks Report, the Navy Bureau of Personnel issued a special edition of the Retired Naval Personnel Newsletter designed to reassure concerned retirees that all is really on the up and up in today's Navy.

There can be no question of the motives of the Navy high command; paramount objective is to achieve and maintain the highest level of combat effectiveness possible, under difficult circumstances. One can, however, with considerable justification seriously question the wisdom of the way in which the aforesaid Navy high command has sought to reach this goal.

The subcommittee found that "permissiveness" exists in the apparent breakdown of discipline in the Navy, as was charged following the serious incidents aboard the attack carriers *Kitty Hawk* and *Constellation* last October and November respectively.

In the course of its inquiry into "the alleged racial and disciplinary problems" in these carriers, the subcommittee found what everybody knows—the vast majority of Navy personnel is performing its duties loyally and efficiently. There is, however, a segment of that force which is either unable or unwilling to do so. It has been tolerance of this segment, extending at times even to appeasement, that has contributed to the breakdown of discipline.

The Chief of Naval Operations asserts that "contrary to some reports, Z-Grams have not relaxed standards. They have updated them." The intent, surely admirable, has been to "not permit general policies to be dictated by the need . . . to constrain those few individuals who do not respond to the trust and confidence expressed in more flexible and less restrictive regulations." However admirable the intent, the results have been disastrous.

The subcommittee found that "permissiveness" exists in the Navy today and could be servicewide. It defines "permissiveness" as used in the report, thusly:

"Permissiveness means an attitude by seniors down the chain of command which tolerates the use of individual discretion by juniors in areas in the services which have been strictly controlled; it means a tolerance

of failure; a failure to enforce existing orders and regulations which have validity; it means a failure to require that existing standards be met, and a sufferance of the questioning of valid orders. Unhappily, close on the heels of permissiveness, we often find appeasement when trouble arises."

If this isn't a capsule exposition of how to wreck any organization, military or otherwise, I never saw one.

A flagrant instance of appeasement, and on which the subcommittee expressed its strong objection, was "the procedure used by higher authority to negotiate with the Constellation's dissidents and, eventually, to appease them by acquiescing to their demands and by meting out minor non-judicial punishment for what was a major affront to good order and discipline"—actions which, the subcommittee stressed, "have the potential for crippling a combatant vessel in the war zone."

What happened aboard this man-of-war was mutiny, no more and no less. In attempting to deal with it, the chain of command was never followed. Advice given line officers by personnel in human relations billets was uniformly poor and the resulting decisions failed to bring the mutiny to an end.

The public has been led by the news media to believe that racial discrimination is rampant in the Navy and was the primary cause of the Kitty Hawk rampage and the Constellation mutiny. The subcommittee disagrees, emphatically.

In the Kitty Hawk "there was not one case wherein racial discrimination could be pinpointed." In the Constellation, the mutiny was "the result of a carefully orchestrated . . . well-organized campaign wherein a small number of blacks wilfully created among other blacks the belief that white racism existed in the Navy and aboard that ship." It did not.

The moral of James Thurber's "Fable of the Bear Who Could Take It or Leave It Alone," you remember, was: "You might as well fall flat on your face as lean over too far backwards." It appears to many of us that the CNO has done the latter. In his concern over racial problems, he has appeared to place "human relations" goals above the requirement for good order and discipline. On this question, the subcommittee report states:

"The members of the subcommittee fully support the idea of equality of opportunity in the military and naval forces of the United States for all persons . . . Human relations programs remain essential. (But) where Human Relations councils and Minority Affairs offices are manned solely by minority personnel, they become conduits for minority personnel to bypass the normal chain of command . . . Used as a vehicle for settlement of individual minority grievances which should be resolved within the command structure, they are divisive and disruptive of good order and discipline . . . The equal opportunity and human relations programs of the Navy must not, in any way, dilute the authority of the chain of command."

PANAMA CANAL PROBLEM: MAJOR ISSUES CLARIFIED IN RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH

HON. GENE SNYDER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, after extensive hearings by its Subcommittee on the Panama Canal,

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under the chairmanship of my able and distinguished colleague from New York (Mr. MURPHY) on January 2, 1973, reported upon its activities during the 92d Congress.

Since that time—and as a result of related developments here and elsewhere—the canal question has been a subject of considerable discussion in the news media, and the interest of the press in some of our coastal States has been aroused.

As one example, in an editorial on March 25 of this year, entitled "Keep the Canal," the Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch made a strong appeal for retention by the United States of its treaty-based sovereign rights, power and authority over the Canal Zone. Unfortunately, this editorial contained two serious errors: First, that the United States pays an "annual rent" for the Canal Zone; and second, that increasing traffic has made construction of a second canal of so-called sea-level design "desirable."

In a perceptive letter to the editor by Capt. Franz O. Willenbacher, an experienced retired naval officer long associated with Panal Canal affairs, these two errors were corrected. He demonstrated:

First. That the anuity paid Panama is not a "rental" for the Canal Zone but an augmented obligation for the Panama Railroad originally assumed by the United States in the 1903 treaty with Panama.

Second. That the editorial's suggestion that a sea-level undertaking is "desirable" is an unwarranted assumption.

Captain Willenbacher also explains his support of the modernization of the existing canal in the Canal Zone under the Terminal Lake-third locks proposal, pointing out that some \$171,000,000 has already been expended toward such modernization. He notes that the task can be completed without the necessity for any new treaty with Panama and that the sea-level proposal is "irrelevant." Additionally, he calls to the editor's attention the fact that legislation for resumption of suspended construction under the above-mentioned plan is now pending before the Congress.

It is my hope that the original Times-Dispatch editorial, along with the very important clarifications set forth by Captain Willenbacher, will help my colleagues in assessing the canal question—and in approaching the upcoming legislation.

For this reason I insert the editorial and the reply at this point:

[From the Richmond Times-Dispatch,
Mar. 25, 1973]

KEEP THE CANAL

The issue of control of the 40-mile-long Panama Canal Zone strategically linking the Atlantic and the Pacific is an extremely thorny problem. But the special UN security Council meeting at Panama has only added to the brambles in the thicket. The United States was justified in vetoing Wednesday a Council resolution on the subject.

In the first place, the hypocrisy of those freedom-loving governments of Russia and China in demanding that the United States turn over the Canal to the Republic of Panama is thick enough to obscure all else. How many acres have Chairman Brezhnev or Chairman Mao ceded to nationalist aspirations?

Besides, the assertion that the Canal Zone

is "an inalienable part" of Panama's territory does not square with history. If the land is intrinsically anybody's, a case could be made that it is Colombia's. When the Colombian senate began to hedge in 1903 on a treaty to grant the U.S. the right to acquire a canal zone in Colombia's Panama province, U.S. naval vessels helped Panamanian rebels win independence by blocking Colombian troops from reaching the uprising. Without U.S. intervention, it is probable there would be no Republic of Panama. And Panama came to existence simultaneously with the assertion of a U.S. presence there.

Call this an ugly hangover from the era of gunboat diplomacy if you will, but the fact remains that as part of the 1903 Hay-Varilla Treaty giving the U.S. control of a strip for a canal in perpetuity, the U.S. paid Panama an initial sum of \$10 million, indemnified Colombia to the tune of \$25 million, and agreed to pay Panama substantial annual rent, which figure has since been increased several times.

The total cost to the U.S. for 647 square miles of the zone far exceeds the price of many other American territorial acquisitions, including the Louisiana Purchase (that vast area stretching from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains and from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada) and such notable additions as Alaska and Florida.

Why Omar Torrijos, Panama's dynamic 44-year-old military ruler, would be invoking Latin nationalism in a campaign to win control of the canal is understandable. Undeniably, his claim has appeal throughout much of Latin America and among guilt-ridden liberals of this country. It just may be that in the bilateral U.S.-Panamanian negotiations, there ought to be concessions the U.S. can make to satisfy some of Panama's complaints.

But relinquish ultimate U.S. control of the Isthmus? Before that is contemplated, it is fair to recall that Panama, unfortunately, has been notoriously susceptible to political upheaval, with no fewer than 44 presidents having come and gone in 70 years. Could the uninterrupted movement of commercial or military ships be guaranteed under any Panamanian regime of the moment? One thinks sadly of the Suez, the world's other great canal, which still stands idle, a victim of political instability.

The enormous value of the Panama Canal to the free world in two World Wars cannot be over-stated. Heavy use in peacetime has made desirable the construction of a new sea-level canal, a matter complicating current negotiations. Few things would help potential enemies of this nation or of our allies more than for the U.S. to cede the Canal Zone to Panama or to "internationalize" its control. The Nixon Administration should ignore the hypocritical howls from the UN. But if the Administration does concede too much in a new treaty, Congress should exercise its Constitutional prerogative to reject it.

[From the Richmond Times-Dispatch,
Apr. 22, 1973]

DISPUTES EDITORIAL ON PANAMA CANAL

Your otherwise superb editorial "Keep the Canal" (March 25) unfortunately included two serious errors.

The first is the statement that, under the terms of the 1903 Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty, the United States "agreed to pay Panama substantial annual rent" for the Canal Zone. Such is not the fact. U.S. tenure is perpetual, its control sovereign. The amount which the U.S. paid Panama for this right and control was a lump-sum payment of \$10 million upon the ratification of the treaty. In addition, the U.S. purchased all privately-owned lands within the zone from their owners, making the U.S. not only the owner by treaty grant, but also by direct purchase.

What the U.S. agreed to pay, and has paid,

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annually to Panama, (originally \$250,000 and now \$1.93 million, raised by reason of dollar devaluation and U.S. generosity) has been, and is now, to compensate Panama adequately for the loss of revenue that Colombia formerly enjoyed from the highly successful operation of the Panama Railroad situated in the Canal Zone, which became the property of the United States upon the signing of the treaty.

For a completely documented, unbiased, historical and jurisdictional treatment of these matters, see *Cadiz to Cathay* by Capt. Miles P. DuVal, USN, Greenwood Press, Westport, Conn.

The second error is contained in the sentence in the last paragraph which states, "Heavy use [of the canal] in peace time has made desirable the construction of a new sea-level canal, a matter complicating current negotiations." That construction of a sea-level canal is desirable is a mere assumption not shared by those intimately familiar with the facts. Through this fallacy, the treaty negotiations have, indeed, been seriously complicated. A leading advocate of a sea-level proposal has publicly admitted that its main purposes is to obtain "better treaty relationships" with Panama, that if such are not obtained, the sea-level proposal is not warranted, that in fact it "may never be constructed," and, that the decision for such construction would be a "political" one (*Congressional Record*, vol. 117, pt. 6, pp. 7839-7840).

The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, on page 36 of House Report No. 92-1629 of Jan. 2, 1973, summarized the key canal issues as follows:

(a) Retention by the United States of its undiluted sovereign rights, power and authority over the Canal Zone, which is the absolutely necessary protective frame of the canal; and

(b) Major modernization of the existing canal within the present Canal Zone (Terminal Lake-Third Locks Plan), which can be done under existing treaty provisions.

The committee added that all other large canal questions, however important, including the much discussed "sea-level" idea, are "irrelevant" and should not be allowed to confuse that of the canal's major needs: Namely, its increase of capacity and operational improvements.

The construction of a third set of locks for the Panama Canal was authorized in 1939, but work was suspended in 1942 after a total expenditure of more than \$76 million. Summit channel widening was completed in 1970 at a cost of \$95 million, making a total of more than \$171 million already expended. Legislation is now pending for resumption of work on this great project, as are resolutions to perpetuate the sovereign control over the Canal Zone by the United States.

FRANZ O. WILLENBUCHER, J.D.,
Captain, U.S. Navy (Ret.).

BETHESDA, Md.

REDWOOD CITY TRIBUNE
ACHIEVES GOAL

HON. LEO J. RYAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, the role of an active and free press in any community, be it the Capitol of the United States or any one of our thousands of cities and towns, goes deeper than being the community bulletin board and news reporting service. A community newspaper brings together all that a community is; acting, if you will, as a sort of

homogenous glue. Our joy and despair, our successes and failures, are chronicled within the pages of our newspapers. Newspapers, to me, are a kind of living history book in which the lives of people and institutions are charted in ink on paper for reading not only today, but tomorrow as well.

For more than 50 years now, the people of Redwood City, Calif., have been guiding, and guided by, the pages of the Redwood City Tribune. Its publisher, Frank "Jerry" O'Neill, assumed his post in 1969 following an illustrious career in journalism on papers throughout the Bay Area. Mr. O'Neill and Tribune editor David Shutz aptly direct a talented staff, which coupled with their own brand of journalistic integrity, make the Redwood City Tribune one of the finest papers in the West.

I could cite the many awards this paper has won over the years, Mr. Speaker, for they are indeed many. But a newspaper is more than awards and journalistic honors; a newspaper is a standard of conduct reflective of its owners and publishers, and a statement of purpose based on its own integrity and that of the community in which it operates.

To follow its brilliant history of accomplishment over the past 50 years would consume a great deal of time and space. In lieu of a long list of achievements, I have opted to offer for printing in the RECORD following my remarks, the first editorial in the first Redwood City Tribune. The date is May 1, 1923. But the language is as relevant today as it was then. Its need in the community is as relevant today as it was then. And its viability and credibility, which at the writing of the editorial was merely a stated goal, is today an accomplished fact.

EDITORIAL FROM FIRST ISSUE

Whatever fills a public need satisfactorily will succeed.

That a daily newspaper has long been a public need in Redwood City is a fact too apparent to require argument in support of the assertion. Redwood City is one of two county seats in California, having a population in excess of 2,300, that has been without a daily paper heretofore, while it is also observed that daily papers flourish in cities smaller than this one.

True, the field here is not yet developed to the maximum. But that is destined to come. Already, in fact, tremendous forces have been set in motion looking forward to the growth of Redwood City and the whole of San Mateo County. That those forces can be speeded in their accomplishment by all that a daily newspaper is able to do is a fact that none will dispute.

Convinced that the need of a daily is here, the Tribune, appearing for the first time today, will make every effort to fill the need with satisfaction.

The news service of the Tribune will be comprehensive. News that is local to Redwood City and environs, as well as news that is of county and regional importance will be featured. But there also will be reports in these columns daily of the main events all over the world, wired to the Tribune by The Associated Press, the world's greatest news-gathering agency.

The Tribune asks no favors. The day is gone when a newspaper can expect to succeed on the plea that "we ask your support." A newspaper has no more right to solicit gratuities than any other kind of business.

The Tribune has two commodities to sell—news service and advertising space. We offer

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both commodities at a price commensurate with their value to you. No businessman is urged to buy space in the Tribune for the purpose of helping the paper, but rather because of the value the advertising will be to him.

That Tribune advertising will pay is a fact that we shall be able to demonstrate to your satisfaction. It will be the business of the Tribune's advertising department to make it valuable. An ad-writing service, providing layouts, copy and illustrations, will be at the disposal of the Tribune's advertisers at no extra charge.

The advancement of community improvements, community institutions and all else that contributes to the greater enjoyment of life in Redwood City and environs will be a leading editorial policy of the paper.

Politically the Tribune is independent, the question of party being considered secondary to the major questions of men and issues. The Tribune is obliged neither to support a given party when its stand on a given issue is considered wrong, nor to oppose its stand when that is considered right.

With every department of the paper in the hands of men experienced in that special line, expert service in every department can be relied upon.

The Tribune management is most appreciative of the enthusiastic interest shown by the Redwood City people in this enterprise—that interest being manifest by eagerness to subscribe, giving the paper at the start a circulation list far in excess of what is usually expected of an infant journal.

In concluding this announcement we desire to express our highest esteem for the publishers of the established weekly newspapers here. It is not the Tribune's thought nor desire to attempt to supplant any existing publication. Dailies and weeklies have their individual functions. Neither necessarily usurps the other. Our relations with the older publishers of this city are friendly and pleasant.

The Tribune will publish every day except Sundays and the six legal holidays observed by the printers' unions—New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

Number 2 of Volume 1 of the Tribune will appear tomorrow.

ISRAEL'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOSEPH G. MINISH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Speaker, this week the people of Israel are celebrating the silver anniversary of their independence. Along with their friends around the world, they are joyously commemorating that day upon which, 25 years ago, their nation was born when its Proclamation of Statehood took effect.

Mr. Speaker, the Jewish people had dreamed of that day for centuries. For almost 1,800 years after being conquered by Imperial Rome they had been scattered among the nations of the world and their homeland ruled by foreigners. However, throughout that period they had clung to both their identity as a people and their hope to someday reestablish their own national state in Palestine, the Promised Land of their ancestors.

During the Second World War, no people suffered more than did the Jews. Their experience during that holocaust made them ever more determined to have a homeland of their own. With thousands

desirous of immigrating to Palestine to find the new homeland waiting in refugee camps, the British, who held a League of Nations mandate over the area since 1922, asked the newly formed United Nations to decide the future of the region. In November of 1947 the U.N. voted to partition Palestine into separate Arab and Jewish States. As the last of the British troops left the area on May 15, 1948, the historic Proclamation of Statehood—which had been issued the day before by the Israeli Provisional Government—took effect.

At last the dream had been realized—Israel had been born.

Three times since that day the Israeli people have had to go to war to protect their beloved country. The first time came only a few hours after independence, when attacks were launched from all sides by neighboring Arab States. Courageously defending their nation, the Israelis successfully thwarted all of those attacks and, with a desire for peace, signed an armistice ending the conflict in July of 1949. However only 7 years later they were forced to fight again—this time to secure passage for their supply ships through the Suez Canal and the Straits of Tiran as well as to curtail the activities of raiders operating from bases in the Sinai; and in 1967 they had to take up arms in order to pre-empt an imminent attack by newly well-armed Arab armies. In both cases the Israeli forces displayed great courage, determination, and ability by quickly attaining their objectives against overwhelming odds. Today they maintain a constant vigilance against acts of aggression perpetrated not only by the armies of hostile states, but also by terrorist guerillas like those who murdered several members of Israel's Olympic team during the Munich games last summer.

Mr. Speaker, the hostility of its neighbors has not been the only difficulty which the brave people of Israel have had to face. In the early years of their nation's independence they had to solve the problem of how to receive, care for, and absorb the thousands of destitute immigrants who came to the new homeland seeking a better life. Furthermore they had to contend with large sections of arid or infertile land while trying to raise agricultural products for consumption and export; with few of the things that are necessary to the development of industry; and with little capital with which to buy needed goods and commodities.

Through hard work and determination the Israelis have overcome all of these problems and handicaps. The refugees of the post war years and their children now have prosperous lives; and today extend a helping hand to the 50,000 new immigrants who arrive every year. The land has been made to bloom, even in the previously swampy or arid sections of the country. The amount of irrigated land has increased six fold since 1948; the total area under cultivation has more than doubled within the same period. It may truly be said that, in Israel, the desert has been turned into a garden. At the same time the development of industry has been little neglected, and the results have been just as phenomenal. The total

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number of those employed in industrial occupations has risen from 65,000 in the first year of statehood to 270,000 today. Technology has become well advanced, so much so that the Israelis have sent some of their experts abroad to help underdeveloped nations solve the problems they now face.

Not unimportant to Israel's own development has been the support and generosity of its friends in the United States. For example, bond campaigns have boosted the young nation's economy, while organizations such as the Jewish Community Federations and the United Jewish Appeal have raised funds needed to care for new immigrants, none of whom have even been turned away. I am pleased to say that there are several of these superb organizations in my district. I have been proud to support their efforts as well as to sponsor legislation aimed at insuring strong American support of Israel.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Israel have taken a dream, and built it into a strong, prosperous, modern nation—one which is today not only a fine model for all newly independent states, but also a source of inspiration for all peoples who value their freedom and national heritage. Let us salute them and wish them well as they commemorate an important milestone in what promises to be a long and noble history.

FORMER CONGRESSMAN GEORGE P. MILLER RECEIVES HONORS FROM AMERICAN OCEANIC ORGANIZATION

HON. THOMAS N. DOWNING

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

MR. DOWNING. Mr. Speaker, on April 25, 1973, our former colleague, the Honorable George P. Miller received a special award from the American Oceanic organization. The presentation was made by Mr. Harold A. Timken, chairman of the Board and president of Quanta Systems Corp.

Nobody deserved this recognition more than our dear friend who served in this body so faithfully and efficiently for so many years. He was a leader in man's exploration and exploitation in space and in the oceans. He can take honest pride in the breakthrough of these last frontiers by mankind. I insert his remarks at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

QUANTA SYSTEMS CORPORATION,
May 4, 1973.

HON. THOMAS N. DOWNING,
Member of Congress, Rayburn House Office
Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN DOWNING: It was most pleasant to have had the opportunity to visit with you at the American Oceanic Organization Neptune Dinner. AOO was pleased and privileged to have you as an honored guest.

Upon my return from the Virgin Islands, Bob Shephard indicated you had requested a copy of my remarks in presenting the special award to George Miller. Enclosed is a copy.

I look forward to seeing you soon again at an AOO luncheon meeting.

Warm regards.
Sincerely,

HAROLD A. TIMKEN.

NEPTUNE AWARD BANQUET—THE AMERICAN OCEANIC ORGANIZATION

Presentation of a special award to the Hon. George P. Miller by Mr. Harold A. Timken, Chairman of the Board and President of Quanta Systems Corporation, and Outgoing Chairman of the Board, American Oceanic Organization on April 25, 1973.

It is my very special privilege, on behalf of the American Oceanic Organization, to give well-deserved recognition tonight to our good friend and a distinguished American: the Honorable George P. Miller. He has indeed served his District, his State, and his Country well. He has been a public official for more than a third of a century, from member of the California State Assembly and then Executive Officer of the California Fish and Game Division, to Member of the U.S. House of Representatives and Chairman of the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

Because of the appropriate and well-earned attention he has received in recent years as one of the world leaders in the field of space, it is sometimes overlooked that Congressman Miller served on the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, where he was chairman of the Subcommittee on Oceanography. In addition, he has twice served as Chairman of the Board of Visitors of the Coast Guard Academy. He has been and is a leader in the marine sciences.

As a graduate engineer, he has attempted to solve problems from a practical viewpoint, based on facts and supported by his constant spirit of optimism that effort based on facts will lead to success for the general public.

There is at St. Mary's College in California, from which institution he holds several degrees, the George P. Miller Science Fund, a permanently endowed fund to be used for the advancement of the teaching of science. As you all know, he has received numerous citations for meritorious service to the cause of science.

No one who knows George Miller doubts his ability, his dedication to the public welfare, his knowledge and understanding of science, or his vast experience in space and oceanography. Moreover, those fortunate enough to know him intimately are also aware of his integrity and the value of his friendship. One is honored to call him "friend". One can double that honor if both members of the team—George and his most gracious lady Esther—are his friends!

PAUL ALEXANDER—COURAGE TO LIVE

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

MR. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, on occasion we learn of human courage so large that we must pause in admiration.

Such is the case of a young man who attends the University of Texas at Austin. He is in nearly every respect a normal young person—he likes people, he likes to travel, and he is serious about his studies.

But, Mr. Speaker, there is one difference in this young man. He lives in an iron lung for most of his hours.

This young man is Paul Alexander. Paul Alexander is a man, Mr. Speaker. I salute his courage, and I know that my

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colleagues will, also, after reading his story which appeared recently in the Daily Texan, the student newspaper of the University of Texas at Austin. And the Congress needs to support those programs that can help valiant young men like Paul Alexander.

I include the article herewith in the RECORD:

"DOESN'T HAMPER ME"

(By Nancy Cripps)

When misfortune comes to a person, the tendency to be remorseful and self pitying is always great.

However, University student Paul Alexander, 27, has escaped all that. Being paralyzed from the neck down and having to spend most of his life in an iron lung has never hampered Alexander—an enthusiastic, eager, and confident young man.

"It's all irrelevant to me," Alexander said. "I can do anything I want to. Using an iron lung has never hampered me from doing exactly what I want to do."

"When I wanted to transfer from SMU, there was a lot of hassle. I'd never been away from home before and I'd never had anyone take care of me except my family. But I wanted to come to Austin, and I did."

Alexander is dependent on his respirator (iron lung), but not to the extent that he cannot leave it.

"I've learned to use my neck muscles to breath," Alexander said. "It's a conscious effort for me to breath, and after long periods of time, I have to go back to my respirator."

"I sleep in it every night and do my studying in it," he said.

Alexander lives with two friends, University students Gary Cox and Charlie Grimes, in the Mi Amigo Apartments on Duval Street. "They do everything for me," he said.

"I like to travel and Gary especially helps me out in this respect. Over spring break, we went to Houston and Galveston. We stayed with some of Gary's friends, whom I'd never met before. The March of Dimes, which provides my respirator, set one up for me in their (Gary's friends') home. Then during the week we took day trips to Galveston."

"It was really exciting for me since I'd never seen the ocean before," Alexander said.

Back in Austin, Alexander spends most of his time at school and with friends. This semester he's taking eight hours of course work, but his usual load is 12 hours.

Earlier this semester, it looked like Alexander wouldn't be able to continue school because of the veto of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act by President Nixon.

Through state and federal funds, Alexander, as a disabled person, gets money to attend school and to hire an attendant to take care of him.

When Nixon vetoed the bill, which would have given more funds for vocational rehabilitation, the Texas Rehabilitation Commission had to cut all of their projects except those of highest priority. Fortunately, Alexander was classified "high priority" and will be able to continue his education uninterrupted.

Alexander has been using the iron lung since he was 6, when he became paralyzed by polio. For several years he was completely hospitalized. He started school when he was 13.

"I'd always wanted to go to school, but when I was ready to start learning there was no program I could enroll in," Alexander said.

"My folks and some other people had to push the Dallas school district to start a program for disabled people who couldn't attend classes. The school district started a pilot program at that time. I was among the first students to participate. Teachers would visit the homes of the disabled persons."

"Since then, the Homebound Program has been expanded to include several traveling

teachers and hundreds of students. It's been highly successful," Alexander said.

"I graduated from high school in 1967 and spent the next two years trying to get into college," he continued. "It was a real hassle. Before the state would let me go to school, I had to prove that I was employable. That meant finding someone who would say they would hire me after I graduate."

"When it comes to helping the disabled, this state is way out in left field," Alexander said.

For the future Alexander doesn't have any definite plans. He's a finance and economics major who dabbles in classical Greek. He plans to graduate in a year-and-a-half or so and then go on to graduate school maybe in the East.

"I like to help people to do their thing a little bit easier" Alexander said. "That's my bag—people."

EMPHASIS MUST SHIFT IN FORMATION OF U.S. POLICIES ABROAD

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, for a major part of this century, U.S. policy has been determined by national security concerns. Aside from the depression, which itself gave rise to programs not unlike the mustering of efforts and centralization of power usually attending military crisis, the 20th century has been a time of coordinating our national efforts to deal with either threats of armed conflict, or actual conflict. These conditions created the following phenomena, which have dominated U.S. politics during this period.

First. Power was centralized in the Capital in general, and in the Presidency in particular.

Second. Policy was determined by security requirements, followed by economics to serve security needs—and supported by political programs dominated by these security considerations. This affected domestic as well as foreign policy.

Third. Now entrenched decisionmakers were conditioned by these long standing considerations, and continue to have a framework of reference created by such considerations.

Fourth. The conditions of war and threats of conflict distorted our economic structure during this century in two ways:

By being heavily involved in Government spending for security purposes, we invited military men as top advisers, and found security oriented industries had become the most powerful lobbyists.

By being spoiled and softened through reliance by other countries in the Free World on our technology and our production, we lacked incentives to export or to aggressively compete in international trade.

This introduction is stressed because I believe it reveals the basis for some of our present problems, and the difficulties we are facing in formulating solutions.

The transition period we are now going through requires a severe, deter-

mined and definite change in the position of the elements dominating policy making. Economics must replace military security in the dominant role—government and politics must support and serve the economic considerations that now dominate the international situation. Military security, though still important, must be relegated to the third tier and be seen as a support element, not a lead element.

Internally, this suggests that we need a governmental-industrial complex capable of addressing and solving the major domestic problems of energy, environment, housing, health, transportation, and education. Externally, we need an industrial-governmental complex which promotes and encourages trade and investment programs to solve the external problems of imbalance of payments, trade deficits, building of new markets through development of under achieving nations, and, above all, policies which identify and encourage elements of our economy best suited for export, while at the same time identifying and planning controlled elimination of the elements of our economy which are inefficient and not likely to successfully compete against imports without being subsidized.

Now, before some ideologists see in such suggestions the specter of some form of new socialism-communism or other radical departure, let me lay such suggestions to rest. What I propose is for us to follow our traditional approach of bending our institutions and capabilities pragmatically to meet the operative imperatives in the real world. We have competently done this in the past with little constructive assistance from the abstract political theorists from whatever school. The predictable mode is our interacting process by which the role of both government and business evolves as their mutual efforts begin to formulate patterns of success or failure. This is precisely the strength of the American system, and as a practical practitioner of politics and an experienced partner of both business components and government technocrats, I can assure you it will produce as good results as any system in the modern world, as it is now constituted, will allow.

There are some specific requirements that this new direction will require:

First. Replacement of decisionmakers with security based mentalities and military frameworks of reference, or, at the minimum, a showing of ability in such existing decisionmakers to adjust their thinking to the new modes.

Second. Building the economic sections of each of the departments of government so that internal agencies have capabilities of planning economic models which assure progress and significant attainment of sociological goals. These models will provide practical and predictable capabilities to interface with business and industry in procurement of contract services and construction projects. This in itself is an imposing task.

Third. Agencies with external responsibilities such as Commerce, Treasury, Defense, and State must also place heavier emphasis and effort on creating effective economic and trade bureaus realistically related to the size of the job

which must be done. Each of these is now miserably short of the desirable mark. Embassies around the world should be bolstered with quality trade and economic officers not reluctant to get into the thick of things. We do not need house pets, or mere briefing and information officers.

Fourth. Agencies such as the Export-Import Bank, FICA, and OPEC and others should be bolstered by specific legislative authority and given flexible and broad power to operate effectively.

Fifth. We must create trade promotion institutions to bring government and business/industry components together to influence, encourage and assist in the task of improving our international trade posture.

The world is shifting from conflict and military confrontation to economic confrontation, and the least prepared power for this new situation in terms of its policy and its institutions is the United States. We have but a short time to make our shift. Our next President must be a man with his mind on the future and programs to more adequately prepare our Nation for it. We need partners in our new endeavors, not alliances. We need cooperative economic programs in front, not military networks. We need constrained and rational competition in the world, not economic warfare.

The time and place is now for changing the juxtaposition where the military is in the forefront of our policymaking, and instead put economics in cooperation with government in front. The trade bill is our first opportunity to do this. The President's proposal treats the problem like a military one: all power is concentrated in the executive, and little in the Congress. It relies on the mechanical approach of negotiations, and not on the historical and well-proven alternatives of institution building and the sharing of power between the branches of government in the determination of policies and programs.

If the world is viewed as a warehouse of tools and materials to maximize for the use of all that which is, it can be the baseline for unlimited potential for that which might be. It can be a world of peace and expansion. If the world is seen as a limited depository of non-expendable resources, then it will be a continuing world of conflict, where many will have little, and those that have the most will operate from a base of belligerence and there will be no peace.

We must recognize and accept the challenge. We can no longer afford the luxury of drifting along without a defined national trade policy to which all sectors of our economy are committed. The President has not offered us a dynamic and creative trade proposal. It is up to the Congress to fill this void. We can and we must do so.

POSTAL SERVICE NOT THAT BAD

HON. JOHN E. HUNT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Postal Service has received a substantial

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amount of adverse publicity over the past month; and I am pleased that efforts are being made to improve mail delivery service. It would seem that these efforts have borne fruit in at least one case.

Mr. William L. Sweidel of Blackwood, N.J., in a letter to the editor appearing in the April 23, 1973, edition of the Camden Courier-Post, while indicating that there may be room for further improvement, has stated that his company mailed over 15 million letters last year with excellent results.

Mr. Sweidel has made some interesting observations, and I recommend the following letter to the attention of my colleagues:

POSTAL SERVICE NOT SO BAD

TO THE EDITOR:

It seems that a favorite topic today is criticism of the U.S. Postal Service. I genuinely believe that this criticism is out of proportion.

Our company mailed over 15 million letters last year with excellent results. On-time deliveries, few complaints and, most important, on-time responses to this mail accounted for the largest sales volume in our history.

No matter what you do, if you do enough of it, there are bound to be many mistakes and much evidence of improper service.

However, when you think of the billions of pieces of mail handled by the post office department, you will begin to realize the job they do is not as bad as most people surmise.

This does not mean that there is no room for improvement. It does mean that manpower and costs should not be increased and subsidies may not be necessary.

WILLIAM L. SWEIDEL.

BLACKWOOD.

WELFARE SCANDAL—XVIII

HON. VERNON W. THOMSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, while many hard-working taxpayers labor better than 4 months of the year to pay the taxes to support their Government, others have systematically exploited the system through a continuing pattern of dependence on public welfare.

We must support the needy. But we must also devise a system to move the needy, where possible, from the welfare rolls to payrolls; from dependence to independence; from tax consumers to tax generators.

The Milwaukee Sentinel series exposing fraud and waste in that city's welfare department is recommended reading for those concerned with abuses of the present system and the need to reform it. Today's 18th installment tells how one family, in the past 8 years, has salted away \$122,889 in tax-free public welfare aid. Changes are in order.

The article follows:

WELFARE FAMILY GIVEN \$122,889

(By William Janz)

Milwaukee County has paid out \$122,889 in aid for the support of one family, it was reported in Circuit Court Thursday.

When the amount was stated, some spectators in the courtroom gasped and Judge John F. Foley, startled, said loudly, "\$122,889 for one family! There's going to be no

money left in Milwaukee County . . . to be paid out.

"This is an amount that some people earn in a lifetime. It's just unbelievable. It becomes unconscionable."

Court officials told Judge Foley that some of the aid to James and Lois Barnett and their eight children goes back to 1964.

"The taxpayers are paying more than \$2,000 a month to sustain this family," Foley said.

The Barnetts are divorced and Mrs. Barnett, of 4872 N. 27th St., is receiving \$252 a month support for herself and one child at home. Six children are in foster homes and one is in a receiving home.

Barnett, of 239 N. 34th St., is \$6,192 in arrears in support payments, according to court records.

Foley ordered that all social workers connected with the case come to court March 29 and "present a plan to the court that will be a little more palatable to the taxpayers."

"We're at a point where the courts are going to have to be called upon to monitor these huge expenditures of public funds and, if necessary, temper good social work practices with sound fiscal policies."

The case came before Foley because Barnett wanted his \$52 a week support payment reduced. When William Evans, a family court commissioner, denied the request, Barnett appealed to Foley.

"Here's a family that's cost Milwaukee County \$122,889 . . . in past support," Evans said.

"That's the biggest figure I've seen," Foley said.

The children, seven of whom had previously been adjudged neglected or dependent, range in age from 6 to 16 years old. The 6 year old is at home, six children are in foster homes at a cost of \$123 to \$151 a month for each, and one is in a receiving home at a cost of \$929 a month, records showed.

John Broadnax, attorney for the mother, told Foley, "There's no reason for the county to pay \$900 a month for this child who should be with the mother. Several of them should be with the mother."

"This is why Milwaukee County taxpayers are paying so much money and this is part of the problem at the Welfare Center."

It's self-perpetuating . . . instead of getting rid of some of the load, they want to keep it going."

Foley said, "The entire department should take a hard look at this entire family situation and see whether or not . . . some of these children could be placed back with the mother, whether or not the mother could be trained and what responsibility we can assess to this man."

Barnett asked for a reduction in his payments because he has to pay \$60 a month for another child he has fathered since the divorce and he has a \$1,200 debt to the County Credit Union. He works at County General Hospital and takes home \$115 a week.

Evans noted that with all Barnett's financial problems since the divorce in 1968, Barnett "acquired another paternal obligation, another large obligation."

Evans ordered the mother to seek work "so she can contribute to the responsibility she has to help support this family."

FREE PARKING

HON. WILLIAM J. KEATING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I am today reintroducing legislation to require all civilian employees of the Federal Gov-

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ernment, including Senators and Representatives, to pay for their parking privileges.

I am also reintroducing legislation to require the General Services Administration Administrator to establish a system of fringe parking facilities and a shuttle bus service for tourists to the Nation's Capitol.

Since these bills were introduced on April 4, 1973, there has been a great deal of public attention focused on them. I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a recent editorial carried by WMAL AM-FM-TV in Washington, D.C.

The \$10 million figure referred to in this editorial represents a Department of Transportation estimate of annual savings to the taxpayer for elimination of free parking in the District of Columbia area alone.

I would also like to call to the attention of my colleagues some recent comments about these bills appearing in the Washington Star-News.

I hope the prospect of legislation which saves the taxpayer's money sparks the interest of my colleagues:

THE PARKING

You have to admire the audacity of Congressman William Keating of Ohio.

Keating wants to end free parking for all government workers, members of the House and Senate, Supreme Court Justices, and White House aides. He has introduced a bill authorizing the General Services Administration to charge a reasonable fee for using federal parking space.

Keating believes that recent federal pay increases have made it unnecessary and undesirable for the U.S. to provide free parking for thousands of workers—including 7,000 free spaces on Capitol Hill alone.

The GSA estimates the U.S. could save taxpayers 10 million dollars annually by charging a small parking fee.

Most importantly, Keating believes a parking fee would encourage federal workers to use car pools or mass transit, thereby reducing air pollution and traffic congestion.

We doubt that Congress is eager to end free parking for itself or federal bureaucrats. But certainly some sacrifice is in order to ease our traffic problems.

Long-range, Metro offers hope. In the meantime, we must face the prospect of drastic measures to change our patterns of commuting—greater use of buses, more express lanes for buses, more car pooling—and the elimination of free parking, which only invites people to drive—adding to the congestion.

[From the Washington Star-News, April 6, 1973]

BILL TO BAN FREE PARKING FOR ALL BUT THE PRESIDENT

(By Thomas Crosby)

Rep. William J. Keating, R-Ohio has submitted a bill to eliminate all free parking for federal employees, including congressmen, senators, Supreme Court Justices and White House aides.

"We feel the only federal employee who should be excused from this bill should be the President," said a spokesman.

Keating said the bill is designed to encourage federal employees to use car pools so as to reduce pollution and traffic congestion.

It would authorize the General Services Administration to "collect a reasonable fee for the use of parking facilities" owned or leased by the federal government.

A minimum fee of \$1 per day would be

required for all federal employees on Capitol Hill where parking is now free.

The bill may receive the support of the White House which has been backing such a measure through the Office of Management and Budget. However, high-ranking federal bureaucrats have refused to relinquish their privileged parking status.

Keating, who introduced the bill Wednesday, said, "At the present time there are over 7,000 parking spaces on Capitol Hill alone, and GSA manages over 117,000 parking spaces nationwide. In addition, many federal agencies administer their own parking and the number of parking spaces handled by these agencies is unknown."

The bill, Keating said, contains many of the recommendations made in a 1971 GSA study and could produce a savings to taxpayers of \$10 million a year, according to the Transportation Department.

The recent federal pay raises "have brought about comparability between" public and private employees, Keating said, making "free parking benefits for federal employees . . . unnecessary and undesirable."

A spokesman said Keating feels "very strongly about this bill. When he was a city councilman and a judge in Cincinnati, he had to pay for parking."

THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

HON. BILL CHAPPELL, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. CHAPPELL. Mr. Speaker, last January, I had the opportunity to visit Taiwan where I met with Government leaders and with the people in the streets to determine for myself what was taking place on that island nation.

I came away astounded at the progress being made by the Republic of China despite recent setbacks in international affairs. Many of us had been told the expulsion from the United Nations spelled the beginning of the end for freedom on Taiwan.

But the people of Taiwan and the Government did not believe it. They went to work even harder and have shown spectacular growth, not only in their economy and trade with other nations, but in improving the lives of the people.

Today, Taiwan stands as an example of what free people can do on their own while across the Taiwan Straits, Communist China stands as an example of what enslaved people cannot do.

Taiwan this year will export around the world, about \$5.5 billion in goods, more than the total of exports of Communist China with 50 times more people. Per capita income is increasing at a rate of about 7 percent a year and far outstrips the average income of the Communist Chinese.

This year, Taiwan will buy almost \$1 billion in U.S. goods, far more than the purchases of the Communists despite U.S. efforts to promote that market.

But even more important than the dollar and cents factors, the example of free China is one which is a source of pride to freedom loving people everywhere.

True, the Government is not perfect. There are some people who do not eat as well as others. There is some disease on the island. The Government admits there is some corruption.

But if we were to give to the Commu-

nists any government where people go hungry, the sick, or dishonest, then we would give the United States to the Reds and become slaves ourselves.

As one old enough to have taken part in the Second World War, I recall vividly the bravery and valor of the Chinese people during that struggle. In fact, the island of Taiwan itself was the target of U.S. bombs in order to root out the Japanese who held it.

The recuperation of Taiwan is, in a way, even more impressive than the recuperation of Japan after the war. Japan was not hampered as a government in exile from the Communists. It was not a divided country. It did not have to begin from a base of little or no technical know-how and pull itself into the mainstream of world affairs by sheer courage and tenacity.

This is precisely what faced Taiwan however, and Taiwan has made it. No longer do the free Chinese seek or accept U.S. foreign aid. This stopped in 1965 and since that time Taiwan has been a giver of aid to lesser developed nations. Taiwan buys military equipment from the United States. It does not seek a hand out. And Taiwan pays for what it gets.

This, Mr. Speaker, is the nation to which some among us would have the United States turn its back. I can conceive of no circumstance under which I would be willing to trade our friendship with Taiwan for the uncertainties of arrangements with the Communists.

If eventually we do establish full relations with Peking, we must not do it by giving way free China. Taiwan is not ours to give, but it is ours to protect through friendship and mutual respect.

The people of Taiwan seek little from our country except recognition as a free and independent nation. Taiwan has proven it is a good neighbor, a viable trading partner, and a defender of freedom.

Let us, as a matter of national policy, pledge continuing friendship for the Republic of China and support for this last haven of freedom for the people of all China.

THE CASON J. CALLAWAY MEMORIAL

HON. JACK BRINKLEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, On April 23 it was my very distinct personal pleasure and honor to attend and participate in ceremonies dedicating the Cason J. Callaway Memorial Forest National Natural Landmark in Pine Mountain, Ga.

Participating in these ceremonies held a threefold meaning for me:

First, it provided me with an excellent opportunity to visit with my very close friend, Mrs. Cason J. Callaway, without whose personal efforts and hard work there would be no Cason J. Callaway Memorial Forest.

Secondly, it enabled me to meet Mr. Nathaniel P. Reed, Assistant Secretary of Interior for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, who made a truly outstanding

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presentation and who is, in the very strictest sense, a gentleman and a conservationist of deep commitment.

And, finally, Mr. Speaker, it gave me a chance to see again the natural beauty and serenity of the forest which will stand for all time as a living memorial to that remarkable man, Cason J. Callaway, and which will be a place of deep pride for all Georgians.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the very excellent remarks made by Mr. Reed at the dedication:

REMARKS OF HON. NATHANIEL P. REED

I am delighted to be here today, representing the Honorable Rogers C. B. Morton, Secretary of the Interior. As the man who runs the world's greatest conservation department, Secretary Morton has a sincere interest in natural landmarks like the one we are dedicating here today.

As the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, I too, have a genuine love for natural areas like the Cason J. Callaway Memorial Forest. And I am especially and particularly fond of Mrs. Virginia Callaway.

Virginia and Cason Callaway need no introduction here. They have richly given of themselves for their fellow man. Blessed by the fruits of hard work and good judgment, they forged an extraordinary legacy of Earthmanship and set an example of good stewardship. Beloved by their family and friends, admired by all whose lives touched theirs, they set the highest of standards as land managers, as people, as Americans. They have loved this land. Georgia soil is their life blood.

Today's auspicious dedication is another chapter in the extraordinary story which this family has been part of.

The thrust of the National Registry Program is to encourage local governments, conservation organizations and private individuals to save some of the nation's outstanding land areas that have esthetic, educational and scientific value. In this way we intend to strengthen public appreciation of our natural history and thereby nurture a greater concern for conservation of the nation's natural heritage.

The National Park Service has prepared a list of themes that afford a logical and scientific approach to the selection of sites and their ultimate designation as natural landmarks by the Secretary of the Interior. Carefully selected representatives from the scientific community are asked to identify sites and to recommend those that they consider worthy of further on-site evaluation.

This second evaluation is carried out again by qualified scientists who usually are faculty members of a local university employed under contract with the National Park Service.

Their evaluations are reviewed by the National Park Service's chief scientist who in turn recommends review by the Secretary's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments. The Board conducts the final review before designation by the Secretary and entry on the registry.

I relate this stringent review process by distinguished representatives from the scientific and cultural community in order to illustrate the importance of careful selection. This is to assure that qualified sites are not overlooked and that sub-standard sites are not placed on the registry.

One of the most interesting revelations that has manifested itself in the Natural Landmarks Program is the increasing number of private landowners who have become aware of the conservation value of the pro-

gram and who have cooperated with the government in it. This shows me that the success of governmental programs still depends upon the support of individual citizens.

In his second message to the Congress this past February, President Nixon reported on the state of our Natural Resources and the Environment. In that message he quoted Abraham Lincoln when he said: "A nation may be said to consist of its territory, its people, and its laws. The territory is the only part which is of certain durability."

President Nixon went on to point out that after a hundred years, "We have come to realize that our 'territory'—that is our land, air, water, minerals, and the like—is not of 'certain durability' after all." He said, "We have learned that these natural resources are fragile and finite and that many have been seriously damaged or despoiled."

We have become an urban nation. About three-fourths of our population now live in cities and suburbs. Population growth combined with spreading urbanization and our penchant to desecrate the earth and destroy natural and historic landmarks in our quest for material gain are causing the landscape, as our forefathers knew it, to rapidly disappear and be replaced with a world of steel and concrete.

Back in the third century a Roman theologian observed, "All places are now accessible . . . all open to commerce . . . cultivated fields have subdued forests . . . flocks and herds have repelled wild beasts . . . sandy deserts are sown, marshes are drained . . . everywhere are houses, and inhabitants, and settled governments, and civilized life . . . our wants grow more and more keen, and our complaints bitter in our mouths, whilst nature fails in affording us her usual sustenance."

Every school child knows what happened to the Roman Empire. And even before that the people ignored Isaiah's warning: "Woe unto them that join house to house, that lay field to field, till there be no place that they may be alone in the midst of the earth."

An experience—becoming all too unique to Americans—is a walk in a wood—a quiet walk. Quietness is hard to find. This forest is many things to different people but I am sure old Isaiah would have said three cheers for Virginia Callaway!

I want to congratulate Mrs. Callaway for her display of the same deep and meaningful insights shared by Isaiah and the Roman. Some years ago—long before ecology became a household word—Mrs. Callaway decided to keep this beautiful Pine Mountain area in its natural state so that she and generations that followed would indeed have a . . . "place that they may be alone in the midst of the earth."

This forest—nearly 27 hundred acres—contains mixed hardwood and pine stands that never have been cut. This forest embraces the entire Barnes Creek watershed which the Callaways have protected from man's pollution.

The Carson J. Callaway Memorial Forest is most significant because it includes the transitional zone where the eastern deciduous and southern coniferous forest types mingle. There is no other area like it that is protected from development or harmful use.

The Callaway family has long appreciated the natural values so abundant here. And the Callaways have been willing to share nature with the public. By invitation and appointment, it is possible for groups to come here, to walk, to see, to learn! This is an excellent example of an environmental education classroom and we need many more of them right across the country.

Thanks to Mrs. Callaway and the Natural Landmarks Program of the National Park Service, this forest will continue to live and give pleasure to those people who visit and to the wildlife that lives here.

One of the things that makes the Natural

Landmarks Program so important here east of the Mississippi is that there is so little remaining eastern deciduous forest in its natural primeval state. Outside of such preserves as the Adirondacks, and Great Smoky Mountains National Park, much of the country has been chopped, plowed and paved.

This forest perfectly illustrates the American landscape that brought our nation to greatness through its wealth of natural resources, and they now furnish the gems that we can use for research, education and just plain "returning to reason in", as Emerson put it.

Emerson also said: "Though we travel the world over to find the beautiful, we must carry it with us or we find it not."

Today it is my distinct pleasure to recognize a lady who not only carries her own beauty well, but who also cares deeply for the beauty she sees in nature in general and particularly the beauty she saw in the Cason J. Callaway Memorial Forest. Her farsighted determination that this magnificent Georgia Mountain should be protected and preserved for the enjoyment and educational value of future generations is what brought all of us here today.

I take pleasure in awarding Mrs. Callaway this bronze marker entering the Cason J. Callaway Memorial Forest on the National Register of Natural Landmarks.

Congratulations, and thank you.

COUNSELING YOUR CLIENT ON MATTERS PERTAINING TO SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, the following recent article from the Illinois Bar Journal should be of assistance to those dealing with the Small Business Administration:

COUNSELING YOUR CLIENT ON MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

(By Lewis F. Matuszewich)

A community of 700 persons is faced with a growing senior citizen population—it wants to provide adequate housing and medical attention.

A town of 1,500 has an opportunity to attract a new company with an additional 40 jobs—if it can develop a way to finance the construction of a factory.

A town of 6,000 sees much of its commercial business moving to a neighboring city's shopping center—the merchants decided they needed parking facilities to re-attract the business.

An individual businessman is interested in expanding his operation—his bank tells him that he does not have sufficient collateral for the term loan he needs.

A small businessman would like to become a tenant in a proposed shopping center—the developer informs him that he can accept only an AAA rated firm if he is to arrange long term financing.

A person wants counseling about business problems, another wants to enroll in a class in management techniques, a third wants training before he goes into business, and a fourth would like to know about selling his product to the government.

What two things do these nine situations have in common? Any of these or similar ones might walk through your office door. And every one of them could be helped by the Small Business Administration.

Helping small business grow and prosper

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is the purpose of the Small Business Administration—a permanent, independent agency of the Federal Government, created by Congress in 1953.¹

Frequently an attorney is called upon to play a leading role in the economic development of his community and, therefore, it is incumbent upon him to become familiar with the programs available to help in such development. In our examples of nursing homes, factories and parking lots—all of these have been built in Illinois by local development companies (L.D.C.), established by community leaders. Using L.D.C. funds as a share of the project cost (ten percent to twenty percent, depending on the size of the community) SBA will guarantee loans from local financial institutions to finance the land purchases, construction or renovation costs and the installation of stationary equipment.²

Under this program, a local development company may be organized as a profit or not-for-profit corporation with a minimum of 25 stockholders or members. SBA may then loan to the local development company up to \$350,000 for each small business helped. If the project was a shopping center for ten stores, the loan package could be up to \$3,500,000.

The loans can be for a term of up to 25 years. While occasionally direct loans can be obtained, normally the Small Business Administration guarantees loans made by banks, savings and loans, insurance companies or pension funds.

Nationwide, since this program was started in 1958, 3,628 L.D.C. loans have been made which have created 114,000 jobs.

This is the financing method being used to build the new stockyards near Joliet, Illinois, where a local development was set up to start this \$3,500,000 project.

While community development is one of the most interesting SBA programs, the Agency is primarily known for its lending activities to individual businesses.

Every small businessman with financial problems may come to SBA for advice and assistance. Agency loan officers will review his problems and suggest possible courses of action. If a business needs money and cannot borrow it on reasonable terms, SBA can offer help. The Agency will consider guaranteeing up to 90 percent of the bank loan made to an eligible business.³

If a bank cannot provide funds, and if Federal funds are available, SBA will consider lending the entire amount as a direct government loan. However, most SBA loans are made in participation with banks or other private financial institutions. SBA's guarantee often enables a small bank to make a loan which would be considered too large under normal conditions—but would meet the economic needs in the community.

For lending purposes, SBA defines a small business as any manufacturer who has less than 250 employees, any retailer or service company if annual gross sales are less than \$1,000,000, a wholesaler with annual sales of less than \$5,000,000 and a construction firm if annual sales do not average over \$5,000,000 during the past three years.⁴

Another SBA lending program, the Economic Opportunity Loan Program, is specifically designed to aid small businesses located in urban or rural areas with a high proportion of unemployed or low income individuals.⁵ Economic opportunity loans are restricted to the economically disadvantaged. SBA's share or guarantee of such loans can be for as much as \$50,000 for as long as 15 years.

One of the major aspects everyone should keep in mind when looking for financial assistance, is that the burden of proof falls on the applicant to convince the lender that the funds are needed for sound business reasons.

and the business has the ability to repay the loan. The initial stages of an SBA loan application are essentially the same as applying for an ordinary business loan at your local bank.

The recommended steps are as follows: Prepare current financial statement and balance sheets, listing all assets and all liabilities of the business—do not include personal items.

Prepare a current personal financial statement of the owners or each partner or stockholder owning 20 percent or more of the corporation.

List the collateral to be offered as security for the loan, with your estimate of the current market value of each item.

State the amount of loan requested and explain the exact purpose for which it will be used and how this will benefit the business.

Take the above material to your bank. Ask for a direct loan and if the bank officials decline, then ask them to have the loan guaranteed under SBA's loan program. If the bank is interested in SBA participation, ask the banker to contact the agency for discussion of the application. In most cases of guaranteed loans, the agency will deal directly with the bank.

If the purpose of the loan is to establish a new business venture the following steps should be followed:

Describe in detail the kind of business to be established. Describe the prior experience and management capabilities of the owner and managers of the proposed business.

Prepare an estimate of how much you or any others have to invest in the business and how much will have to be borrowed.

Prepare a detailed cost projection for at least the first two years of operation of the business. Prepare a personal financial statement and list of collateral, and as is the case with an existing business, first approach the bank for a loan.

If a bank will not make a loan, even with SBA's guarantee, then visit the local SBA office for further suggestions, and possible consideration for a direct Government loan. The more complete data you bring with you, the more specific SBA can be in their advice, and the faster they can give you a final answer.

From the above, you can conclude that SBA is involved in loan situations only in cases where a financial institution declines to make the loan on its own. The basic concept of SBA's programs is to enable each private lending institution to pick up a few borderline cases where they desire to provide financial assistance, but which do not meet their normal credit criteria.

Certain types of loans are prohibited as a matter of law or policy. Among these are loans to not-for-profit enterprises, loans to permit speculation on any kind of property, loans which would provide funds for enterprises which are primarily engaged in lending and investing, for any enterprise among media, including newspapers, magazines, radio and television, or loans which could be made by another agency of the Federal Government.⁶

To illustrate the growth of the Agency's impact within the State of Illinois, the following chart shows the number of loans and the dollar amount of loan approval during the past five fiscal years.

1968—145	-----	\$7,000,000
1969—319	-----	14,000,000
1970—459	-----	25,000,000
1971—735	-----	47,000,000
1972—992	-----	62,000,000

It is projected that during the 1973 Fiscal year the loan approvals in Illinois will exceed 1,549 loans for more than \$120,000,000.

Certain mechanical aspects of the Agency's programs are of unique interest to attorneys. It is important to know that under the law and regulations,⁷ SBA will insist on execu-

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tion by you and your client of a "compensation agreement" and will expect itemization of your services and charges. Comparison of your itemized statement with the loan requirements and conditions is the principal basis of what SBA considers are reasonable fees. Percentage fees are not recognized and the ability to pay must be considered. Should the lawyer attempt to collect a fee larger than that determined by SBA to be reasonable, SBA has the power to disqualify him from further practice before the Agency.⁸

In addition to its lending programs, SBA offers a lease guarantee program,⁹ surety bond guarantees, managerial assistance including counseling and management schools, and assistance to small firms in obtaining government prime contracts or sub-contracts. Further details on all SBA programs can be obtained by contacting one of the Agency's field offices located in the principal cities of every state, including Chicago and Springfield, Illinois.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Small Business Act 67 Stat. 232; 15 U.S.C. Sec. 631 et seq.

² Small Business Investment Act of 1958, as Amended, Sec. 502; Title 15 U.S.C. 969.

³ Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, Sec. 7A; 15 U.S.C. 636(a).

⁴ The regulations Interpreting and Applying the Small Business Act are in Title 13, Ch. 1 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

⁵ The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as Amended, Sec. 402A; 42 U.S.C. 2902.

⁶ Sec. 18, 15 U.S.C. 647.

⁷ Both are set out in 13 C.F.R. (1971 Rev.) Part 103.

⁸ 13 C.F.R. 103, 13-5.

⁹ 13 C.F.R. Part 106.

NASA GIFT FUND USED FOR SKYLAB STUDENT EXPERIMENTS PROGRAM

HON. LARRY WINN, JR.

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. WINN. Mr. Speaker, a fund of unsolicited cash contributions made by individuals in the United States and overseas to NASA since 1959 will be used to pay for equipment for student scientific experiments on Skylab.

Seven student experiments chosen in a nationwide competition among high school students will be aboard the first Skylab manned mission to be launched May 15. The remaining 12 experiments will be flown on Skylab missions later this year.

The fund of contributions has built up because NASA is authorized by the Space Act of 1958 to accept unrestricted gifts. The amount received to date is \$5,548.

The fund will be used to pay for the student experimenters' equipment. The contributions from many sincere supporters of the space program will not only be applied toward acquiring scientific data for all mankind but also will be an investment in advancing the future of space exploration by encouraging students to further pursue their studies in science and technology.

The decision to use the gift fund for Skylab student experiment equipment should be particularly gratifying to one teen-age contributor who suggested that a "teen-agers for space" program be started.

In the fund are individual gifts rang-

ing from \$1,500, which the contributor sent in three \$500 increments, to 35 cents from an 8-year-old boy.

The boy wrote a letter to NASA in January 1970 which stated:

Today I heard you would have to delay some mission. Because you didn't have enough money. So here is some!

Below his signature he sketched an Apollo command and service module with its rocket engine burning and a lunar module launching from the Moon. Inside outlines of the engine exhaust plumes he taped two dimes and three nickels to the paper.

Several contributors have made repeated gifts. A retired Navy chief petty officer in California has sent 1 day's pay after each manned space flight in memory of his son who was killed in the Korean conflict. A young teenage friend of the retired chief has contributed 1 day's pay from his afterschool job in a supermarket several times.

A Chicago citizen has sent 23 separate gifts. Three foreign nationals, citizens of the Netherlands, Belgium, and Germany, have contributed.

In 1964, an editorial in a national news magazine prompted a naturalized U.S. citizen who emigrated from an eastern European country to send \$100. His letter stated that what he cherished most is freedom and wished to be a part of the space program which would mean survival of a free United States.

NASA and the National Science Teachers Association sponsored a national competition for high school students to propose Skylab experiments. More than 3,400 proposals were received and evaluated by the teachers association. In March 1972 25 national winners were announced. Later it was determined that six of the winning proposals could not be integrated into the Skylab instrumentation and equipment, but the six students would work closely with principal investigator scientists whose investigations were very similar to the students' proposals.

Two of the experiments on the first manned Skylab mission will require special equipment. Robert L. Staehle, Harley School, Rochester, N.Y., will investigate development cycle of bacteria and spores in the Skylab weightless environment by comparing photographs of specially prepared specimens taken during the mission by the crew with a similar group of specimens in the Earth environment at the same time.

Terry C. Quist, of Thomas Jefferson High School, San Antonio, Tex., has an experiment to record impacts of low energy neutrons from special detectors mounted in the spacecraft water tanks.

The other five student experiments will employ Skylab hardware used for other investigations. Joe B. Zmolek, Lourdes High School, Oshkosh, Wis., will attempt to determine the difference in radiant energy reflected from the Earth's atmosphere over densely populated and sparsely populated sections of the Earth from high resolution photographs and spectrometer systems.

Troy A. Crites, Kent Junior High School, Kent, Wash., proposes to determine the feasibility of predicting volcanic activity. Skylab Earth resources sensors

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will be correlated with data obtained from instrumented volcanic sites to establish a relationship between volcanic activity and thermal contours and patterns.

Daniel C. Bochsler, Silverton Union High School, Silverton, Oreg., will attempt to identify a planetary body or other identifiable object which may orbit the Sun at a radius less than that of the planet Mercury from detailed analysis of photographs obtained with the Skylab solar telescope system.

John C. Hamilton, Aiea High School, Aiea, Hawaii, has an astronomy experiment which will use Skylab's ultraviolet stellar astronomy equipment. Photographs in which quasars have been identified will be studied to obtain spectral data in the ultraviolet region to augment existing data in the radio and visible ranges made from ground based telescopes.

The experiment of Neal W. Shannon, Fernbank Science Center, Atlanta, Ga., also will employ the ultraviolet astronomy equipment. He will attempt to measure radiation from known pulsars in the ultraviolet region to determine if the data obtained by the Skylab instrument correlates with existing pulsar spectral data.

The 25 student principal investigators will be at the Kennedy Center, Fla., when the unmanned Skylab spacecraft is launched May 14 and on May 15 when the crew, astronauts Conrad, Kerwin, and Weitz lift off in an Apollo spacecraft to link up with Skylab and spend 4 weeks in Earth orbit.

PULITZER PRIZE WON BY BRIAN LANKER, TOPEKA CAPITAL-JOURNAL PHOTOGRAPHER

HON. WILLIAM R. ROY

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I feel certain I speak for all Topekan—indeed all Kansans—when I express my pride at the announcement that Brian Lanker, a photographer with the Topeka Capital-Journal, has been awarded a Pulitzer Prize.

This is the first Pulitzer Prize awarded to a member of the Capital-Journal staff, and the third awarded to a Kansas newspaper or staff member.

The title of the award-winning picture series is "The Moment of Life—An Experience Shared." The subject—a mother and father sharing the experience of natural childbirth—is one of personal interest to me, inasmuch as I was a practicing obstetrician before my election to Congress.

It is not a surprise to those of us who are regular readers of the Capital-Journal that Brian received the Pulitzer Prize in feature photography. Brian and Rich Clarkson, director of photography for the Capital-Journal, are both very gifted. Topekan have benefited from the quality photojournalism found in the Topeka Capital-Journal.

I wish to call to the attention of my

colleagues the following article about Brian Lanker, which appeared in the Topeka Capital-Journal:

BRIAN LANKER

Capital-Journal photographer Brian Lanker was awarded a Pulitzer Prize in feature photography Monday for his picture series of a mother and father sharing the experience of natural childbirth.

The annual Pulitzer awards were established by the late St. Louis and New York publisher, Joseph Pulitzer, who died in 1911. Winners are chosen by the Columbia University on recommendation of a board composed of distinguished American newspapermen and the president of the university.

The individual awards carry prizes of \$1,000 each. The first prizes were announced in 1917.

Lanker's Pulitzer winning series was titled "The Moment of Life—An Experience Shared" and appeared in the Sunday, Feb. 6, 1972 edition of The Topeka Capital-Journal. Previously, the series of pictures had won Lanker honors for the best page layout in the Missouri-Kansas Associated Press Photography Contest, and the National Press Photographers' Picture of the Year Contest in the home and family interest division.

"You don't ever plan on winning something like this in your lifetime," Lanker said shortly after receiving notice of the award. Lanker had his right arm in a cast—"I broke my wrist playing basketball with my insurance agent"—but he took the congratulatory handshakes of colleagues and well-wishers, cast and all.

"Utter elation is what I feel," he said. "I haven't had a chance to grasp the full meaning of it yet."

Lanker plans to use the \$1,000 prize money to celebrate and buy some camera equipment.

At the time he took the pictures, Lanker thought he had failed to capture the joy and excitement that he shared in photographing the experience of Linda and Jerry Coburn of Topeka, as their daughter, Jackie Lynn, was born.

"Normally, if I am excited about some pictures I have taken, I'll rush right in and develop the film," he said. "This time, I didn't develop the film for several days because I felt I had failed to capture the joy I had felt. When I did develop the film I found I had some pictures that did capture something of what I felt."

Lanker believes the series of pictures have received such recognition because "they show something of the real joy and excitement that one can experience in that moment of birth."

"I got so caught up in it at the time that I forgot I was taking pictures."

Lanker looked for about six months before he found a couple willing to let him photograph a natural childbirth. He became very involved in the experience and as a result he and the Coburns have become very good friends.

"I wish I could let them (the Coburns) know about it," Lanker said. "But they are down in Louisiana and I don't know how to get in touch with them."

Lanker immediately called his parents in Phoenix, Ariz., to tell them the good news. His father, Merrill R. Lanker, is employed by the Phoenix Gazette.

The 25-year-old Lanker was born in Detroit where his father was a reporter for the Detroit Free Press, and grew up in Phoenix. He attended Phoenix College for two years and worked as a staff photographer of the Phoenix Gazette for three years before joining The Capital-Journal photo staff in October of 1969.

Lanker has been selected as regional photographer of the year by the National Press Photographers Assn. each of the four years he has been at The Capital-Journal, and for two years when he was employed in Phoenix. He was named the National Press Photographer of the Year in 1971, and has been winner of the sweepstakes award in the Mis-

souri-Kansas Associated Press annual contest.

"I get involved with almost everything I cover," Lanker said. "You don't work here in the Capital-Journal photo department without getting involved in your work. We work very hard to give our readers the best in photo-journalism."

"I want to pay tribute to Rich Clarkson," Lanker added. Clarkson is director of photography for the Capital-Journal and has won several national awards for his photography.

"If I had not come to Topeka I could not have won this award," Lanker said. "The photographic atmosphere that Clarkson has established here—if it wasn't for him I wouldn't be here, and I don't think I would have won this award."

Clarkson called Lanker a "particularly perceptive photographer" when asked to describe the Pulitzer Prize winner's work.

"Brian probably has as much natural ability as anyone I've ever been associated with," Clarkson said. "In the three and one-half years he has been at Topeka, he has really channeled all of his ability into doing what contemporary photo-journalism ought to be. He is extremely content-conscious, which is what puts him out ahead of any other photographer who has great gobs of natural ability."

Lanker is the first member of The Capital-Journal staff to win a Pulitzer Prize. In 1965, the Hutchinson News won a Pulitzer for meritorious public service, and in 1923, William Allen White of the Emporia Gazette won a Pulitzer for his editorial writing. In 1944, a special citation scroll was awarded to Mrs. William Allen White indicating appreciation of Mr. White's interest and services during the past seven years as a member of the advisory board of the Graduate School of Journalism at Columbia, Mo.

REA BIRTHDAY IN GEORGIA

HON. BO GINN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. GINN. Mr. Speaker, last night it was my privilege to attend a gathering here in Washington of representatives of all of the Rural Electrification Cooperatives in the State of Georgia.

This fine group of citizens are on the front lines of the fight to bring increased prosperity to the people of Georgia. I am proud to count them as my friends, and I would like to take this opportunity to salute them in their excellent work.

Mr. Walter Harrison, who is the general manager of the Georgia Electric Membership Corp., presented the principal address to the group last night.

Mr. Harrison, who is one of my closest friends and is a resident of my hometown of Millen, has been involved in the work of the REA since its beginning. He is a former National President of the National Rural Electrification Co-operative Association and is probably the most knowledgeable man on this subject in the United States.

I believe his remarks at the meeting are of great significance to the Congress, and I would like to introduce them into the RECORD at this point:

OUR BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO YOU
(May 11, 1935—May 11, 1973—38 Years of Service)

As we approach our 38th Birthday it is well to take stock of where we have been,

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what we have been doing and where we are going in the soaring '70s.

Executive Order No. 7037 was signed by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt on May 11, 1935 under authority of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, thus creating the Rural Electrification Administration.

Statutory provision for the Agency was made in the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, approved May 20, 1936.

The only rural electric cooperative to be dedicated by the late President Roosevelt was on August 11, 1938 at Barnesville, Georgia and among the many things said were: "So it can be said that a little cottage at Warm Springs, Georgia was the birthplace of the Rural Electrification Adminstration."

The first loan made to a cooperative under the program was dated July 22, 1935 and was the Crisp Farmers Co-op Corporation of Cordele, Georgia.

Forty-three rural electric cooperatives have been organized in Georgia.

In 1935 there were only 7000 farms receiving central station power and they were in the main near the existing city limits of a municipality. As of January 1, 1973 we had 491,544 meters in operation on the rural electric co-operative systems in Georgia. We would estimate today that we have in excess of one half million (500,000) active meters. We claim this is the miracle of the 20th century.

As of the close of business in 1972 we had Electric Plant in Service amounting to \$309,287,565 and other Electric Plant in the amount of \$5,130,611 but we have depreciated the investments in plant to a net of \$238,542,098.00.

Our Operating Revenue for 1972 amounted to \$98,627,040.00.

Our cost of power amounted to \$62,527,010.00 and an increase of 25% is in the making and is now before the Federal Power Commission.

We have built in Georgia a total of 81,296 miles of lines. And we are still growing by leaps and bounds. Our great need at the moment is a sure source of loan funds; water and sanitary sewers at the cross roads and a viable rural housing program.

Our interest payments to the Federal Treasury has amounted to \$40,149,841.20 since the inception of the program.

The General Assembly of Georgia voted a moratorium on ad valorem taxes in 1941 which expired in 1960. Since that date we have paid \$14,566,323.96 in taxes to cities, counties and State.

There is not a single delinquent cooperative in Georgia in meeting its payments to the Federal Treasury. We believe we have been one of the best borrowers the Federal Treasury has ever known. And by the way in the total loan program concerning rural electrification the Treasury has lost less than \$45,000.00 across the entire United States. We do not believe this can be matched by any metropolitan area of the Nation.

And now that we have proven ourselves let us give you our needs for the present and future:

We need the rural electrification program re-established as it was prior to December 29, 1972.

Our capital requirements—January 1, 1973—Fiscal Year 1974 for State of Georgia.

Loan Backlog: Jan. 1, 1973, \$7,116,000.

Loans to be submitted: 1-1-73—6-30-73, \$17,968,000.

Loans to be submitted: 7-1-73—6-30-74, \$26,792,000.

Total Georgia requirements for the above named periods: \$51,876,000.

We are proud of our Georgia Congressional delegation.

Your cooperation in the past has been wonderful.

We only hope that we have merited your support and we earnestly and sincerely solicit a continuance of your fine support in the future.

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We all have a great stake in the future of Georgia and the Nation.

Understanding of the problems and co-operation in the solution thereof should at all times be uppermost in our minds.

Again—let me say "thank you" and wish for you and yours God's richest blessings.

WALTER HARRISON.

FOUNDING CONFERENCE FOR A NATIONAL DEFENSE ORGANIZATION AGAINST RACIST AND POLITICAL REPRESSION

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, further information has come into my hands that serves to confirm the remarks made by HCIS Chairman ICHORN and myself on May 3 and May 9, respectively, regarding the completely Communist-front character of the Founding Conference for a National Defense Organization Against Racist and Political Repression, scheduled to be held May 11-13 in Chicago, Ill.

My remarks of May 9 reflected information gathered in large part from material issued by the conference organizing committee in New York City and from the Soledad Brothers Defense and Legal Committees and the National United Committee to Free Angela Davis and All Political Prisoners, all three of which were blatant Communist Party front operations and direct predecessors of the new National Defense Organization being set up this weekend.

The new material comes from two sources. The first item is "A Call to People & Organizations in the South to Attend the National Founding Conference." This document states that it is issued by the "Southern Committee to Free All Political Prisoners, Box 4643, Memphis, Tenn. 38104." However, the envelope in which the document is mailed bears the return address of the "Southern Committee to Free Angela Davis and All Political Prisoners, P. O. Box 4643, Memphis, Tenn. 38104." This committee is, then, an adjunct of the National Committee to Free Angela Davis and All Political Prisoners—NUCFAD—one of the Communist Party's largest and most effectively operated defense front networks, which shows again the role of the CPUSA in setting up the new National Defense Organization.

The wording of the Southern Committee's call parallels that of the call being circulated by the organizing committees in Chicago and New York, and the list of "Sponsors from the South" includes a veritable Who's Who of Communist Party members and front joiners from the South. Included in this Southern sponsors list are, for example, Rev. Ralph Abernathy, an honorary president of the Soviet-controlled World Peace Council who has been associated over the years with activities of the Communist-front Southern Conference Education Fund—SCEF—and the CPUSA-dominated Peoples Coalition for Peace & Justice—PCPJ; Anne and Carl Braden, members of the CPUSA and leaders in

SCEF; Walter Collins, identified as "former political prisoner, SCEF;" Sallye B. Davis, mother of Communist Party member Angela Davis and frequent speaker at meetings organized by the CPUSA and various CPUSA-created Angela Davis defense committees around the country; Al and Margaret McSurley, both of whom have been intimately connected with SCEF; Modjeska Simpkins, president of SCEF; Barbara Aiken, a Georgia member of the Communist Party's "legal bulwark," the National Lawyers Guild; Mike Honey, identified as being with the Southern Office—which is in reality SCEF—of the CPUSA-controlled National Committee Against Repressive Legislation; Ken Lawrence, identified as being with the Southern Patriot, official organ of the SCEF; Lionel McIntyre, "SCEF, Louisiana;" John Stanford, "Communist Party, Texas;" Scott Douglas, "Communist Party, Tennessee;" and Jim Bains, "Communist Party, Alabama."

Another southern sponsor is John Inman, identified as a "Black community organizer" from Texas. Inman was one of the initial sponsors of the CPUSA-organized Emergency Conference to Defend the Right of the Black Panther Party to Exist and was also an endorser of a readers conference held by the Communist Party's official newspaper, the *Daily World*, on January 16-17, 1970, in New York City.

The second item is even more revealing. It is mailing from the "Chicago Area Committee to Defend All Political Prisoners, 606 S. Ashland Ave., Chicago, IL [sic] 60606." This has also been the address of the Chicago Committee for the Defense of Angela Davis, another affiliate of the NUCFAD.

The man who has actually operated the office of the Chicago Committee for the Defense of Angela Davis is veteran Illinois Communist Party member Ishmael Flory, while the two cochairmen of the committee have been Sylvia Woods and Stephanie Allen, both members of the CPUSA. The head of the labor section of the committee has been Cornelius Cobbs, another member of the CPUSA who has served as a member of both the National and Illinois State Committees of the Party.

The mailing from the Chicago committee also includes a leaflet advertising a "Rally Against Repression" to be held Saturday, May 12, as part of the Founding Conference. Advertised as speakers at the rally are CPUSA member Angela Davis, Ralph Abernathy, Dolores Huerta of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, and an unnamed "American Indian Movement speaker arriving direct from Wounded Knee."

The list of "Local sponsors" in this leaflet includes the following: Abe Feinglass, an identified member of the CPUSA prominent in Communist "peace" activity; Sidney Lens, one-time leader in the now-defunct Trotskyite Revolutionary Workers League and activist in both the PCPJ and the CPUSA-controlled Chicago Peace Council; Ola Kennedy, who has served as a cochairman and national steering committee members of the National Coordinating Committee for Trade Union Ac-

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tion and Democracy—TUAD—which is absolutely controlled by the Communist Party, and who has been associated with activities of the CPUSA-front Chicago Committee for the Defense of Angela Davis and the Stockholm Conference on Vietnam, a principal international Communist peace front; Jack D. Spiegel, a prominent member of the Illinois Communist Party and leader in the Chicago Peace Council; Richard Criley, an identified member of the CPUSA who is executive director of the CPUSA-controlled Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights; Ishmael Flory, an avowed member of the Illinois Communist Party; Rayfield Mooty, cochairman of the NCCTUAD, contributor to the CPUSA trade union publication *Labor Today*, and featured speaker at an April 8, 1972, anniversary banquet for the CPUSA's West Coast newspaper, the *People's World*; Prof. John Pappademos, a member of the Illinois Communist Party and president of Local 1627 of the American Federation of Teachers; Jay Schaffner, member of the Illinois Communist Party and leader in the CPUSA youth apparatus, the Young Workers Liberation League; Lou Palmer, participant in a February 17, 1973, conference held by the Chicago Committee for the Defense of Angela Davis; Prof. Beatrice Lumpkin, a frequent contributor to the CPUSA's *Daily World* who has also been associated with activities of the CPUSA's National Coordinating Committee for Trade Union Action and Democracy; and CPUSA member Cornelius Cobbs, a member of the "Solidarity Caucus" of Local 6 of the United Auto Workers.

Mr. Speaker, it should be obvious to any reasonably objective person that the evidence clearly shows beyond any possibility of doubt that this weekend's Founding Conference in Chicago is geared to precisely the objective that I cited in my remarks of May 9:

The launching of one of the largest and most ambitious front organizations ever created by the Communist Party, U.S.A., to deceive the gullible into supporting party objectives.

THE ENERGY CRISIS: TIME FOR ACTION

HON. STANFORD E. PARRIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. PARRIS. Mr. Speaker, the growing energy shortage across the Nation has become a problem of paramount importance to all our citizens. Prompted by such manifestations of the crisis as possible electrical "blackouts" and gasoline rationing, many of my own constituents have contacted me to urge that the Congress take immediate action to alleviate this situation on a short-term basis, as well as to explore potential alternate energy sources to replace our dwindling supplies of natural gas, petroleum, and electric power. I am pleased to say that the Committee on Science and Astronautics has taken the initiative in this area, and is currently holding a series of hearings

in order to gain a general overview of the energy crisis.

In its May 7, 1973, issue, *Time* magazine published a comprehensive article entitled "The Energy Crisis: Time for Action." The editors of *Time* are to be commended for their insight into the complexities of the energy shortage, and for bringing the pressing need for remedial action to the attention of the public. At this point, I would like to have the text of that article inserted in the RECORD:

THE ENERGY CRISIS: TIME FOR ACTION

The first signs of the impending disaster came slowly: increases in the cost of oil and gasoline, reductions in voltage delivered by power companies during peak hours, and occasional dimouts. But then the pace accelerated as the Government began rationing essential fuels and exhorted the public to forsake private cars. The reduced use of automobiles had immediate repercussions in Detroit, where the auto industry began laying off workers by the thousands. Other industries, notably the steel manufacturers, also were severely hit. A "domino effect" of factory shutdowns swept through the U.S. economy.

Eventually shortages of fuel and breakdowns of the transportation system produced growing food shortages as farmers were unable to ship their products to the country's great urban centers. The stock market plummeted. Industrial growth came to a standstill. The Government, attempting to stave off a collapse of the national economy, imposed rigid guidelines for prices, wages and profits. Critics of these policies were severely penalized under new anti-sedition laws that virtually nullified the First Amendment. The U.S., in effect, became a totalitarian state.

This chilling scenario is not from a leftist science-fiction film but out of the pages of a serious recent book. *The Energy Crisis* (Crown; \$5.95), by Lawrence Rocks and Richard P. Runyon, both professors at Long Island's C.W. Post College. Unless the U.S. takes serious measures to find new sources of energy, the authors warn, such massive turmoil could occur in the U.S. by the 1980s. While the apocalyptic view of Rocks and Runyon is exaggerated, talk about an energy crisis is more than hyperbole.

Most Americans cannot yet get excited about that problem, but many of them have already seen the effects of the growing energy shortage. During the past three summers, there have been scattered brownouts across the nation. These cutbacks on voltage, designed to preserve overloaded generators, caused TV pictures to shrink, lights to dim and air conditioners to slow down. Electric utilities in major cities, which until a few years ago urged their customers to use more electricity, now have changed their line. The new theme, typified by New York City's Consolidated Edison Co., is "Save a watt" by turning off lights and appliances when they are not absolutely necessary.

Last winter, for the first time in memory, fuel-oil supplies ran ominously low. From Denver to Des Moines, schools were closed for lack of heat, and production in fuel-short factories came to a halt. This spring has already seen scattered instances of gasoline shortages and service-station shutdowns, and there is growing concern that further shortages may lead to gas rationing before the summer is out.

Paradoxically, the U.S. still has ample domestic sources of energy. Experts estimate that reserves include enough recoverable deposits of oil (which accounts for 45% of today's energy consumption) and of natural gas (32%) to last about another two decades. Beyond that time, foreign supplies of those fuels should be sufficient to meet all the world's needs until at least 2030. In addition, the U.S. has immense reserves of coal (which now accounts for only 18% of U.S.

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energy consumption)—enough, theoretically, to fill domestic needs for centuries.

Thus the immediate problem is caused not by dwindling reserves but by inadequate oil-refining capacity and man-made shortages of natural gas. These, in turn, are caused by complex and interrelated political, economic and social factors. By holding down the price of natural gas, the Federal Government has artificially increased demand for the fuel while providing no incentives for exploration for new reserves. Similarly, legislation that favors oil companies by sheltering domestic producers and permitting tax write-offs of exploration abroad has not worked to increase domestic supplies or to encourage the building of new refineries in the U.S.

The urge for a clean environment has complicated matters even further. Clean-air laws, for instance, forbid the burning of oil and coal with high sulfur content. As a result, much available domestic fuel cannot be used in many localities. Insisting on environmental safeguards, groups have delayed such projects as the Alaska pipeline and nuclear power plants, further limiting the development of domestic energy sources.

Increasing opposition by conservationists and state government officials to heedless strip-mining and offshore oil drilling has also sharply limited the future exploitation of U.S. fuel reserves. Sums up S. David Freeman, director of a Ford Foundation study of energy: "Environmental goals and energy demands are on a collision course."

At the same time, the U.S. until now has been understandably reluctant to relieve the domestic shortages by turning to easily available overseas sources of energy. Reason: the Government wanted to protect the high-cost domestic oil industry, arguing that the nation should not become dependent on foreign suppliers of oil and gas, especially when the major reserves are in nations not particularly friendly to the U.S.—the Arab states and Russia. Furthermore, the U.S. balance of payments problem would only be worsened by importing foreign oil and gas.

At a three-day energy conference sponsored by Time Inc. in April at Lyford Cay in Nassau (for list of participants see *box page 48*), top executives of U.S. energy companies offered suggestions for alleviating the shortages. Their strategy through 1985 would be to increase the domestic output of oil and natural gas, and to build new energy facilities (power plants, refineries, pipelines). But the bill for this expansion, according to experts at the conference, would be at least \$500 billion, too high for industry to pay without federal help. The energy companies want the Government to allow the marketplace to set prices, to ease cumbersome environmental restrictions, and to open federal lands and offshore areas to exploration for oil and gas.

Thomas Kimball, head of the National Wildlife Federation, took a different tack. "What we need," he told the conference, "is a national energy policy—not a national energy sales policy." Most environmentalists and consumerists want assurances that those shortages will not cause the Federal Government either to reverse existing environmental laws or to allow big hikes in the price of energy. If the price of interstate gas were allowed to climb by 30%, they say, the value of natural-gas reserves would climb by \$300 billion. This would stimulate more drilling, but it would also result in what critics call "windfall profits" for industry.

Indeed, because all the energy companies would pass along higher costs to the consumer, critics have charged that the energy crisis could conceivably serve, in Freeman's words, "as a massive exercise in picking the pocket of the American consumer to the tune of billions of dollars a year." No one is suggesting a conspiracy to raise prices; the literally hundreds of electric utilities, gas, coal and oil companies that all seek competitive advantage over one another could not

effectively coordinate such a campaign. But the critics fear that consumers might be faced with excessive price boosts unless the Government intervenes.

In his special energy message to Congress last month, President Nixon tried to steer a middle course while easing the shortages. He acted to increase supplies of foreign oil by abolishing the rigid import quota system and replacing it with a flexible system of tariffs on imported oil. To spur domestic output, Nixon ordered the Interior Department to triple by 1979 the amount of federal acreage leased to oil and gas companies. Moreover, the President asked Congress to drop price controls on new finds of natural gas, to extend investment tax credits on both dry and producing wells and to streamline time consuming administrative procedures designed to protect the environment.

Although Nixon pledged to safeguard the environment in all these measures, his lack of emphasis on cutting demand for energy provoked a storm of criticism. So did his apparent unwillingness to fund accelerated federal research programs to develop new energy sources for the future. But Nixon left no doubt about another point: "We must face up to the possibility of occasional energy shortages and some increase in energy prices."

AN END TO CHEAP ENERGY

At present, despite the fact that the U.S., with only 6% of the world's population, consumes almost one-third of its total energy output, only about 4% of the gross national product is required to pay the bill. Nixon has proposed that energy prices "reflect their true cost"—which increasingly includes ransom-sized tax increases by the oil barons of the Middle East, environmental cleanup expenditures and other indirect expenses that U.S. consumers are hardly accustomed to having tacked onto their electric bills or service-station tabs. "The days of cheap energy are definitely behind us," Robert Dunlop, chairman of Sun Oil Co., told the Nassau conference.

Since 1970 the price that the producing countries receive for their crude has risen 72%, and the major multinational oil companies are committed to additional 10% price hikes in each of the next two years. In addition, they are negotiating with officials of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) on yet another price increase that would compensate the exporters for the devaluation of the dollar in February. The price of interstate natural-gas shipments, which is regulated by the Federal Power Commission, has never been allowed to surpass 34¢ per 1,000 cu. ft. But if Congress votes to deregulate natural-gas prices in new contracts, as Nixon proposed, the economists expect prices eventually to rise much closer to their current free-market level in intrastate shipments. Recently, that has been as high as 56¢ per 1,000 cu. ft.—or 65% higher than the regulated price.

Next to food prices, there are few more visible forms of inflation than jumps in electric bills or in the tabs for tankfuls of gasoline. Moreover, industries that use inordinate quantities of energy—aluminum, for example—could be gravely injured by higher prices, and all manufactured goods would be affected to some extent.

By 1980, based on current prices and projected growth in demand, the nation's out-of-pocket expenditures for foreign oil might reach \$17 billion annually v. \$8 billion this year. The staggering annual outflow of dollars for oil is not inevitable, however. As Secretary of the Treasury George Shultz said at Nassau: "We must struggle against these projections so that they do not become accurate predictions." Another projection shows that between now and 1980 the oil-producing nations of the Middle East and North Africa alone stand to collect a quarter-trillion dollars for their natural riches, nearly all of it from Western Europe, Japan and the U.S.

In fact, some of the smaller Middle Eastern nations are already accumulating funds roughly twice as fast as they can spend them. Marvels the State Department's energy expert, James E. Akins: "With the possible exception of Croesus, the world will never have seen anything quite like the wealth which is flowing and will continue to flow into the Persian Gulf." Speculation with these funds was partially responsible for the world's recent monetary crisis.

To help curb such imbalances, some politicians and economists are urging the Administration to take on the job of bargaining with oil-producing countries itself, rather than accept the price levels negotiated by the oil companies. At the Nassau conference, Democratic Senator Henry Jackson declared: "The oil companies acting alone cannot be credible bargainers with OPEC." M.I.T. Economist Morris A. Adelman has gone even further, accusing the multinational oil firms of merely acting as tax-collection agents for the oil exporters. Both he and Jackson have suggested that the U.S. and other big oil consumers join together in a concerted diplomatic effort to break the OPEC cartel.

Actually, some of the potentially dire consequences of the energy crisis may be prevented by the ever higher prices of oil and gas. When a commodity becomes more expensive, it encourages its producers to increase supplies and at the same time pressures consumers to cut down their demand for it. Moreover, higher fuel prices would hasten the search for gas and oil substitutes that at present are not economically feasible.

The effect of higher prices on demand was demonstrated by a recent Harvard University computer study on household consumption of electricity. The study predicted that if the "real" cost of plugging in appliances is unchanged over the next two decades, electrical use may nearly triple. But, if the cost goes up by 50%—which seems more than likely—demand will increase by only 80% from its present level.

HOW TO CUT CONSUMPTION

Environmentalists are convinced that high costs alone will not be enough to discourage excessive use of energy. Thus they were dismayed when President Nixon's energy message failed to stress conservation as an important tool in blunting the crisis. Nonetheless, an unlikely coalition of industrial, political and environmental leaders are all calling for measures to decrease the American appetite for energy. Senator Henry M. Jackson, who this week will introduce an energy-conservation bill in the Senate, puts it this way: "We need to ask whether we must despoil the hills in Appalachia to air-condition sealed-glass towers in New York. We need to ask whether we must put ourselves in hock to Middle Eastern sheikdoms to keep roads clogged with gas-hungry cars."

The fact is that conservation of energy not only saves the environment but also pays off financially. Last year the President's Office of Emergency Preparedness concluded that the U.S. could reduce energy consumption by the equivalent of 7.3 million bbl. of oil a day, that would save about \$11 billion in foreign exchange by 1980.

With a reduction from the present annual growth rate of 4.2% to about 2.2% by 1985, says the Ford Foundation's Freeman, "the savings would be small at first, but would grow steadily. And they would make the difference between a crisis and managing the problem."

Conservationists point to the following major areas in which large amounts of energy could be conserved:

Transportation. In this sector, which now accounts for 25% of total U.S. energy use, the prime offender is the automobile. It not only operates inefficiently (using only about 20% of the energy potential in gasoline; the rest is thrown off in heat and exhaust), but also is used wastefully. The Office of Emergency Preparedness says that 54% of all

trips are less than five miles—e.g., simply driving to the corner drugstore to buy a pack of cigarettes. Even on longer commutes to work, the average six-seat car contains only 1.4 people. To the dismay of Detroit, some conservationists propose a tax either on bigger engines (which burn more gasoline than smaller ones) or on poor gas-mileage performance: cars getting more than 20 miles per gallon would escape the tax altogether. Beyond that, all energy savers favor mass transit where possible—plus higher commutation charges at tollgates and parking lots to encourage car pools.

Industry. Today's factories consume 39.5% of all energy supplies. Shearon Harris, president of Carolina Power & Light Co., revealed at Nassau that his company is helping to teach customers who consume more than \$500,000 worth of electric energy a year how to reduce their usage by up to 10% through changes in design and operating processes. Recycling can also produce big savings. In the nonferrous-metals industry, for example, recycling uses only 20% as much energy as is required to refine the metal originally. Freeman stressed the point: "Our solid wastes by and large contain a better-grade ore than our mines."

Housing. Together with commerce, housing consumes 35% of energy production. A major saving can be made with proper insulation, because in the average home about 25% of the heat escapes through the roof. Turning down the thermostat can also make a big difference. A difference of only two degrees year-round in American homes, says University of Tennessee Physicist John R. Gibbons, could be the equivalent of saving 100 million tons of coal per year. Perpetually burning pilot lights on gas stoves are another wasteful luxury that can be eliminated. Moreover, home electric bills could be cut if consumers would buy the most efficient appliances. Electric heating is notoriously wasteful. The least efficient air conditioner now on the market, for example, uses 2.6 times as much electricity as the most efficient one, while accomplishing the same amount of cooling. How is the consumer to know which appliance is efficient? Conservationists want legislation that will force appliance makers to label the efficiency of their products. For his part, President Nixon has asked manufacturers to provide this information voluntarily: their response remains to be seen.

Offices and businesses. New York Architect Richard Stein reckons that there are plenty of ways to cut energy costs in office buildings, starting with lighting standards. These are set to meet unnecessarily high requirements, he says, and waste electricity. Stein also would avoid designing buildings with sealed, all-glass facades (he advocates windows that open). Such little design changes, he estimates, could reduce airconditioning needs by 20%. Others suggest staggered work shifts, some at night or even on weekends, to ease peak daytime loads on power plants.

All this will require legislation, some of it politically unpopular; most Americans will resent being pushed into mass transit or having to pay more for housing because of revised building codes. Still, several states are preparing legislation to break what Massachusetts Governor Francis Sargent calls "the endless cycle of energy addiction."

FAR-OUT AND FAR-OFF SOLUTIONS

No matter how efficiently man exploits, delivers and uses the earth's remaining oil and gas deposits, they may well be all gone in little more than a half-century. Coal deposits will last centuries, but getting at them without ruining the landscape and burning coal without hopelessly polluting the atmosphere will require new technologies and additional inputs of energy. Yet the Nixon Administration's new budget calls for only \$770 million for research and development in the energy field—far less than the

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\$2 billion a year some scientists say is necessary to develop in time the alternative energy sources necessary to maintain a technological civilization. Some of the more promising sources:

Synthetic fuels. The vast resources of coal could be used to produce a variety of synthetic fuels. In coal gasification, for instance, coal is brought in contact with steam. Hydrogen atoms in the vapor combine with the coal's carbon atoms to produce a hydrocarbon similar to natural gas.

A major hitch to coal-gasification schemes is cost; all the heating and processing must take place in expensive aboveground plants. But Physicist Glenn C. Werth and his colleagues at the AEC's Lawrence Livermore Laboratory in California have proposed a less expensive alternative. They believe that it may be possible to create methane in the earth by forcing oxygen and water into fractures created with the help of explosives in coal seams. The cost, they figure, would be between 40 cents and 60 cents per 1,000 cu. ft., less than the price of liquefied natural gas now delivered from overseas by tanker.

The vast amounts of shale found in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming could also be important sources of oil, yielding about 25 gallons for every ton excavated. Both shale mining, which leaves great quantities of waste material above the surface, and strip-mining for coal despoil the landscape. But the exploited landscape could satisfactorily be restored—at a price.

There has also been a renewal of interest in another artificially produced fuel: hydrogen, the lightest and most abundant element in the universe, which can readily be produced by electrolysis of water molecules. Highly combustible, it has already proved its importance as a space-age fuel: it was a reaction of liquid hydrogen (at a temperature of less than -350° F.) and liquid oxygen that gave NASA's big Saturn 5 rockets their final boost to the moon. Properly handled, hydrogen might be burned to heat homes, generate electricity or power cars; the only major waste product is water. A more direct use of hydrogen could be in efficient fuel cells—battery-like devices, also used in spacecraft, that produce an electric current from a reaction of hydrogen and oxygen.

Magnetohydrodynamics. Even the best fossil-fuel plants operate at about 40% efficiency. Only that portion of the fuel's energy is converted into electricity; the rest is simply turned into waste heat. A more efficient power-generation scheme, magnetohydrodynamics, creates an electric current by passing a stream of hot, ionized gas at high speed through a powerful magnetic field. MHD plants should be able to operate at nearly 50% efficiency. Unfortunately, the U.S. is leaving almost all research and development in MHD to the Russians, who figure that it will eventually fill 10% of their electrical needs.

Geothermal power. Though underground reservoirs of steam and water have long been tapped in Iceland, New Zealand, Italy and Japan, the only large geothermal enterprise in the U.S. is a steam field known as the Geysers in California's Sonoma County. There, steam from deep in the earth drives turbogenerators that produce some 302,000 kw. of electricity, roughly 40% of San Francisco's total requirements.

A greater challenge to scientists lies in finding ways of utilizing the earth's internal heat in the vast areas that are relatively barren of subterranean water. One proposal, under test by the AEC's Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, involves sinking two side-by-side holes deep into the earth until they reach hot basement rock (approximately 1,000° F.). Then by pumping cold water into one hole, the scientists hope to extract steam from the other. Project Director Morton Smith reports that test borings to a depth of only 2,500 ft. (v. the final goal of 7,500 ft.)

already have produced significant heating. Battelle Memorial Institute is proposing a similar experiment in Montana.

Indeed, the U.S.'s potential geothermal resources are so rich that a National Science Foundation report recently estimated they could generate the equivalent of today's total U.S. electrical output by the year 2000.

Solar energy. Rooftop solar stoves, used to heat water, are found in Australia, Israel and Japan as well as in some areas of the U.S. Scientists now want to convert sunlight into electricity—a much more difficult task. One technique, proposed by Aden and Marjorie Meinel, a man-and-wife-team of scientists at the University of Arizona, involves spreading a "solar farm," consisting of piping containing a mixture of chemicals, over 25 sq. mi. of desert. Heated by the sun, the mix would be used to make steam, which would power turbines capable of producing some 1,000 megawatts of electricity.

Winds and tides. Though the earth's winds are too irregular to serve as a major power source. Marine Engineer William E. Heronemus figures that they could still be helpful. He suggests building high windmills out in the ocean on floating platforms, where they could generate the electrical power necessary to distill and break down sea water to obtain hydrogen for fuel cells. The old idea of tidal power is also getting new attention. By harnessing the daily rise and fall of the tides (average: 27 ft.) in the Rance River estuary in Brittany, the French are producing some 240 million watts of electricity. In North America, most of the promising tidal sites, like the Bay of Fundy between Maine and Canada, are located so far from potential users in large population centers that much of the cheap electricity would be dissipated in transmission lines before it reached them.

Nuclear power. At present, 171 nuclear power plants are either in use or in various stages of planning or construction in the U.S. But almost all are conventional water-cooled reactors fueled by uranium 235, a rare isotope of uranium that is becoming increasingly difficult to mine and process economically. To avoid a uranium "crunch," President Nixon has ordered development by the 1980s of a new type of reactor called the fast-breeder, a name derived from its unique capability: during the chain reaction, surplus neutrons from the atoms of U-235 in its core bombard a surrounding blanket of U-238, a much more plentiful but nonfissionable form of uranium, and transmute large amounts of it into plutonium. This fissionable byproduct can then be used as a fuel in other breeders. Thus breeders should be able to stretch existing uranium supplies for several centuries. One big drawback: the fission wastes are highly radioactive and extremely difficult to store.

Most scientists believe that the long-range answer to man's energy needs may lie in thermonuclear fusion. The process that fires the sun and all the other stars, fusion releases enormous amounts of energy—but only small amounts of dangerous radioactivity—through the combination of light atoms of hydrogen to form heavier atoms of helium. The earth's seas contain an almost unlimited store of an isotope of hydrogen especially suitable as fusion fuel: deuterium, or heavy hydrogen.

But controlled fusion, as opposed to the uncontrolled variety in an H-bomb, is extremely difficult to achieve. Not only must the deuterium be confined in a dense plasma, but it also must be heated to temperatures of some hundred million degrees. Even if fusion research is vastly expanded, thermonuclear power will probably not be available as an energy source for decades to come.

Until those alternative technologies can fulfill their promise, however, the U.S. must continue to rely on conventional fuels—and to confront the problems that their procure-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ment and use entail. As the environmental movement demonstrated, how fast and effectively the nation faces up to those problems depends largely on public awareness that an energy crisis exists; it was only after the air and waters had become dangerously polluted that the public awoke and demanded the steps that are now gradually beginning to turn the tide of pollution. The U.S. may have even less time to make important decisions about energy. When the gas tanks run dry and the lights begin to blink out, it will be too late.

BOUNTIFUL GRANTS OF THE SEA

HON. GERALD R. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1973

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, in connection with our approval of H.R. 5452, the sea grant college and program authorization, I wish to insert excerpts from a fascinating address on the future utilization of oceanic resources by one of the foremost authorities on this subject, Dr. Athelstan Spilhaus, board chairman of the Oceanic Education Foundation:

BOUNTIFUL GRANTS OF THE SEA
(By Athelstan Spilhaus)

I am very pleased to be afforded the opportunity to address this stimulating forum at which the University of Virginia is evidencing its commitment to oceanic education in a effort to help man turn again, to the sea.

This is the right time to turn more to the sea. We are seeing a burgeoning of aspiration and concern of people with regard to the quality of their environment. Such aspirations and concern are excellent. But what is not excellent is some of these people's over-simple attacks on industry and technology, attacks often without alternative positive proposals. What is not excellent is the uninformed concern leading to unrealistic stringent controls, often with impossibly short time scales of accomplishment. These, I believe, can inhibit the very industry, technology and productivity that we need to use to give us the quality environment to which we aspire.

Doom forecasts are mostly based on what will happen if we don't do some things differently. We see the problems and as engineers we tackle them. We do, indeed, need to do some things differently and on a very large scale in regard to our environmental problems.

An engineer's analysis of the future should start from where we are and predict what must be done. An engineer should not merely sit back and predict the inevitable result of carrying on present practices. He should design the future—not just let it happen.

Our people, on the average, I believe, are living in the most bountiful age—healthier, cleaner, better educated, better nourished, better than they have ever lived before. In fact, so good is the living, they can now afford these newer aspirations. There is nothing wrong with these aspirations. They're great.

These aspirations deal, on the one hand, with an increasing protective attitude to people, and on the other hand, with the overconcern for an over-clean environment. In both of these worthwhile objectives, there lurks the danger of ignorant, overemphasis to the extent of inhibiting national productivity.

On the other hand, if we plan properly and imaginatively to move toward these new aspirations, we can both stimulate productivity and initiate new kinds of industries

to supply the new "commodities" of cleanliness and safety for people.

But we cannot do this by naively overstated goals of "zero risk" which may stifle inventiveness, initiative and the production of new things for people's health, mobility, improved shelter and food. Some people are already inhibiting innovations by naive overstatements of possible side effects and risks that these might present.

Similarly, the naively overstated goal of "zero effluents" prevents our developing productivity—especially the productivity that we need to enhance our environment. No one will argue that great, planned, practical efforts must be made to prevent the further pollution of our land, air and water.

We need to move toward a better public understanding of what I've called an "ecology" position—balancing the desired ecology (an harmonious pattern between organisms and their environment) with the necessary economy (the management of affairs with a view to maintaining productivity).

"Zero risk." *Nonsense!* There must be more realistic awareness in all activities that there is an acceptable risk and that it is not zero.

"Zero effluents." Also *nonsense!* There must be more awareness that in the use of the components of our environment—air, land and water—there is an acceptable burden of man's wastes of the proper kind that these components can carry and that this is *not* zero.

There must be more awareness of the fact that one proper use of air and water is to dirty it—whether we use it in the organisms that are our bodies or in the organisms we call industry. We should be aware that certainly both our own body organisms and the organisms we call industry would die under a policy of zero effluents.

There must be awareness that water and air are commodities that we must use, clean and reuse, just as the commodity food is grown, used and regrown. We must think of the culture of our air and water—*atmoculture* and *hydroculture*, if you like—as we think of agriculture today.

We must realize that there is a cost for these new commodities—air and water—that cleaning up is not a one-shot proposition, but a continual added cost to the commodities which we borrow from our environment.

Above all, there must be awareness that to continue to give people the things they need to ease their lives and at the same time preserve a clean environment and a clean world will take more energy per capita, not less. Starting with a given population to achieve the intermediate steps involving food, cleanliness of the environment, better indoor environment quality, housing, to reduce depletion of resources, we need to increase the basic currency of civilization for each individual—namely the energy at his command.

This is where we come to the sea and to the title of my talk *Bountiful Grants of the Sea* which relates to the Sea Grant Program's purpose to make available to people the Grants of the Sea.

A grant is a gift for a particular purpose and in this way the principal potential grant of the sea to man is the space it offers him to extend his living to the other three-quarters of the earth. The most bountiful grant of the sea is space—space to offer man for his activities; space close to the coasts where people crowd; space close to the majority of the cities of the world; space close to the principal terminals of world trade. Coastlines, after all are a constant length. They are lines—one dimensional yet man and his activities are three-dimensional.

So far, man has broadened his coastline by extending it inland. He has so far not broadened his coastline by extending it much out to sea. We come inescapably to the fact that any land use plan must also be a sea use plan. But the sea has space to offer us and particularly space near to the shores

where 70 per cent of the world's people congregate. (53% of the people in the U.S. live within 50 miles of the coast; projections say by the year 2000 80% of the U.S. population will live in the same area.)

The land use battle that is going on all over the United States is being fought in the context of the current environmental concern—it is most intensely fought over the use of the coasts and it is a perfectly proper concern to view one of the most important and unique uses of the immediate coast and beach as being for people's recreation.

I endorse the validity of land use and environmental concerns. Should we not then have a vigorous national program of sea use to move such activities as we can, that are presently cluttering up the shoreline, out to sea?

The bounds of land are only the bounds of men's minds limiting their imagination.

If what I am going to say seems like dreams to some of you, I remind you that you and I have had dreams and seen them rapidly become reality. If some of the components of what I suggest seem like stunts, I would remind you that you and I have seen stunts become routine.

Indeed, dreams are stuff that practical progress is made on.

Non-engineering or status quo practices are the material for nightmares. Dreams go beyond the state of the art and challenge the state of the heart of innovators. Stout hearts can take us beyond present art.

Fifteen years ago in a little pamphlet called "Turn to the Sea," I dreamt about man's return to the sea. I compiled dreams of the study and use of the sea into a little story. Almost all of those dreams have come to pass today—have become reality.

Man has indeed been turning to the sea and returning to the sea for thousands upon thousands of years.

The first light that warned sailors of dangerous shoals and rocks or guided them into protective harbors safe from storms was probably a fire on a cape. The first lighthouses were built on shores, but the lighthouse then tiptoed out to sea—at first onto a shoal and for their day, what daring and imaginative structures these lighthouses seemed that were built so far out to sea! But then the lights stepped further out on floating houses—the light ships.

Harbors have traditionally been at the meeting point of sea, air and land—the worst point where tides, waves, winds and shoals combine to make the harbor a potentially dangerous entity as well as a refuge. As ships grow larger and larger they cannot come into these dangerous harbors and so they discharge their cargoes often to smaller ships—an uneconomical process. Now we fill tankers from buoys out to sea, and in the North Sea companies are building artificial islands as harbors for large vessels. Harbors too are striding out to sea.

But now they must stride more quickly because they have the gun of environmental restrictions on land at their backs. And the moral duty of meeting the impending energy shortage which is beckoning them to sea.

Land use restrictions and the environmental concerns, thus, if too extreme and too hasty in their implementation, will cause companies to export plants, refineries, and jobs that go with them. And in addition, this exporting will merely move the pollution associated with them to someone else's backyard. Would it not be better by good imaginative engineering and the provision of a sufficient time scale, to retain these plants, refineries, and the jobs and wealth that go with them and to contain the pollution associated with them? We can do this by considering imaginatively the proper use of the sea.

We must completely reverse the current popular doom-saying attitude towards energy. Far from curtailing our energy production, we must vigorously increase the

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amount of energy we produce so that we may invest some of this energy in producing new energy sources.

Nuclear power is the most important investment we can make. Yet it, too, has a gun behind its back. People live on the coastline. Power plants are necessary where the people are. Power plants choose sites on capes or seashores where they're close to the people and to the huge amounts of water required for their cooling. Yet, environmental presurists delay and prevent these plants from being built. By putting these plants at sea, can we have our cape, and heat it too?

Harbors are urgently needed and in connection with the same problem—energy, the fundamental currency of civilization. Yet the kinds of harbors that we need for the ships of the future—the huge safe ships of the future—are ones which, if we build them in the existing way on the shoreline, will take this shoreline away from the use of people for their recreation.

The cheapest way of transporting oil is by tanker over the sea. The larger the tanker, the more economical it is. And the more safe it should be made from spillage and from collision.

We do not have a single harbor in the United States that can accept the half-million ton tankers that the Japanese, for one, are building to use tomorrow. To adopt the expedient of offloading these tankers into small barges is the wrong way to go. This increases the possibility of spills and pollution. Can we not take the harbor out to sea and contain the oil spills?

I believe that proper engineering can completely protect shore and adjacent waters from pollution and spills near the coast. A harbor out to sea would be the garage, the marina of highly sophisticated spill equipment. A harbor to sea would have the spill emergency equipment, an environmental control brigade, just as a city on land has a fire brigade—for emergencies.

Submarine tankers are an imaginative idea, but they have been ruled out in the past because of the complications of offloading them on the surface. However, if they can offload underwater into submerged pipelines, they may someday become feasible.

Fishing, for the U.S. fishing vessels, has only one hope—to take a technological over-leap in automation and sophistication. To justify this cost, fishing vessels must spend more time at sea and less in port. They must be coupled to fish factories. One can imagine these fish factories and processing plants associated with a complex out at sea separating the seafood wastes from the food parts and piping the food parts into shore through pipelines.

The catching vessels could discharge rapidly to the harbors at sea directly to the fish processing plants there. The wastes of the fishes themselves could be treated and used as nutrients for beneath the sea portions of these complexes which would be used for fish farming. Thus, aquaculture would grow around the sea city just as agriculture surrounds our land cities.

Organic wastes from the land could be piped out to waste treatment plants at sea, there to be used for aquaculture purposes. I was recently fascinated to learn of a most exciting project being conducted at MIT to irradiate sewage with electron beams and destroy viruses, bacteria, and deactivate detergents, so that the sewage can be returned either to the land or to the ocean with fertilizing instead of polluting effects. This is a tremendously important project. I hope the MIT project will find economical ways to make the sewage safe to put back on the land or in the sea.

Low-grade heat (so-called "waste heat") could be used also in aquaculture to regulate the temperature of the water to the optimum conditions for fish farming.

The extraction of minerals from the sea could also be done in these complexes, such

as mined phosphate rock or the production of such things as magnesium from seawater. One of the great costs of extracting things from seawater is that you have to pump an awful lot of water, but if you pump this water, you may be able to use the same pumps and use the water for several purposes—extracting minerals, deriving fresh water, using cool water for air conditioning.

Airports are somewhat in the same plight as power plants. They need to be near where the people are. Yet they can occupy huge tracts of land near the cities that people constantly need for other purposes. Traffic congestion on the ground to and from the center of the city reduces the airports' usefulness. Airports are also under fire for increasing noise, and the planes are under restrictions relating to the reduction of power on take-off and land that either increases the hazard of flying or increases the cost of the aircraft by having to over-power them. Couldn't airports move out and join the complex at sea?

A city anywhere must start with a purpose. Then people come to work toward that purpose and build houses to house the workers, and thus the city grows. This is the proper way for a city to grow; otherwise, if one builds a city at sea, you will have merely a bedroom city or a city in search of a purpose. But the multiple uses I've described here constitute the real purpose of what we might call a sea city. With airports and harbors, hotels for travelers would be necessary, as would housing for the freight handlers, the airport workers, and harbor workers. Hotels at airports on land have to be insulated from the aircraft noise. What better insulator could there be than seawater with hotel accommodations within the huge floats or pylons beneath the sea surface. Travelers would truly have an "ocean view"—from below!

Recreational facilities—marinas and sub-marinas, underwater parks, things that are all in their embryo stages, would join the complex away from the shore.

You will all recognize, I'm sure, this complex is just the putting together of many well known suggestions.

In fact, many parts of this complex are being worked on already, either in Sea Grant Programs or in related programs.

Work is going on on the sea environment, marine resources, aquaculture, the better use of foods from the sea such as squid, the disposition of food wastes, offshore petroleum, ocean borne commerce, port design, commodity transport, liquefied natural gas, harbor traffic control, navigation, oil pollution and preventing its spread at sea, and aquaculture. Also, people have been making sophisticated analyses of complex ocean structures necessary to support various sealoads. And most important there are people in public policy working on the development of public acceptance of the proper uses of the sea—acceptance not only naturally by the public but also acceptance within what will have to be a new structure of national and international law and policy.

Actual engineering works are going on in some of these directions. Recently we read of the offshore nuclear plant which is to be floated three miles off the Jersey coast. Some of us know of John Craven's imaginative model of a floating city to be associated with the bicentennial celebrations in Hawaii. And again in Hawaii, Honolulu's airport is to be multiplied in capacity by extending a runway on a reef offshore, and others are planning a port offshore to serve Texas. These things are going on in our country.

But other nations are ahead of us. The Japanese already have great plans for a floating city. European nations around the North Sea are planning—some even building—a considerable number of offshore harbor and industrial islands in the North Sea. All of these steps are good ones, and they can contribute the experience they represent to the

complexes we will put together in the future. But the question is:

How can we in the U.S. take a step jump and put the whole system together instead of whittling piecemeal and having to solve all the public policy questions and the endless national and international debates over and over again for each step we take seaward?

It is probably not economical for an individual activity by itself—for example, oil refining—to move out to sea as a single activity and in the short time scale available to meet the urgent energy demands. But, if we join uses in a systems concept that has a common kind of underpinning, moving out to sea is feasible. The total cost of such a sea complex would be less than the sum of the individual costs of the components and the total system will add more in social value, environmental and economic gains for society than the sum of the individual social goods of the components of the system.

But how to do it? First of all, public policy—that is, new policies and new thinkings in government, industry and the universities. The policy dimensions are so great that government's initiative must be comparable to former national goals that we have achieved in space and in atomic energy. But industry's effort is probably larger than even the largest of our industries would undertake alone. We must recognize that the basic underpinning of science and technology that we will need and that our universities can contribute is greater than that any single university can provide. The size of the engineering and management job to be done requires new crossings, new meetings and new agglomerations in government departments, among industries, and among universities.

For government, we know that already there are positive discussions going on in Washington on inter-agency cooperation in the new uses of the sea so that the Maritime Administration with its harbor problems, the AEC with its nuclear plants, the EPA with its waste disposal and NOAA with its experimental platforms can join with FAA and its airports to plan a synergistic sea system. I wonder, however, whether inter-agency cooperation is sufficient. We will need to jump that barrier that defines the traditional missions of government departments. We have a sea agency in NOAA, but if NOAA and its parent department, Commerce, are to embark on this massive program, they too must have the support, clout and muscle commensurate to do the job.

This cannot be done unless the government sets up, as they did in atomic energy and in space, the sea-use project as a national goal on a time scale that is both realistically long enough to achieve its aims, yet realistically short enough to meet the urgency.

Perhaps in addition to the watchdog Environmental Protection Agency, we need an Environmental Promotion Agency!

On the international governmental side, if we are to move complexes out to sea we get involved with the knotty problems of the international law of the sea. Practical considerations are dictated by nature—how steeply does the seafloor shelf into deep enough water—we will often be in conflict with the arbitrary man-made limits of three, twelve or X miles. Where water is shallow, as in the Gulf of Mexico, we may need to go far out; where water is deeper, not so far. It seems that we can resolve these problems better by multilateral or bilateral agreements of the states and nations affected with due regard to particular geographical situations, rather than by any blanket international agreements that would tend to presume a geographical sameness of all situations.

In industry, the size of the effort necessary to accomplish this task is such that we will need to abandon old or social assumptions of the badness of size, of monopolies, and

of cartels. In industry, we will need to see associations of a number of our very larger industrial concerns to achieve the building of the complex. Far from discouraging partnerships among our largest industries, we will need to encourage new kinds of combinations, new kinds of consortiums of industries, perhaps in the manner of the space program.

Universities which must supply much of the scientific and technological underpinning of enterprises in the sea will likewise need to integrate the separate pieces that are going on, both under the Sea Grant Program and in related programs in many institutions in the United States. Here we need, to give a contract to some institution to bring together, to correlate, and to aim all the developments in sea use toward the synergism and economy that could be gained in a combined complex.

We don't need to invent how to do this. We have many examples where national scientific and technological talents is or has been coordinated for special tasks.

Jefferson, in 1801, wrote about the ocean, "Nature . . . has made it common to all for the purposes to which it is fitted." How about a Jefferson Center perhaps under the fitting aegis University of Virginia dedicated to the development of these purposes for which the ocean is fitted?

This project viewed in its holistic sense and not in fragmented components is the challenge I see for all of us as, more and more, we turn to the sea.

VFW ACTS TO SAVE VET'S PENSIONS

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago the Nixon administration announced a proposal to cut the disability compensation of many veterans, including a large number of Vietnam-era soldiers.

This action was immediately denounced in the Halls of Congress by many of us and by groups all over the country.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars planned a significant role in turning back this "cost saving" plan, not because they believe in excessive Government spending, but because they, like I, know that there is plenty of fat in the Federal budget which should be trimmed before the OMB bureaucrats cast their hungry eyes on veterans' pensions.

A constituent of mine, Mr. John Krostyne, gave me a copy of an article which appeared recently in the VFW magazine about the battle to save veterans' pensions.

I include this article in the RECORD at this time:

VFW BLOCKS VIETNAM DISABILITY CUT

Immediate action by the Veterans of Foreign Wars has halted an attempt by the Veterans Administration to slash disability compensation for Vietnam veterans.

The success of the V.F.W. in gaining President Nixon's intervention to force the VA to withdraw its proposed revised rating schedule is another reason American veterans need the V.F.W. and the V.F.W. needs a vastly increased membership.

"Membership is the answer to attacks such as this one," said V.F.W. Commander-in-Chief Patrick E. Carr. "Everyone in government understands large membership. If we have more we can do more."

Commenting on President Nixon's order, Carr said:

"The President is to be commended for his speedy decision on this, once he was thoroughly informed of the implications for the Vietnam veterans of these new rating schedules. He has shown that he has compassion for the men who fought for our country in Vietnam. Our disabled Vietnam veteran is not a second-class citizen now that he has returned from the fight."

After thoroughly analyzing the implications of the proposed VA budget, Commander-in-Chief Carr and the V.F.W. Washington staff mobilized opinion on Capitol Hill and the White House against the discriminatory rating schedules.

Because of a statutory provision, World War I, World War II and most Korean veterans who have been receiving compensation for more than 20 years for service-connected disabilities are protected by law against slashes.

Feb. 9 Carr urged V.F.W. leadership to notify congressmen that the V.F.W. "does not tolerate this kind of treatment of our comrades who have been seriously wounded and disabled during the Vietnam War and that the proposed reduction in compensation payment be canceled."

The 1974 VA budget, Carr said, "shows a complete disregard for the needs of America's former fighting men, particularly the Vietnam veterans." Commenting in his letter on the proposed new disability rating schedule, claimed to be aimed at saving \$160 million a year, Carr said "this is most astounding and incredible. At a time when the Administration is trying to negotiate peace in Vietnam and bring the POWs home, the budget makers are recommending that \$160 million be saved at the expense of wounded and disabled Vietnam veterans, who have been doing the fighting in Southeast Asia."

"Even more incredible and shocking, it comes at a time when there are indications that more than \$1 billion in aid is being considered for North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

"The helicopter and outstanding medical attention in the Vietnam War permitted much better care of the wounded than ever before and it returned more permanently disabled and wounded," he added. "These Vietnam veterans need at least as much compensation as their comrades of other wars."

Here are some examples of Vietnam veteran compensation slashes that would have gone into effect if the V.F.W. had not acted:

Amputation of a leg from the hip socket, currently carrying a 90% rating and \$275 a month, would have plummeted to 40% and \$106.

Loss of a hand, now a 70% disability and \$212 a month, would have been slashed to 40% and \$106.

Loss of an arm at the shoulder, a 90% disability now compensated at \$275, would have been reduced to 60% and \$179.

A complete hearing loss, currently an 80% disability with \$275 a month, would have been lowered to 30% and \$77.

Loss of speech, now a 100% disability and \$495 a month, would have dropped to 70% and \$212.

Certain internal injuries now rated at 100% and \$495 would have been cut in half to 50% and \$149, while another one that is now 100% would have been slashed to 40% and \$106. Cuts in payments to dependents also were planned.

The speed and effectiveness of the V.F.W. drew this comment from an unnamed Congressional source quoted in the *Washington Post*: "The V.F.W. came on strong against the cuts."

The same newspaper, which devoted extensive coverage to the proposed rating organizations, "the V.F.W. takes the lead, some schedule, implied that among veterans or follow and others do nothing."

At the end of January, the VA's proposed slashes in compensation for disabled Vietnam veterans were detected by the V.F.W. Washington staff in a footnote to a chart included with the VA's figures. Carr said: "They appeared under the guise of 'certain refinements' in the amount of compensation to be paid for disabilities."

On Jan. 30 Carr called the proposed budget "inadequate and insulting" and said "at a time when additional staff and funding are desperately needed for medical care for this country's veterans, VA budget slashers have ignored the men and women who gave so much for their nation."

It was compensation and pensions that Carr found "most disturbing" because they would "take money out of the pocket of the veteran." He commented: "We cannot turn our backs on the veteran now that the guns of war no longer sound. This country has always realized its obligation to those who have served her well. False economy will not buy real savings. America may need her sons and daughters again."

Jan. 29, the day the VA budget proposals were sent to Congress, came to be known as "black Monday."

In the V.F.W. publication *Veterans Benefits News* issued in Washington, the organization attributed the VA budget to budget slashers "notwithstanding favorable Presidential statements."

Carr's reaction to the 1974 budget distributed on Jan. 30 was placed in the Senate record Jan. 31 during testimony of Francis W. Stover, V.F.W. National Legislative Service Director, before a Subcommittee on Health and Hospitals of the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee conducting hearings on the Veterans Health Care Bill.

Events moved rapidly after Feb. 10 when Carr's views were made known to President Nixon, who, Sen. Vance Hartke (Ind.), Chairman of the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee, said, was misled on the issue by the bureaucrats, and added that "the mere threat of doing this to people who have given their all" increased the need for remedial action.

Rep. John Paul Hammerschmidt (Ark.), a member of the House Veterans Affairs Committee, said, "I suppose the OMB was looking for places to cut and not looking on beyond the humanitarian side."

Rep. William Jennings Bryan Dorn (S.C.), Chairman of the House Veterans Affairs Committee, and Hartke prepared two bills to stop the proposed rating schedule from taking effect and to freeze compensation for Vietnam Veterans as it is for veterans of previous wars.

Again the *Washington Post* noted that "No one caught the trend until the V.F.W. called it to the attention of Congressional and White House leaders."

The final act in this drama of discrimination against the Vietnam veteran came on Feb. 14 when President Nixon ordered the VA to withdraw its proposed rating schedule. Its successful outcome is clearly a victory for the V.F.W.

However, continued alertness, backed by a membership greater than the V.F.W.'s present 1.8 million, will be needed to prevent further moves by the budget slashers to imperil veterans benefits, for as Dorn and Hartke contend, this recent incident "is the tip of the iceberg."

HONORING KIMIKO "KIMI" FUJII

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, Kimiko "Kimi" Fujii of Hay-

ward, Calif. was recently selected Hayward's distinguished citizen for 1972 by the Hayward Lions Club. Chosen because of her tireless effort to make our community a better place and her willingness to serve mankind by involvement. Miss Fujii is the fourth woman to receive this award since its inception in 1932 and the first woman to receive it since 1949. A personal friend for many years, I have seen first-hand the inspired and dedicated efforts she has devoted to all her activities. I certainly consider her one of Hayward's most outstanding people.

An article follows:

DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN FOR 1972

Born and raised in Hayward, Miss Fujii is involved in the family wholesale nursery business, Fujii Co., Inc., and its retail outlet, Fujii's Florist, at 24949 Soto Road.

During World War II, she and most of her family were placed in a concentration camp in Utah. After a year there, she gained admission to the University of Wisconsin, from which she graduated with majors in botany and art history. Miss Fujii's interests are varied. In private life they include cooking, writing Haiku poetry, attending art shows, concerts and plays, hiking and travel. She takes great pride and interest in her Japanese heritage.

As for her public life, she's been quoted as saying: "You can either sit at home and rot or you can get involved. And you'd better get involved."

She has. Like the 16 years she's spent as a member of the Hayward branch of the American Association of University Women.

Or having been president of the District Agricultural Association, which puts on the annual California Spring Garden Show.

Or becoming the first woman director on the AC Transit District board.

She is a board member of the Oakland-Southern Alameda County branch of the American Red Cross, a member of the Alameda County Commission for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency, a charter member of the Hayward Area Historical Society, a 10-year member and past president of the Hayward Human Relations Commission, a member of the St. Rose Hospital advisory board and an executive board member of the Democratic State Central Committee.

In addition, she has been a member for 26 years of the Eden Township chapter of the Japanese-American Citizens League and is active in the East Bay chapter of the San Francisco Ballet Guild. She is also a member of the American Carnation Society and the Northern California Carnation Growers Society.

NEW DIRECTIONS OF OEO ARE GOOD NEWS

HON. JOHN E. HUNT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, one of the major questions concerning the restructuring of OEO is to how best define those individuals who are upset by such activities. The poor are certainly not disturbed because the poor never received any substantive benefits from OEO. The poverty bureaucrats are concerned but they are a very small group. Yet someone must be concerned because OEO has received a great deal of publicity in the past few months.

In the final analysis, after the above

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are removed from consideration, it appears the members of the press are most concerned. The reason for this is, of course, that when Howard Phillips took over the reins as Acting Director of OEO, the war in Vietnam was ending and the press needed some issue to take its place.

The time has come again to put the restructuring of OEO in its proper perspective. For those who have had the opportunity to study what Mr. Phillips is doing at OEO, they will realize that he is revitalizing aid to the poor by redirecting programs which have had a miserable history of failure.

Actually then, it would appear that Mr. Phillips is creating good news.

I submit the following article from the April issue of the Colorado Monthly Review for the RECORD:

FAT CATS SKINNED—SO WHO CARES?

(By Clarke Watson)

The OEO brouhaha is being fed and fanned by the press. Both national and local media have embarked upon a course whereby they alone are generating, indeed fomenting discontent. In the tradition of Hollywood they are writing the script, setting the stage and casting the roles of good guys and bad guys. But unlike Hollywood, whose audiences are generally apathetic fantasy-seekers, the audience of the press is stimulated to action by what it sees and reads. Accusations and counteraccusations are lodged. Name calling and threats occur.

The Selling of the Pentagon was a prime example of how so-called innocent public relations was in fact a deliberate Defense Department mass communications effort to influence the American public. Yet the American press indulges in its own brand of Pentagonism every day in order to urge people to buy its products and accept its legitimacy.

The press role in interpreting—or more accurately misinterpreting—facts and events concerning OEO is shocking, and its underlying motives appalling. Before we get into specifics let's look more closely at the motives: The war (Vietnam) has wound down and all the romanticism of apple-pie-faced POW's kissing God, the soil, and Nixon is still not enough to fill the void. Indeed it can't. The simple reason being you can't replace bad news with good news. Media moguls are starving for bad news, need it in the quantity it was being cranked out of Southeast Asia. Unfortunately downed airliners, the covert war in Laos and Cambodia, the money crisis and the usual glut of murder and mayhem just don't quite fill the pages left empty by the war's cessation.

Now for the specifics: OEO, given the press' way, is a godsend. The fire and brimstone of domestic discord, which sold so much copy in the '60s, just possibly could be fanned anew. (Perhaps *should* be—but that's another subject.) So in its desperation the press has seized upon OEO with all the fervor of a cheap Hollywood thriller. Howard Phillips is portrayed in the March 5 issue of *Newsweek* as "OEO chief and executioner" because of his role in phasing out OEO. On March 2 the *Denver Post* ran two pieces criticizing the OEO cutback, and one that supported it. And shame on *Straight Creek Journal*, the local "alternative" newspaper. They should know better. Nevertheless they ran two tear-jerking articles in successive February issues which, if anything, simply reflect their gross misunderstanding of poverty and what it's all about.

But alas, the actors are refusing to cooperate. A mere 20,000 people (OEO employees and relatives) descended on Washington to protest the poverty cuts as compared to the 400,000 (poor) of the good ol' Martin Luther King days. No one has shot Howard Phillips

on the steps of the OEO building. The only things burning these days are half-finished condominiums (which is white-collar crime—hence scarcely news at all). Only the Indians are stimulating the media these days—but there just aren't enough Indians to go around to satiate the media's voracious appetite for violence and misery.

Let's look at the reasons why the dismantling of the war on poverty isn't news—at least not big news. It's very simple; it doesn't concern a hell of a lot of people. For sure it doesn't concern the poor. Whatever benefits the poor derived from OEO, if any, are so small as to defy measurement. It wasn't food; that came from the Department of Agriculture. Certainly not education, or health care; those dollars came from HEW. Jobs? According to one authoritative source, 25 per cent of the nation's Blacks still live at Roosevelt-era depression levels.

You can't stage a play without players. The would-be actors in this latest, Fourth Estate, Ltd., production are just too hip to go for it. They're not going to march so some poverty chieftain can continue to draw down \$30,000 annually while they can't get up thirty bucks to fend off the landlord. People aren't going to mobilize so some jive talkin' pre-OEO hustler can maintain blondes, Cadillacs and plastic high-rise apartments on poverty payroll checks. No way, since the homes of the poor are not safely ensconced behind chandellered lobbies and braided doormen, and love, not blondes is important—indeed a factor of survival in the cold, impersonal world of the ghetto.

And that, fellow journalists, is the breaks. You can't have drama without *dramatis personae*. You're dealing with a tempest in a teapot which, in retrospect, is quite unfortunate since so many real, significant, heart-rending problems still confront the nation. But apparently these problems are too sensitive for an "enlightened" press to perceive.

SHORTAGE OF FOOD

HON. WM. JENNINGS BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, it is not too late to plant a garden and fight inflation and the high cost of food. I commend to the attention of my colleagues and to the American people my newsletter urging the planting of vegetables and flowers:

MAY 7, 1973.

Food Shortage?

You can fight high food prices by planting a garden. We have had a cold, wet, late spring so now is a good time to plant beans, peas, corn, tomatoes, and other home-grown vegetables. Try some okra. There are over 300 known recipes for preparing okra. Clemson University has developed over 90 varieties of okra. It is not too late to set out onions. Two years ago we could buy onions for 12c a lb.—now onions are 39c a lb. and may not be available at all later this year due to a blight on onions in some sections of the country.

Tomatoes can be grown almost anywhere—even on the 39th floor of apartment buildings, next to sidewalks, vacant lots and near your shrubbery. Congressman Tom Steed of Oklahoma once grew 3½ bushels of tomatoes on one vine during one summer and fall—branches from this plant extended for 18 ft. on a trellis. Surplus tomatoes, beans, cucumbers, peas, butterbeans, etc., can be canned at home or frozen for winter consumption. Butterbeans, peas can be dried for winter food supply. My mother in depression days

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would soak dried peas overnight and cook slowly over fire in woodstove with hambone—nothing better on cold winter days with "crackling cornbread."

Dr. T. L. Senn, of Clemson University, recently said: "Everyone needs something to do, something to love and something to hope for." Clemson's "Garden for the Blind" is an inspiration to the handicapped, the lonely, the mentally ill, as well as to the elderly and the young. Blind children are employed to work in this garden—a blind man conducts tours of sightless people through the garden "showing" the sights through his own blind eyes. I was once thrilled to have blind children show me flowers and vegetables they had raised. If you are concerned about your health, plant a garden. If you are tense, plant a garden. Plant a garden of vegetables and flowers. It is the best mental and physical therapy known.

Last spring a friend from Alabama brought by truck thousands of tomato plants to Washington and gave them to city "folks." It was a thrill to stand with Mr. Jim Pauk and hear teenagers ask what the plants were and how to make them grow. One boy about 14 couldn't believe that these little green plants would grow and bear fruit like the red tomatoes in the supermarkets.

Demonstrations, boycotts and roll-back by government decree of meat prices is not the answer to high prices. Many farmers could be forced out of business (50,000 farms closed last year), and the consumer confronted with food rationing. The answer is increased production of food and fiber. I urge South Carolina farmers to plant more corn, silage, hay and grain to fight high costs and shortages of feed grains for cattle, poultry and hogs. I inspected flood damage yesterday in Mississippi Valley—10 million acres are still flooded. Even with the best of weather in May and June this will affect feed grain and food prices. We could be faced with a meat shortage, rationing and black market.

Mark on your calendar the annual South Carolina Festival of Flowers to be held in Greenwood July 26 through 29. This fantastic festival was attended last year by thousands from throughout America. This year's program featuring garden displays and flower arrangements, concerts, art and the Army's world famous Golden Knights will be one of the outstanding flower festivals in the country. Plant flowers for the festival and enhance our environment and beautification program.

For information, bulletins, etc. about gardening contact the County Farm Agent and Home Demonstration Agent in your County Court House, or write me at Greenwood or Washington, D.C. office. Your High School agriculture teacher will also be happy to advise you.

Growing flowers and vegetables is the best medicine and fights inflation too. Plant now.

A SALUTE TO BUFFALO GOODWILL INDUSTRIES, INC.

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, the week of May 6-12 has been proclaimed National Goodwill Week, and it is a pleasure for me to take this opportunity to salute the Goodwill Industries of America.

Goodwill Industries is one of our country's most outstanding examples of combining humanity and compassion with the American free-enterprise system—and making productive, self-sufficient,

taxpaying citizens from handicapped people too often neglected by our society.

Job training, rehabilitation services, and full-and part-time employment are offered to those suffering from a wide range of physical, mental, and emotional handicaps.

Used, repairable items, donated to Goodwill instead of being added to our overloaded trash heaps, are refurbished and sold by the handicapped workers. The sales provide most of the working capital for Goodwill, with the Goodwill Industrial Shop and other contributions making up the rest.

Mr. Speaker, I know from first-hand observation that the Buffalo Goodwill Industries, Inc., performs a tremendously fine job in our community. At this time, 425 men and women are employed—425 men and women doing an honest day's work for an honest day's wages, rather than being hopelessly consigned to public relief.

It is estimated that if only half of these people were unemployed, the taxpayers' cost would be \$148,400 every week. Instead, they are not only putting their money into the area economy, but also paying an average \$6,025 in combined taxes each week.

The Buffalo Goodwill Industries can be justly proud of the fine work they are doing. They have recently received a letter from the President, congratulating them, and I am inserting the text of that letter as part of my remarks.

The theme "A Matter of Goodwill . . . Helping the Handicapped Help Themselves," is a commendable one. I commend the Goodwill Industries for living up to their theme:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, D.C., April 12, 1973.

National Goodwill Week, May 6-12, celebrates the remarkable achievements of a superb American institution dedicated to creating greater opportunities for the disabled citizens of our nation.

"A Matter of Goodwill . . . Helping the Handicapped Help Themselves" the 1973 theme chosen by Goodwill Industries of America is upheld in a successful history of humanitarian work.

Training handicapped people for useful work, and helping them to overcome the effects of their disabilities are services for which Goodwill is recognized throughout the nation. Its contributions to the development of new knowledge in this important area are equally significant.

On this traditional occasion, I commend the distinguished reputation of Goodwill Industries of America, and I ask my fellow citizens to support the voluntary efforts embraced by this special week.

RICHARD NIXON.

SPICES MAKE CHEAPER MEAT CUTS TASTE BETTER: BUT WHO CAN AFFORD SPICES

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, during the Eastern congressional recess I visited 22 locations

throughout my district in a mobile congressional office.

As you can imagine nearly everyone of the more than 500 people I personally talked with was upset and worried over high prices.

Two constituents of mine, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Price, stopped by my office and during our discussion gave me an editorial which appeared in the April issue of the American Association of Retired Persons Bulletin.

I found the article's logic and sly humor impeccable and I would like to introduce it to the RECORD for the information of my colleagues.

FOOD PRICES: WHO SHOULD DO WHAT?

Somebody should be doing something about skyrocketing food prices. The problem is who should do what.

The President says the greatest and most powerful weapon against high prices is the American housewife. She should not buy expensive foods.

The agriculture secretary says we should eat cheese, not meat.

The chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee says that the way people with limited means might handle the problem is to eat more fish.

And the President's consumer affairs advisor suggests we vary our diets and not overlook organ meats . . . liver, kidneys, hearts and brains. "The cheaper cuts," says Virginia Knauer, "can be turned into gourmet meals with spices."

One national columnist predicts the President will soon have to impose "a hard freeze on all food prices." Another says he better not do that, since that tactic has always produced more problems than solutions.

Farmers and cattle raisers say it's not their fault. Processors and retailers disclaim responsibility.

It's apparently nobody's fault and everybody's problem. But as is always the case with inflation, it is peculiarly a problem for older Americans living in limited, fixed incomes.

Too many of them can't even afford the cheaper cuts. Much less the spices.

THE BILL OF RIGHTS PROTECTS YOU

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I occasionally am asked by a constituent why I take such a strong position in defense of the Bill of Rights when the administration and many Members of Congress seem to consider it little more than an obstacle in the path of law and order. People wonder if such formalities as the need for search warrants do not, in fact, merely protect criminals from the police. After all, I am asked, what would anyone have to hide or what are they afraid of, if they did not do anything wrong?

Well, Mr. Speaker, I think I could make a pretty good speech in favor of the Bill of Rights if it were necessary, but I think I can better answer those questions with a newspaper article—an article which appeared in the Sun-Telegram of San Bernardino on April 21 of this year.

This is not a particularly unusual

article; I have seen many similar to it and I am sure that I will see more of them in the future. But I am also sure that the incidents described in this article would be far more common if we did not have our American Bill of Rights. The article reads as follows:

"MISTAKE" DRUG RAID SPREAD TERROR IN TWO HOMES

(By Dennis Montgomery)

COLLINSVILLE, Ill.—Herbert Giglotto, 29, and his wife, Louise, 28, had gone to bed at about 8 p.m.

"At about 9:30 we hear this crash. We hear this screaming. I take about three steps out of my bed and I see these hippies with guns," Giglotto recalled yesterday. "I told my wife, 'My God, we're dead!'"

Across town at another home, Donald Askew, 40, had just sat down to dinner with his wife, Virginia, 37, and their 16-year-old son, Michael. He looked out the window, he remembered, and saw several armed men in the yard.

Seconds later, he said, the men were at the door, trying to kick it in. Askew called to his wife to phone the police. She fainted. Askew told his son to run for his life.

The armed men who forced their way into the Askew and Giglotto homes last Monday were conducting narcotics raids. They came on the raids with no warning and apparently no warrant. They left when the raids turned out to be a mistake.

Myles J. Ambrose, director of the federal Drug Abuse Enforcement Program and a special assistant attorney general, said yesterday it is his "understanding" that the men were agents from the program's St. Louis office.

Paul Cigliana, Collingsville police chief, confirmed that the raids were conducted by a "strike force" of federal narcotics agents from the St. Louis office.

Cigliana said he believed that policemen from some municipal police forces in the area also participated, but he added, "I don't think there were too many of them."

Cigliana said no policemen from his department were involved. A spokesman from the Madison County sheriff's office said, "As far as I know there was no cooperation from this department."

Federal narcotics officials from the St. Louis office could not be reached yesterday, but had declined comment earlier. Askew said the men gave him the telephone number of the office to verify their identities.

Two days after the raids, Ambrose issued a statement: "I have directed an inspection team to thoroughly investigate this matter. If any federal agents have acted improperly, appropriate action will be taken. Under no circumstances will I permit my agents to violate anyone's constitutional rights."

Contacted at his Chevy Chase, Md., home, Ambrose said yesterday, "The investigation is being conducted. When I have all the facts I will take appropriate action."

Ambrose, asked whether the investigation is top priority, said, "You bet your sweet life it is."

Before the raiders left without apologies, Giglotto said he and his wife had been threatened, bound, insulted and their apartment left in shambles.

Three weeks before, his complaints about two young men in the next apartment had caused their eviction. The two men were suspected of dealing in drugs and Giglotto said he was outraged.

His first thought, he said in an interview yesterday, was that the young men had come back to settle the score.

"I've never had anything to do with narcotics," Giglotto, a boilermaker, said. "I hate it. I've never had anything to do with drugs and my wife never has."

The men did not identify themselves, he said, and showed no warrant. "They knocked me down across the bed and handcuffed me

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and my wife. They had our hands behind our backs. I was in my underwear and she was in her negligee."

"One agent," Giglotto said, held a cocked pistol to his head and said, "You're a dead man. I'm going to kill you, you son of a bitch." The man, Giglotto said, called his wife a bitch and, not knowing they were married, suggested she was an adulteress.

"Just shut your mouth or I'll kill you," Giglotto quoted the man as saying after he was asked to identify himself. The man reportedly told Mrs. Giglotto he would kill her husband if he did not tell her where the drugs they sought were hidden.

With 15 raiders in the room and more downstairs, Giglotto said his wife was pleading for his life. Giglotto asked, "Please look at my identification before you kill me."

None did, he said. He added the only identification the Giglottos were shown was a gold badge flashed by one of the intruders. Only Mrs. Giglotto caught a glimpse of it.

As they lay trussed across the bed, Giglotto said, another raider walked up the stairs and announced, "Oh, I think we made a mistake."

They had torn the house apart and found nothing. The front room was a shambles, littered with books, overturned furniture and a smashed television set. Released from his handcuffs, Giglotto tried to put on his pants, he said, but a raider ripped them out of his hands.

"They were as rude leaving as they were coming," Giglotto said. He said he followed them downstairs, demanding an explanation, shouting: "My God, you just kicked in my door, threatened to kill me and my wife, can you tell me what's happening?"

Giglotto said one of the armed men turned and replied, "Shut your mouth, boy."

Askew said the raid on his home began as they were beginning a late dinner after he had stayed overtime at the service station he runs in East St. Louis.

Askew thought his son had been in a fight with some other teenagers and the men he saw in the yard were coming to kill him.

As he held the front door, Askew said yesterday, two men knocked down the back door and leveled two riot guns at him. A man at the front door flashed a gold badge and Askew let them in.

Five men, all dressed as hippies, searched the house, looking for a suspect, Askew said.

Askew said they showed no warrant. Askew asked to see a badge again. A man who gave his name as Ted Williams flashed his, Askew said, but all he could read was "special agent" before the badge was put away.

Mrs. Askew, lying on the couch, revived. She saw the men with the guns and fainted again. When she revived again one of the raiders told her "Take it easy, lady. We're really federal officers."

Askew said the men were polite. "Outside of kicking the door and scaring the hell out of us, they were all right."

Satisfied the man they sought was not in the Askew home, one of the intruders said, "We just got a wrong tip." The men refused, however, to let Mrs. Askew call the police, and showed no other identification.

Askew said he asked the men to remain at the house while he tried to learn if they really were federal agents. He said the leader of the group told him, "No, I can't. I got four other places to go."

Askew said none of his family has ever had anything to do with narcotics. "The only way I knew to get drugs is at the drug store," he said.

The Askews have filed a \$100,000 damage suit in U.S. District Court at Springfield. The Giglottos were to meet with their lawyer this morning to determine what course to take.

Mr. Speaker, what happened to the Giglottos and the Askews could happen to any one of us, or to any one of my constituents, if the Bill of Rights were

ignored, as it was in these cases. The next time that I am asked, "What's so important about the Bill of Rights?" I think I will merely show my questioner a copy of this newspaper article, and remind him: Next time it could be your home, and your family, and perhaps even your life, that may be endangered by authorities who ignore our Bill of Rights.

PROTECTION OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

HON. BILL FRENZEL

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced H.R. 7677, a bill designed to protect civilian employees of our executive branch in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights and to prohibit unwarranted invasions of their privacy. It is the same bill as S. 1688 which has been introduced and championed by Senator ERVIN.

In introducing this bill, I wish to express my thanks to the distinguished Senator from North Carolina, Mr. ERVIN. His leadership and dedicated efforts have produced this bill, which is designed to protect the rights of our Federal civilian employees.

Senator ERVIN has managed to pass his proposal in the Senate on four separate occasions. In each case the bill has died, as it did in the 92d Congress, here in the House. It is my understanding that hearings will be conducted soon in the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. This year, I hope that a thorough study of this bill in that committee will demonstrate to the committee members the need for legislation of this kind and that the bill will become law this year. No remarks that I could make about this bill would be more clear or more persuasive than those used by Senator ERVIN on page 13987 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on May 2 when he introduced the bill.

It is time to give better legislative protection to our concept of a free society. I believe that we should guarantee our employees, regardless of grade or status, a full respect for their liberties and freedoms. I urge that H.R. 7677 receive the serious consideration that it deserves in this House.

SOVIETS USE REGIONAL GOVERNMENT TO OPPRESS MINORITY OPPPOSITION

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, reports of persecution of Soviet Jews by the Communist regime in Moscow have raised outraged condemnation of the actions in the United States. And rightly so.

Amendments prohibiting granting "most favored nation" trade treatment

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to any Communist country that denies its citizens the right to emigrate, have been offered to the administration's trade bill by both Houses of Congress. Indications are that the Soviet Union may have relaxed its restrictive policies against the Jewish minority to a small degree.

However, systematic discrimination and persecution directed against other ethnic, religious, and national minorities continues not only as a governmental policy, but as a daily fact of life in the Soviet Union. For some reason, the plight of these captive people has largely gone unreported in the national press. Yet stories of the merciless "Russification" of such formerly autonomous nations as the Ukraine and the imprisonment and death of those who resist, continue to trickle out from behind the Iron Curtain.

A recent report from Vienna tells of more than 200 intellectuals, critical of Russian rule of the Ukraine, who were sent to prison camps. The repressive action was taken by the Kremlin in an effort to stamp out all nationalistic feeling being expressed by historians, archeologists, artists, and writers.

In other efforts to "ultimately erode the significance of Soviet ethnic republics," a regional government system, which reduces the 15 former republics into 7 "planning regions," has quietly begun. The plan, put forth by Communist Party boss Leonid I. Brezhnev, would liquidate any trace of old ethnic boundaries within 15 years and eliminate all minority opposition.

I find the possibility of extending U.S. taxpayer's money to the Soviet Union in the form of subsidized food sales, low-interest loans or outright gifts totally incompatible with cherished American ideals of freedom and justice.

Extending to the Soviets preferential trade treatment, amounts little more than approval of the repressive policies against minority dissent in that country.

I insert the following related news-clippings at this point:

[From the Houston Tribune, May 3, 1973]

RUSSIAN SECRET POLICE STRIKE IN UKRAINE

(By Alan Dean)

VIENNA.—More than 200 intellectuals have been reported sent to prison camps from the Ukraine this year as the Soviet KGB, secret police, carry out Kremlin orders to stamp out a growing struggle for national rights in the vast Soviet republic.

One of the leading critics of Russian rule in the Ukraine, Vyacheslav Chornovil, arrested during the present police campaign, has been sentenced to 12 years' jail. Chornovil had an exemplary record as a dedicated Communist until 1967, when he was jailed for three years for compiling and sending to the authorities an exposé of judicial violations perpetrated by the KGB in the Ukraine in 1965-66.

Dissident sources say anybody vaguely suspected of resisting forcible Russification and demanding more cultural and political autonomy for the Soviet Union's 40 million Ukrainians has been interrogated. Many have been sent to the infamous "psychiatric" hospitals to be drugged into submission.

At a recent Communist Party meeting in Kiev, the new Ukrainian party boss, Vladimir Shcherbitsky, accused historians, archeologists, artists and writers in the republic of stressing Ukrainian history and "national exclusiveness."

Shcherbitsky is a close associate of Soviet

party boss Leonid Brezhnev and replaced Pyotr Shelest late last year as Ukrainian overseer.

At the Kiev meeting, Shcherbitsky ordered party activists to work in the "spirit of mercilessness" toward any "manifestations of bourgeois nationalism" in the Ukraine.

Like Brezhnev, he fears that dissidents in the Ukraine and other republics will form an active alliance with the persecuted Human Rights movement.

The Ukrainians, forming the largest non-Russian population in the Soviet Union, have long struggled for more political and cultural freedom. In the late fifties many Ukrainians were alarmed by Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's plans for a gradual "coming together" and even "merging" of the Soviet nations.

They now fear that Brezhnev will attempt to systematically destroy all national feeling in the Ukraine through extremely repressive police measures. The series of so-called trials in Ukrainian cities recently point up their fears. Late last year a Ukrainian art teacher, Alexander Sergienko, was jailed for seven years at hard labor to be followed by a further three years in exile for demanding self-determination in the Ukraine.

Other defendants in the trial received sentences ranging from 3 to 15 years.

Several Jews have been arrested in the current clampdown. The trial opened at the beginning of April of Isaak Shkolnik, who was originally accused of being a "British spy." Part of the "evidence" introduced at the trial, held in the social club of a brickworks in Vinnitsa, was a radio "tuned to the frequency of a hostile station" and a five-dollar bill.

Dissident sources say scores of intellectuals have been sentenced to lengthy jail terms for far slighter evidence.

[From the New York Times, May 4, 1973]
SOVIET IS REGROUPING ITS 15 REPUBLICS INTO
7 BIG PLANNING REGIONS

(By Theodore Shabad)

Moscow, May 3.—The Soviet Union has quietly begun a controversial consolidation of its national planning regions that may ultimately erode the significance of individual Soviet ethnic republics as economic planning and management areas.

A new seven-region system grouping republics into larger planning units has been adopted in connection with the drafting of an ambitious 15-year plan that will outline basic investment and development policies for the Soviet Union until 1990.

The consolidated regional system, which is being introduced in the face of persistent nationalistic sensibilities, is part of a growing trend to ignore particular interests of the republics in an effort to achieve more efficient coordination and long-term planning of the complex Government-run economy.

The detailed local planning of economic development will, at least for the immediate future, continue at the republic level. But the basic, over-all national development policies will in future be based on the new regional planning units.

The regional reform was foreshadowed last December by Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, in a keynote speech marking the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union as a nominal federation of republics.

Now that a relatively common level of development has been reached by the various republics, Mr. Brezhnev said, future economic decision-making in the 15-year plan should be for the good of the country as a whole rather than focus on the interests of individual republics.

Mr. Brezhnev's broad policy statement was amplified by more detailed proposals in economic and technical journals, some of which went so far as to suggest that the boundaries of some of the Soviet Union's 15 republics

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might be modified if they were not in keeping with efficient economic regions.

In an effort to shift the focus from the political sensibilities of the various ethnic areas to one of national efficiency, Soviet information media have also been working hard to generate an over-all "Soviet" nationalism and a national pride in economic achievements to replace the fragmented ethnic loyalties among the country's hundred-odd nationalities.

REPUBLICS JEALOUS OF RIGHTS

The new regional planning program is an attempt to depart from existing republic boundaries in allocating capital investment to the development of the Soviet economy. In the past the various republics have voye Khozyaistvo (Planned Economy).

A progress report on the drafting of the 15-year plan said that the existing system *** been jealous of their prerogatives as integral economic regions within the Soviet Union.

The potentially far-reaching decision to establish the new consolidated national planning regions was disclosed in the April issue of the Government's planning journal, Plan o, of 18 planning regions, which followed republic boundaries, had been revised into a set of seven consolidated regions—three in the European part of the Soviet Union and four in the Asian part.

The three European regions that figure in the 1975-90 plan are a combined north-central region, a southern region, and a combined Volga-Urals region. The four Asian regions are Siberia, the Far East, Kazakhstan and Central Asia.

In reducing the existing 18 planning regions to seven, Soviet planners were evidently concerned with producing a system of planning areas that would be of roughly similar economic potential and area. The existing system includes both small, densely settled regions of European Russia and the vast, virtually undeveloped expanses of Siberia.

In allocating four regions to the Asian part of the Soviet Union and only three regions to the developed European portion, the economic planners appeared to focus on the future development of the Asian potential.

The consolidation of planning regions has affected the interests of individual republics, especially in the European west. For example, the Baltic republics and the Byelorussian Republic have been combined with the adjoining Leningrad and Moscow regions of the Russian Republic in the new north-central region.

Similarly the new southern region combines five republics—Moldavia, the Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan—with the northern Caucasus portion of the Russian Republic.

The now separate Volga and Urals regions are being combined into a Volga-Urals region to point up common problems of development. The Volga-Urals has been one of the most rapidly growing sections of the Soviet Union in recent decades.

[From the New York Times, Apr. 13, 1973]

105 JEWS, REFUSED EXIT VISAS BY SOVIET,
APPEAL TO CONGRESS

(By Theodore Shabad)

Moscow, April 12.—More than 100 Soviet Jews who have been refused exit visas to Israel appealed to the United States Congress in an open letter today not to be misled by an apparent lifting of high emigration taxes.

Ten Jewish activists, in making public the appeal at a news conference, contended that Soviet emigration curbs remained unchanged and that exit permits were being granted on a highly selective basis.

The activists, who included some prominent figures in science and the arts, also expressed concern over what they described as a new series of trials, searches and interro-

gations of Jews in various parts of the country.

The news conference today, which illustrated the plight of the hard core of would-be Jewish emigrants, came two days after President Nixon sent his long-awaited trade bill to Congress. The bill would give the President authority to grant lower tariffs to Communist countries, including the Soviet Union.

NIXON-CONGRESS DISPUTE

However, majorities in both houses of Congress, evidently aroused over reported curbs on free movement of Soviet citizens, have offered amendments barring preferential trade treatment or credits to any Communist nation that denies its citizens the right to emigrate. The Nixon Administration has asked Congress not to link the trade bill to other issues.

It was in the context of this controversy that the Jewish activists today summoned Western newsmen to the home of Kirill Henkine, prominent journalist and translator, who lives in a prestigious complex on the Moscow River.

The meeting had been quietly arranged through private contacts because the Soviet authorities generally frown on the holding of unauthorized news conferences and might have broken up the gathering if aware of it. The Soviet Constitution grants freedom of assembly provided it is judged in the interest of the Soviet state, and the criminal code makes it a crime to circulate information that is considered to defame the Soviet state and social system.

In presenting the open letter to Congress, signed by 105 Moscow Jews, Mr. Henkine recalled another appeal last month by more than 300 persons from several cities asking for Congressional help.

"The decline in numbers reflects our deteriorating situation," he said. "Because of intimidation and surveillance, it has become increasingly difficult to collect signatures outside Moscow."

The latest open letter said some people in the West had apparently been impressed by recent suspension of education taxes in an avowed Soviet Government move to appease Congressional opposition to trade legislation.

"We would like to state," the four-page letter said, "that there is nothing like free emigration from this country. Just as before, the fate of all applicants for exit visas is not determined by any law or even any published regulations governing emigration. Everyone's fate is determined by unknown people acting on unknown considerations in a totally arbitrary way."

"It is not the education tax, but this arbitrariness that remains the chief method used by the Soviet authorities in their selective emigration policy."

An analysis of the social structure of Jewish emigrants has shown, the letter to Congress said, that many of the 2,000 or so persons leaving the Soviet Union each month are people with little education or low professional skills from such areas as Georgia, central Asia and Moldavia.

On the other hand, the letter said, visas were often refused to skilled professionals, especially in the pure sciences and in engineering, which are viewed as prestigious occupations in the Soviet Union.

Among those present at the news conference were Veniamin G. Levich, an electro-chemist who is corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, Aleksandr Y. Lerner, a computer specialist, and Veniamin P. Gorokhov, a screen writer.

JACKSON APPEALS FOR 2

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Senator Henry M. Jackson has appealed to Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to allow two prominent Soviet Jews to emigrate to Israel.

In a letter to Mr. Brezhnev, Mr. Jackson asked that Valery Panov, the dancer, and

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Leonid Tasassuk, former museum curator, and their families be permitted to leave.

BUDGET CONTROL YES, CRUCIFIXION OF DOMESTIC PROGRAMS NO—JOHN MOSS TELLS 'EM

HON. ROBERT L. LEGGETT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, recently my good friend and distinguished colleague, the Honorable JOHN MOSS, engaged in a revealing dialog with the Citizens for the Control of Federal Spending.

Mr. MOSS pointed out to Mr. David Packard of the citizens group that while a majority of Americans believe that Federal spending is the greatest single cause of inflation, that same majority also believes that Federal spending should be increased for programs to curb air and water pollution and decreased for Defense Department programs. The President has not done this. Instead of spending money on the domestic programs demanded by the people of this Nation, the President has chosen to veto one social need after another. At the same time his proposed budget includes a \$4 billion increase for the Pentagon. This increase comes at the end of the longest and costliest war in our history and at the beginning of what Mr. Nixon has termed a "generation of peace."

I do believe that we are going to have to learn to live within the President's \$268 billion budget ceiling, and to do that, the Congress is going to have to reform its budgetary review procedures. The Federal deficit this year alone is some \$36 billion, and the total national debt will grow to a whopping \$505 billion. Thankfully, the Joint Study Committee on Budget Control has produced an excellent proposal that should succeed in closing up the loopholes in the current appropriation process.

As Mr. MOSS states—

The issue is not simply to control Federal spending, but to allocate public dollars more effectively, sagaciously and in a manner that will most productively contribute to improvement of the general welfare.

We know where the President's priorities lie—in the bombing of Cambodia, and the appropriation of billions of dollars for unnecessary, cost-ineffective weapons programs. It is up to the Congress to reorder the President's topsy-turvy set of national priorities, and allocate Federal money in those areas where the people of this Nation need and want it most.

At this point in the RECORD I would like to insert the full text of the correspondence between Mr. MOSS and Mr. Packard for the benefit of my colleagues:

CITIZENS FOR CONTROL OF FEDERAL SPENDING,
Washington, D.C., April 9, 1973.

Hon. JOHN E. MOSS,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MOSS: Citizens for Control of Federal Spending sponsored an advertisement in the Tuesday, April 3, Washington Post in an effort to increase public

awareness of the necessity for control of the Federal Budget. I am enclosing a copy for your information.

The Committee was recently formed for the purpose of conducting an educational campaign to acquaint the public with the implication of excessive federal spending, and to generate public support for fiscal restraint. As you can see from the partial list in the advertisement, our membership includes representatives of business, labor, professional and civic organizations from all parts of the country. We believe that our country cannot afford to continue overspending its revenues as it has done in the past. The crucial matters now before the Congress—the proposed budget for fiscal 1973 through 1975—deserve the most careful consideration, because what is at stake is the health of the country's economy. As President Nixon pointed out in his recent address, excessive Federal spending over the next three years will present us with the unacceptable condition of rising taxes accompanied at the same time with increasing inflation.

A large majority of the American people—more than seventy percent, according to recent polls by Sindlinger and Market Opinion Research—are in favor of Federal budget restraint and opposed to a tax increase. According to a Harris poll, seventy-four percent believe that Federal spending is the greatest single cause of inflation. Public opinion, then, is clearly on the side of restraining Federal spending to avert higher taxes and inflation.

We believe that economy can be achieved without sacrificing programs which benefit the American people. We should continue to fund programs that are effective. However, we cannot allow increased spending on wasteful programs that do little more than provide jobs for bureaucrats. Cuts must be made in Federal programs which devote as much as eighty percent of their resources to salaries and expenses and only twenty percent to the work for which they were designed. In other words, the need for economy does not mean we must desert those in need.

In addition to reducing federal waste, control of Federal spending will reduce inflation and stabilize taxes. These effects, in our opinion, are not merely fringe benefits but necessities which we must achieve for all Americans. Citizens for Control of Federal Spending believes that the Legislative and Executive Branches should cooperate in trimming Federal spending, eliminating ineffectual programs and designing a budget for the next three years which stays within common-sense limits. By restraint now, we can achieve a healthier economy for America in the future.

In line with his economy drive, President Nixon recently vetoed the Vocational Rehabilitation Bill. This veto has been upheld by the Senate. We believe that the decision to sustain this veto indicates an increasing awareness of the propriety of limiting Federal spending.

More recently the President also vetoed H.R. 3298—an Act to restore the rural water and sewer grant program. We hope that you, as a Member of Congress, will continue to insist on careful and responsible budgeting. As the Congress proceeds with its consideration of the budget, our group intends to continue to promote public awareness of the issue, and to give our support through testimony and through the media to measures designed to keep the Federal budget under control.

We look forward to working with you, and would like to hear your views on this issue.

Sincerely,

DAVID PACKARD,
Chairman.

[Advertisement in the Washington Post]

KEEP THE LID ON TAXES AND PRICES
WE SUPPORT PRESIDENTIAL AND CONGRESSIONAL
EFFORTS TO CONTROL FEDERAL SPENDING
Americans have always had the ability to

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

unite in order to accomplish great goals. As we now move to a peacetime economy, our nation needs a strong, viable government free of irresponsible spending and rising taxes and inflation. We can achieve this goal if Americans unite—if we let our representatives in Washington know that this is what we want.

Your elected representatives—your Senators and Congressmen in Washington—depend on you for guidance. They know how you feel only if you tell them. All too often, many of us take the democratic process for granted—we assume that our representatives already know what we think, even though we haven't told them. And when this happens, the voices of a few special interests can have more effect than the will of millions of citizens.

The issue of taxes and inflation affects each of us personally. Uncontrolled federal spending over the next three fiscal years could force a tax increase of as much as fifteen percent, or cause a new wave of crippling inflation. Yet we can have a budget which avoids excessive spending, requires no new taxes, and still provides sufficient funding for necessary programs. The President has proposed one such budget. Supported by responsible members of Congress, it would limit federal spending to \$250 billion in fiscal year 1973, \$268.7 billion fiscal 1974 and \$288 billion in fiscal 1975. These limits, unless breached by irresponsible spending, will prevent tax increases, curb inflation and pay for federal programs which have proved to be effective.

A responsible spending program does not involve any turning back of the clock. The President's budget, for one example, provides the greatest sum ever committed for human resources. Compared to four years ago, it would spend 71 percent more to assist older Americans, 67 percent more to help the sick, 66 percent more for the poor, and more than twice as much to feed the hungry and undernourished. Four years ago, 41% of the federal budget was spent on Defense, and only 37% for Human Resources. Today the priorities have been reversed: 47% goes to Human Resources and only 30 percent for Defense.

The goal of no new taxes can be reached—without inflation—only if Congress and the Executive cooperate by trimming unnecessary spending and by terminating programs which either aren't working at all or haven't justified their expense. Tax money should only be used for responsible programs that do work.

We can't afford to take the democratic process for granted in this crucial matter. Take a few minutes to let your Congressman and your Senator know how you feel about spending and taxes; ask your friends to help by communicating their views. If you would like more information, write to Citizens for Control of Federal Spending. You owe it to yourself to join the fight—to control spending, taxes and inflation.

CITIZENS FOR CONTROL OF FEDERAL SPENDING

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David Packard, Chairman, Hewlett-Packard.

Co-Chairmen

John W. Byrnes, former Member of Congress.

James Roosevelt, former Member of Congress.

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Donald M. Kendall, Chairman, PepsiCo Inc.

Paul W. McCracken, Former Chairman, President's Council of Economic Advisers.

W. Allen Wallis, Economist, Rochester, New York.

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May 10, 1973

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Bryce N. Harlow, Legislative Consultant.

H. Lee Choate, Executive Director.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 27, 1973.

Mr. DAVID PACKARD,
Chairman, Citizens for Control of Federal Spending, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PACKARD: Having carefully read the advertisement in the *Washington Post* (Tuesday, April 3rd) I was impressed with how much greater service might have been rendered in an effort to better inform the citizenry of the budget process if you would have been more candid, and indeed more truthful, in your attempt at public relations. Indeed, a closer analysis of some of the "facts" you presented indicates that you and your committee have deliberately attempted to muddy your waters to make them appear deep.

You state in your letter, for example, that "According to a Harris poll, 74% (of the American people) believe that Federal spending is the greatest single cause of inflation. Public opinion, then, is clearly on the side of restraining Federal spending to avert higher taxes and inflation."

What you fail to mention is that in that same Harris poll, conducted between December 17th and 21st, 1972, 66% of those interviewed believed that Federal spending should be increased for programs to curb air and water pollution and for aid to education. In answer to such public opinion the President vetoed H.R. 3298—an act to restore the rural water and sewer grant program and plans to spend this year \$515 million less for education than in fiscal 1973. Indeed, the President's 1974 budget proposals include a \$10 billion cut in key domestic programs.

The Harris poll also indicated that a majority of Americans (55%) opposes any in-

crease in Federal spending for research and development of the nation's defense system. Yet, Mr. Nixon's military budget calls for an increase of \$8 billion over the next two fiscal years. As a result, for the first time in our history, a "peacetime" military budget is higher than our wartime military budget.

I applauded our President's trips to China and to the Soviet Union. But in spite of a growing detente between Russia, China and the United States; in spite of the signing of the Nuclear Arms Agreement; and in spite of a peace settlement in Vietnam; President Nixon insists on spending more than \$80 billion a year for guns that cannot heal and bombs that cannot teach.

There are other problems with your "educational campaign."

Controlling Federal expenditures over the next three fiscal years, in the context of your advertisement, would not insure that the average taxpayer would not face a significant increase in taxes at the federal, state or local levels. Indeed, within less than two weeks after the date of your initial letter, Mr. Herbert Stein announced that in order to cool off the booming economy and reduce inflationary pressures, a tax increase may be forthcoming.

We do have pressing domestic financial problems and I can assure you President Nixon is not alone in wanting to hold the line on Federal taxes, to trim government spending and increase the efficiency of governmental programs. But the issue here is not simply, as you suggest, to control Federal spending, but to allocate public dollars more effectively, sagaciously and in a manner that will most productively contribute to improvement of the general welfare. Current differences between the President and the Congress stem not so much to the size of the \$268.7 billion budget, as to the priorities and allocation of the taxpayers funds.

You state in your letter that, "Citizens for Control of Federal Spending believes that the Legislative and Executive Branches should cooperate in trimming Federal spending, eliminating ineffectual programs, and designing a budget for the next three years which stays within common-sense limits." You then cite as an example of this "economy drive", the President's recent veto of the Vocational Rehabilitation bill.

What you fail to mention, however, is that since 1920 Federal Vocational Rehabilitation programs have produced, in the form of positive tax dollars, far more than what they originally cost the American taxpayer. In 1971 alone, for example, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of a billion dollars was added to the national economy as the result of the rehabilitation of a record number of disabled Americans to productive employment.

I question the distorted priorities enhanced by this veto. It is difficult to understand why the President in the name of "economy" would veto a bill that would aid millions of handicapped Americans, return to the Treasury Department \$3 to \$5 for every \$1 spent and cost (annually) less than 1/80th of our military budget. Such actions demonstrate neither good economic policy nor sound moral commitment. I am reminded of what George Bernard Shaw once said: "The worst sin towards our fellow creatures is not to hate them, but to be indifferent to them; that's the essence of inhumanity."

I have only served as an elected official of the people for a quarter of a century, so perhaps I am out of touch with the desires of my constituents. But I believe with Thomas Jefferson, that "The care of human life and happiness, and not their destruction, is the first and only legitimate object of good government." For our democracy exists, not to wage war, or serve only the wealthy; but to serve the people, especially those in need, especially those who suffer. But these are ideas that neither President

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Nixon nor the Citizens for Control of Federal Spending seem to understand.

You asked, Mr. Packard, to hear my views on the issue of controlling Federal spending. Unfortunately, time does not permit further elaboration of other obvious problems concerning the logic of your proposals.

I would suggest, however, that you send copies of this letter, not just to Representatives in the Congress, but to individuals and groups most affected by such questionable policies. Send a copy of this letter to mayors of bankrupt cities and towns who will receive no assistance for their needed water and sewer programs and to the principals of our schools who are now being forced to educate more children with less federal assistance. Send a copy of this letter to the doctors and nurses in the community health centers that are now being closed, and to the 30 million underprivileged Americans who have not seen a doctor in the past two years. Send a copy of this letter to the welfare mothers who can no longer afford day care services and to the needy families who cannot now benefit from subsidized housing. Send a copy of this letter to the thousands of fatherless boys who can no longer enjoy the companionship and guidance of local Big Brothers programs and to the forty million handicapped Americans crippled by governmental callousness and indifference.

In summary, send a copy of this letter to the millions of Americans that President Nixon and the Citizens for Control of Federal Spending have chosen to forget, neglect and ignore.

Sincerely,

JOHN E. MOSS,
Member of Congress.

WHO WILL PAY?

HON. JAMES ABDNOR

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. ABDNOR. Mr. Speaker, the real story of what really happened during the long siege at Wounded Knee by the militant members of the American Indian Movement is now only beginning to come to light. Since the beginning of this tragic episode last February, the American people have heard only the side of the insurgents.

But, what of the victims of Wounded Knee—the residents who have lost their homes, their ranches, their cattle, their businesses? Who is going to pay their damages? And, who is going to replace those who have given of their services for many years to the people on the Pine Ridge reservation, and who because of the reluctance of the Federal Government to put an end to this travesty, have become discouraged and feel they must leave.

One such victim is Rev. Orville Lansberry. He and his wife, Emma, have announced their plans to relocate after they find what is left of their possessions.

Their story is told in the following article printed in a Pierre, S. Dak., newspaper.

WOUNDED KNEE CLERGYMAN SAYS HE WON'T GO BACK

The Rev. Orville Lansberry and his wife Emma lived in Wounded Knee, S.D. for a little more than four years. He had a church there and his congregation was comprised of about 95 percent Sioux Indian people. He'll

be going back but not to live there. He'll try to salvage what's left of his personal belongings.

He left Wounded Knee that night in February when AIM militants took over the tiny reservation community. Along with his wife and a Sioux Indian lady, he hid in the darkness as militants banged on the door and threatened to shoot if they didn't open up. They later escaped from the village under the cover of darkness.

Meanwhile, their church has been used as a camping place for visiting national newsmen and their home has been used as a meeting hall for AIM Indians. They have lost most of their personal possessions including a jeep which he says has been burned and a garden tractor.

He told the Scene the AIM group has only a small minority of the Ogalala Sioux people on their side.

"I would say the average Indian wants to live in peace," he said. "They want the leaders to sit down and work this thing out."

He believes it is a power struggle between Ogalala Sioux leader Richard Wilson and AIM leader Russell Means. In addition, it is his opinion the occupation of Wounded Knee was in the works for a long time because of the historical significance of the village.

"I am especially upset with the misinformation that is coming out through the press," he said. "They get only the information that is given them by the AIM's and then they write their stories."

"The AIM people in my opinion may be idealists but I think they are more concerned with their own personal gains than they are with the tears they claim to be weeping for the Sioux Indian people."

"The night they (AIM) came, Sioux Indian people had to run," he said. "They took over their homes and their belongings and today, those poor people have nothing to go back to. Does that sound like they want to help the Sioux people?"

The federal government is as much to blame as anyone according to Rev. Lansberry.

"They failed to provide the residents of Wounded Knee with protection and now I think that they should shoulder the responsibility for the losses."

"Remember that Mr. Wilson and his people were set aside and the federal government took charge. They should now bear the responsibility."

As to the role of the Council of Churches, Rev. Lansberry shrugged and said, "I wonder . . . there's an old saying that too many cooks spoil the broth. It seems to me that neither the Council of Churches or the Federal Government have been able to solve any problems. The AIMs are still there."

"I don't know how many people I've talked with since, who have discovered that money they contributed to their churches went to aid AIM," he said, "and now they are bitterly disappointed."

"I think of the Sioux lady who lived in Wounded Knee who came up to me crying and saying that AIM took everything she owned," he added. "We got out with a couple of blankets and I gave her one of them."

"Other Sioux Indians have lost cattle, one of them, a man who is part Sioux and part white, lost over 40 cattle that went to feed the militants," he said.

"There are others too . . . people who have lost everything they owned . . . and who's going to take care of them?"

Rev. Lansberry admits the incident has shaken his confidence in some people. He's going back, but just to salvage what he can of his personal belongings.

"We can't live there anymore though," he confesses. "We're too old. I'm 67 and my wife is 69."

It is apparent he feels badly for the Indian people who lived in Wounded Knee though.

"Some are afraid . . . some are mad . . . some are confused . . . but they're all hurt."

UNITED STATES FUMBLING IN EXPORT FIELD

HON. ROBERT J. HUBER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, as a long-time advocate of a more forceful U.S. effort to export the products of its industry, it is sobering to contemplate that the only manufactured items most countries really seek from us are those few in which we still hold a technological edge, such as advanced computers, electronics and some aircraft. In most other fields, we no longer offer superior quality or more desirable product features, and our products are rather consistently overpriced and underserviced by comparison with those offered by other industrial nations.

The hard facts concerning our position in international trade are clearly summarized in an article by Saul Friedman of the Detroit News Washington staff. My colleagues will find this valuable if frightening reading. Especially disturbing is the conclusion reached by a Common Market expert who said that the United States must "innovate and find areas in which you compete or you will end up second rate in world trade."

The article follows:

[From the Detroit Free Press, April 5, 1973]

UNITED STATES FUMBLING IN EXPORT FIELD

(By Saul Friedman)

BRUSSELS.—American scientist, William B. Shockley, won the Nobel Prize for inventing the transistor.

But there are no transistors made in America.

Chemical engineers working for an American company devised a revolutionary new plant to turn out industrial chemicals cheaply and fast.

But the first such new plant was built in Belgium.

And although U.S. oil refineries can't keep up with the demand, the biggest and newest refineries—built by American companies—are going up in Europe.

These are some of the reasons Europeans say that the United States, the greatest industrial nation on earth, is on the way to becoming the "bread basket of the world."

Which is where we began.

Even such Americans as former Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans have acknowledged that in addition to agricultural products, such as soybeans and feed grain for livestock, about the only thing the U.S. has that other big countries want are our products of super technology—computers and air frames.

And even in several high-technology areas, the Japanese and the Europeans (with the help of American plants established here) are beginning to catch up.

The President's International Economic Report said: "Although we fared better in the case of more sophisticated manufacturers, our gains (in trade) were relatively small, except for aircraft."

"We are losing our competitive position in traditional products with large markets," and "agricultural trade has been our brightest spot."

In 1971, for the first time in 100 years, the U.S. imported more in goods—\$2 billion worth—than it sold abroad. And last year,

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for the second time, we had a deficit again—up to \$6.4 billion.

Those billions may not mean very much to most folks who don't buy or sell abroad, who just work for a living.

But it can and does mean a great deal to people who want to work but can't because prospective employers are buying or building in Europe or Taiwan rather than in the United States.

In the longer run, American trade troubles can mean deeper disaster in whole industries where people are still working, for with each new production method introduced in an industry, in Japan or Europe (some by American-owned companies), that industry in the U.S. suffers.

That's what happened to the American steel industry, which once led the world because of early U.S. innovations. Now American steel production is virtually the laughingstock of the world because new methods developed elsewhere were not used in U.S. plants.

The lack of innovation by traditional American industries is one of the reasons the United States doesn't export more than it does.

West Germans enjoy reminding Americans that the U.S., as the victorious nation, could have had the Volkswagen design after World War II to build in the U.S. and ship abroad. But American manufacturers chose to stay with big cars.

However, there are other reasons why the United States is not much good at exporting. And the most important seems to be that we never really had to depend on exports.

In the past only the South, with its cotton, tobacco and other agricultural products, was export-minded. American manufacturers enjoyed such a huge and rapidly growing market at home, they concentrated on it. Only if they had anything left over, they exported it.

For Japan and most of the nations of Europe, the ability to export has meant life or death for their economies. And today their exports account for 20 to 30 percent of their annual wealth.

Even today, U.S. exports amount to only six percent of the \$1.3 trillion in goods and services the country produces. And although there are increasing complaints about growing imports, the U.S. has lost relatively few jobs and industries to foreign products.

Instead of exporting goods, the U.S. has chosen to export money to take over foreign companies, invest in them, or build American-owned plants abroad.

This has accounted not only for an increase in imports, but also for a decrease in the desire to export.

For example, Ford of Europe will export 100,000 European-built Capris to the U.S. this year. And General Motors will send to the States about 60,000 Opels.

Last year only 9,150 Ford, Chrysler and GM cars were exported to Europe, compared with a high of 35,000 in 1965.

Ford's officials in England explain that Europe's roads are not suited to big American cars, and higher taxes and gasoline prices put them at a disadvantage.

So why doesn't Ford export the Pinto to Europe?

Because shipping costs and local taxes, and the cost of building them in the U.S., would make their price prohibitive in Europe, they replied.

But automobile industry wage rates in England are drawing even with American rates; the Japanese are successful selling their cars to Europe by shipping them over two oceans, and the local taxes are about the same for Pintos (or GM's Vega) and European-built cars.

The discussion came down to this:

Most European-based manufacturers, including Ford and GM, are satisfied with a lower rate of profit than the U.S., in order to compete. The rate of profit here is around

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nine percent; in the U.S. in 1971, it was more than 13 percent.

Also, if Ford, GM or Chrysler exported cars from the U.S. to Europe, they'd be competing with themselves.

Ford of Europe's man in charge of increasing imports from the U.S. acknowledged he has an uphill battle getting his share of high-level attention to his problems. And another executive criticized Ford's management in Dearborn for spending much less on research in the U.S. than in Europe.

The U.S. economy has adapted to imports, and new industries have replaced those the Europeans and Japanese have vanquished.

The U.S. leads in space and communications technology, advanced computers, electronics and the manufacture of airplanes.

Although Europe is self-sufficient in almost everything else, it will depend on U.S. feed grains for many years.

But slowly and surely, the U.S. is becoming a service country as exports of traditional, manufactured goods, chemicals, fuels and minerals fall off. Already the service industries—distributing, selling, fitting goods, more and more of them imported—account for nearly half of the nation's output.

Protectionism has been offered as an answer, but nobody wants the consequences of a trade war.

A ranking expert with the Common Market warned: "Either you innovate, and find areas in which you compete, or you will end up second rate in world trade, sending us grain and servicing what we sell."

Those remarks were in stark contrast to the words of an Englishman, F. A. McKenzie, in 1902:

"America has invaded Europe not with armed men, but with manufactured goods . . . Our aristocracy marry American wives, and their coachmen are giving place to American-trained drivers of American-built automobiles. . . . Our babies are fed on American foods, and our dead are buried in American coffins."

AMENDING THE MERCHANT MARINE ACT OF 1970

HON. FRANK M. CLARK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, I am today introducing, with other members of the committee, a bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act of 1970. The legislation will provide merchant nuclear-powered vessels, contracted before July 1, 1978, with incentive support payments to cover such portion of the contracting cost differences arising from the use of nuclear propulsion units, as the Secretary of Commerce may determine is necessary for the purpose of fostering the advancement of U.S.-flag maritime technology.

The recipients of the incentive support would, under the proposed legislation, repay the sums received subject to governmental recapture of 20 percent of each nuclear powered vessel's annual net operating income, as defined in the Maritime Administration's uniform vessel accounting system, until the entire amount of incentive support payments for each such vessel shall have been recovered by the Government.

I have stated many times, both in committee hearings and on the floor of the

House, that the United States must have a modern, productive, and efficient merchant marine in order to compete in the world markets. Nuclear power merchant ships is one of the answers.

Today's high productivity ships such as the VLCC's and container ships require a great deal of horsepower to move ever increasing tonnage at high speeds. This, coupled with the escalating bunker C fuel prices, make nuclear power a very competitive propulsion system candidate. Also, as a side benefit, economic studies have shown that nuclear ships can result in a favorable balance of payments. For example, to import the projected needs of oil from the Persian Gulf in 1980 by fossil fired tankers the balance-of-payment deficit on bunker C for propulsion could be as high as \$650 million per year. For nuclear it would be zero because all the fuel would be obtained from U.S. sources.

After 20 years of extensive research and development, the time has arrived for nuclear merchant ships to take their place on the high seas in pursuit of international commerce. I feel that this legislation will help provide the proper stimulus for the American merchant marine industry's efforts to modernize and rebuild the U.S. fleets into a competitive position.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LAW REVISION COMMISSION

HON. ANCHER NELSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced, along with Congressman DON FUQUA of Florida, a bill that would provide for a Law Revision Commission for the District of Columbia. The bill that we introduce is consistent with the recommendation contained in the report filed with the Speaker of the House on August 17, 1972, by the Commission on the Organization of the Government of the District of Columbia. Both Congressman FUQUA and I served on that Commission, and we welcome this opportunity to put into legislative language the recommendation contained in that report.

For the information of those who may not have had an opportunity to read the statement contained in that report as it relates to that matter, it appears below:

LAW REVISION COMMISSION AND UNIFORM RULES OF PRACTICE

The Commission believes that the establishment of a Law Revision Commission for the District of Columbia would supply a much-needed service now lacking in the legislative and administrative machinery of the District Government.

A Law Revision Commission, as contemplated in this report, would be a permanent body authorized by statute to conduct continuing studies into the anachronisms and inequities in the common law as well as statutory and case law, for the purpose of developing recommendations and reports to the governing legislative body for its consideration and adoption into law. Members of the Commission would include local at-

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torneys and other professionals; and the Commission would be authorized to employ consultants and regular staff members to investigate and prepare studies under its supervision and direction.

The Law Revision Commission established in the State of New York in 1934, has served as the prototype for others created since that date. (L. 1934, c.597, effective May 16, 1934: 5 *McKinney's Consol. Laws of New York*, Book 31, Legislative Law, Art 4A, Law Revision Commission, secs. 70 to 72.) It is composed of seven members; five appointed by the Governor for five years, plus the respective chairman of the Committees on the Judiciary and on Codes of the State Senate and Assembly. The statute provides that at least two appointed members shall be members of law faculties of universities or law schools within the State and that four appointed members shall be members of the New York bar.

The Commission is charged by statute with the following duties:

1. To examine the common law and statutes of the state and current judicial decisions for the purpose of discovering defects and anachronisms in the law and recommending needed reforms.

2. To receive and consider proposed changes in the law recommended by the American Law Institute, the commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States, any bar association or other learned bodies.

3. To receive and consider suggestions from judges, justices, public officials, lawyers and the public generally as to defects and anachronisms in the law.

4. To recommend, from time to time, such changes in the law as it deems necessary to modify or eliminate antiquated and inequitable rules of law, and to bring the law of this state, civil and criminal, into harmony with modern conditions.

5. To report its proceedings annually to the legislature . . . and, if it deems advisable, to accompany its report with proposed bills to carry out any of its recommendations. (5 *McKinney's Consol. Laws of New York*, Book 31 Art. 4A, sec. 72.)

The report of the New York Law Revision Commission for 1962 (Legislative Document (1962), No. 65) is illustrative of the type and quality of work performed by the Commission during a relatively active year. The report consists of 810 printed pages. It includes fourteen current reports and recommendations; studies directed by the legislature; recommendations presented in 1962; three studies and communications to the legislature without recommendation of legislation; legislative history of twelve recommendations submitted in 1961 which were enacted into law, and four others whose implementing bills did not become law; calendar of eight topics representing work in progress, nine topics on calendar for further study, and twenty-five proposals for future consideration. Representative recommendations enacted into law included: Appointment of Temporary Administrator for the Protection of the Property of a Missing Person; Power of Surrogate to Authorize Temporary Administrator of Estate of Missing Person to Join with Co-Tenants of Missing Person in Disposition of Real Property; Extinction of Estate of Missing Person as Joint Tenant Upon Deposit of its Value in Court; Agreements Extending the Statutes of Limitation; Effect of Part Payment on Time Limited for Foreclosure of a Mortgage; Effect of Recording Executory Contract for Sale of Land and Priority of Vendee's Lien arising from Payments Made Pursuant to [such] Executory Contract; and Accumulation of Income of Trusts for Religious, Educational, Charitable or Benevolent purposes. The current calendar of topics under study included: Revision of Consolidated Laws to Transfer Provisions to more Appropriate Chapter or New Chapter; Application of Statute of Frauds to Agreements for Joint

Venture to Deal in Land; Clearing Clouds on Title Resulting from Violation of Building-line Restrictions; and Effort of Contract Term Disclaiming Parole Representations to Bar Action for Fraud in Inducement of Agreement. Each study and report represents a detailed review of the problem in question, and is replete with legislative references and citations to relevant judicial precedents.

A considerable number of States have established Law Revision Commissions as a permanent, continuing part of their legislative and governmental structures. They include, for example, Michigan (*Mich. Compiled Laws*, 1967, 4.311, at 4.322-4.324); California (*West's Anno. Calif. Codes*, vol. 32A, secs. 10300-10340); Louisiana (*West's La. Stats. Anno.*, 1969, vol. 17, Title 24, Ch. 4, sec. 201); Pennsylvania (46 *Purdon's Penn. Stats. Anno.*, Title 46, secs. 65 and 431.1); Maryland (*Maryland Anno. Code*, Art. 40, secs. 48 to 58); and Virginia (*Virginia Code Anno.*, secs. 30-29 to 30-34). See also *Minn. Stats. Anno.*, secs. 3.31 to 3.38, 3.42; and secs. 3.301 to 3.302.

Helpful background information concerning the functions of Law Revision governmental units was made available to Commission representatives by members of the bar in the District of Columbia, Philadelphia, and New York.¹

In the District of Columbia Government, the Corporation Counsel serves as the chief legal officer (*West's D.C. Code Encycl.* Secs 1-301 to 1-303, and Reorg. Order No. 50, as amended, *West's D.C. Code Encycl.*, Vol. 2, pp. 202-207, and 1970-1971 Ann. Cum. Pocket Part, (p. 111)), much as the Attorney General and Corporation Counsel, or City Solicitor serve the States of New York and Pennsylvania, and the cities of New York and Philadelphia, i.e., jurisdictions where law-revision commissions have been established for some years.

Experience demonstrates that an active Corporation Counsel's office, burdened with the day-to-day workload of litigation and accumulated administrative responsibilities, has little time or adequate facilities to undertake studies into legislative shortcomings, or to exercise initiative in formulating recommendations for specific legislative improvement. The work of law-revision commissions serves to supplement and assist, as well as ultimately to strengthen, the resources available to the chief law-enforcement officials. There need be no conflict between the two; in fact, there has been no occasion for incongruity but rather an opportunity for meaningful cooperation between them. The District Corporation Counsel is included among those that would be given a voice in the selection of members of the Commission proposed for the District of Columbia.

The statement of basic purposes and responsibilities for the District Law Revision Commission could be patterned after that governing the New York Law Revision Commission. (Legislative Law, Art. 4A, 5 *McKinney's Consol. Laws of New York*, Book 31, secs. 70-72.)

The proposed Commission would provide a systematic method of collecting, coordinating, and making available to the pertinent

¹ They included Mr. Frank J. Whalen, Jr. (Spence, Whalen & Graham), Washington, D.C.; Mr. William E. Zeiter (Morgan, Lewis & Bockius), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Mr. William B. Lawless (Mudge, Rose, Guthrie & Alexander), New York City. Their cooperation and support of the modern trend toward law-revision commissions could be characterized as enthusiastic. Valuable assistance was also provided by Mr. Arthur John Keeffe, Professor of Law at Catholic University, Washington, D.C., formerly a member of the law faculty at Cornell University, where he was actively associated with various studies and related projects undertaken by the New York Law Revision Commission.

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legislative bodies suggestions for law reform emanating from administrative and other public officials, judges, lawyers, bar associations, universities, and other organizations as well as the general public. Suggestions would be transmitted, after study, in the form of a comprehensive report and, wherever appropriate, a draft bill.

The proposed Commission should be authorized to prepare pamphlets on the District of Columbia Administrative Procedure Act (D.C. Code secs. 1-1501-1510) for the information and guidance of District Government departments and agencies as well as the general public. It is contemplated that such studies and pamphlets would contain pertinent extracts from legislative history, selected citations to court decisions, etc., along the lines of the manuals issued by the Attorney General of the United States with respect to the Federal Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551-559, 701-706, 1305, 3105, 3344, 5362, and 7521), including its Freedom of Information provisions, in 1947 and June 1967, respectively.

It is also recommended that the proposed Commission be authorized to prepare and issue uniform rules of practice, including hearing rules, to govern all District of Columbia agencies conducting on-the-record hearings to determine legal rights, etc., pursuant to statutory procedural requirement, constitutional right, or otherwise afforded by the agency. The uniform rules of practice would apply to on-the-record evidentiary proceedings of all District Government agencies, unless an agency (1) determined that a different procedural rule of its own, with respect to a particular area or matter, would better serve the public interest, and (2) demonstrated that fact to the satisfaction of the Commission. Uniform rules of practice for all departments and agencies of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania were promulgated by the Committee on Documents (a permanent seven-member body appointed by the Governor) pursuant to section 1403 of the Commonwealth Documents Law, enacted July 31, 1968 (Law No. 240, July 31, 1968, 45 *Purdon's Penn. Stats. Anno.*, Title 45, secs. 1101-1611). The Committee on Documents is authorized to codify and revise the regulations (including procedural rules) applicable to all departments and agencies of the State government, having in mind uniformity of style and expression. The uniform rules of practice for Commonwealth of Pennsylvania agencies have been published, in printed looseleaf form, as Part II of the Pennsylvania Code, Chapters 31, 33 and 35 [Preliminary Provisions, Documentary Filings and Formal Proceedings, respectively], pp. 80.1 to 90.11, inclusive.³

Recommendation No. VIII-3.—The Commission recommends that the District Government initiate legislation that would authorize the establishment of a Law Revision Commission for the District of Columbia, in the form of a permanent body as suggested in the preceding discussion, to be composed of fifteen members appointed as follows: (1) two each appointed by the Mayor-Commissioner, Chairman of the District of Columbia Council, District of Columbia Corporation Counsel, and the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia; (2) one each by

³ According to Mr. William E. Zeiter of the Philadelphia bar and a member of the Committee on Documents, steps are underway to amend section 1403 of the Commonwealth Documents Law so that the uniform rules of practice shall be governing except where a particular department or agency demonstrates, to the Committee's satisfaction, that a different procedural rule of its own would better serve the public interest with respect to a particular area or matter. Mr. Zeiter stated that the comprehensive uniform rules of practice were adapted from those currently used by the Federal Power Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

the Speaker of the House of Representatives, majority leader of the Senate, the respective minority leaders of the House of Representatives and Senate, and the Chief Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals and District of Columbia Superior Court; and (3) the Chairman by the President of the United States, subject to Senate confirmation.

WHO SAID THEY WERE NOT TORTURED?

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, when Jane Fonda, Ramsey Clark, Tom Hayden, and company returned from Hanoi to announce that our prisoners of war were being treated with consummate kindness by their captors, most Americans were incredulous. Now that our prisoners of war have returned to relate their tortures and deprivations, we know that our distrust was not misplaced. The allegedly saintly North Vietnamese keepers of our men, about whom we heard so much from Miss Fonda and crew, have now been exposed in their true colors. I would like to share with my House colleagues the following commentary by Jeffrey Hart, which appeared in the April 24 *Daily Californian*:

FONDA, CLARK AND CO.—FLACKS FOR TORTURERS

(By Jeffrey Hart)

Why anyone should actually be surprised that our POWs were tortured by the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong is a little hard to understand. Torture is absolutely commonplace for prisoners in the hands of Asian military, and it has nothing to do with communism.

The imperial Japanese—could anyone forget?—behaved despicably to our POWs. The Kuomintang and the Communist Chinese were equally brutal. Nor need anyone have any illusions about the South Vietnamese. On strategic grounds, I consider that the communization of Southeast Asia would be a disaster, but this does not mean that I am under any illusions about life in Saigon's jails and prison camps.

The torture revelations do, however, shed a good deal of light on those who have been presenting themselves as the keepers of our conscience, zooming off on "night-flights to Hanoi" and returning with hums of praise to the courteous little brown men they met there and in the rice-paddies, so gentle, so wise. To put it bluntly, these people have been flacking for torturers: the Berrigan brothers, Ramsey Clark, Jane Fonda, Tom Hayden, Mary McCarthy, Cora Weiss, Susan Sontag and Dave Dellinger.

Ramsey Clark is typical. He took a quick trip to Hanoi visited the "Hanoi Hilton" POW camp—though not its notorious "Room 18"—and saw a few carefully selected and supervised POWs. Whereupon he burst into song. The treatment the POWs were receiving was humane and civilized, they were in marvelous shape, etc. And Clark is only one of a long parade of such flacks—visiting Hanoi, rushing home and into print with articles and books, cashing-in in a big way, hitting the campus lecture circuit and salting away top fees, bringing the news of the noble North to agog student audiences. Uncle Ho, the George Washington of his country, as George McGovern used to call him.

If you want a laugh, take a look at the Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars, a Maoist organ which is the academic version of the flacking operation noted above. All

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those noble Communists, so different from the corrupt Thieu, the corrupt Marcos, etc. The most recent issue includes some rather sentimental Communist poems, one by old Ho himself.

As a matter of fact, even in the context of the history of torture, the North Vietnamese approach seems rather far out. Col. Risner spent four years in solitary confinement. Col. Cherry, a black, was tortured for three months, was beaten five times a day, and spent 92 days in ropes and irons. We hear the grisly details of the rope-torture and the "jumbo irons," which caused feet to swell up like "elephant feet with little knobs as toes." Prisoners were tied on anthills. A broken arm was worked up and down "like a pump."

Compared with the North Vietnamese, the Greek colonels look like YMCA desk clerks. "No American" writes liberal columnist Harriet Van Horne, "can read Major Floyd Kushner's account of life in a Viet Cong prison camp and not be choked with pity—and rage. Dachau, Auschwitz, and the foulest prisons of our Civil War were not as vile—indeed as it seems—as the V.C. camps."

Tell us more, Ramsey. Let's hear from you, Dan and Phil and Susan and Mary, and you, you Concerned Asian Scholars.

MEDICAL EDUCATION NEEDS FEDERAL FUNDS

HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, although virtually every medical school in the country will be financially harmed by the budget cuts in Federal medical programs that the President proposes for fiscal year 1974, I have recently learned of one medical institution that offers a unique program that will be particularly threatened if these proposed reductions are allowed to take effect.

The Tufts University School of Medicine is unusual in that while it has one of the smallest operating budgets of any medical school, it has an unusually high enrollment. The Tufts Medical School relies heavily on Federal funds for its continued growth; if these funds are taken away this demonstrated program will necessarily be stifled.

Dr. Lauro F. Cavazos, the associate dean of the Tufts University Medical School, has submitted to me a statement outlining the program of Tufts and the tragic effect that the administration's budget cuts will have upon this program if enacted. I hope that my fellow Members of Congress will give close attention to the views of Dr. Cavazos:

SPEECH OF DR. LAURO F. CAVAZOS

It is indeed a privilege to be here this morning to share with you some of the problems which Tufts University School of Medicine is facing in the coming year. These problems will revolve around three areas: (1) medical education, (2) research, and (3) service. Tufts has an outstanding and distinguished faculty. Complementing this is an excellent student body—promising young people with keen minds and enthusiasm who are seeking a quality education in their chosen field of medicine. It is somewhat distressing for me to report that this combination of faculty and students is in jeopardy and may be unable to function maximally because of the potential loss of federal funds for a number of health and medical programs.

Most medical schools have several sources of funds available for education and research. These include tuition, direct financial support from the University system itself, state funds, federal funding, money from hospitals or patient care, and endowment and gifts. Unfortunately Tufts University School of Medicine can rely only upon tuition, federal funds and gifts. In terms of an operating budget, Tufts has one of the smallest in the country; yet we are in the first quartile in terms of enrollment. There is no question that the quality of the medical student graduating from Tufts University is superior by any standards applied.

Our students draw internships and enter residencies in the best hospitals in the United States. Most of them go into direct patient care and offer superb service to their patients throughout the country. Others enter academic medicine and become excellent teachers and investigators.

If the federal funds that are being reduced continue to be cut at the rate they are going or are accelerated, the Tufts University School of Medicine will be in dire financial straits. We will be forced to alter or reduce teaching and research programs; we will have to let faculty go, and if this occurs we may have to reduce our enrollment in the School of Medicine. Thus if the federal funding situation does not improve, all of this will be necessary in order to keep our doors open. At the present time there do not appear to be funds available from other sources that can take up the slack in order to continue to be a productive medical school.

There is no question in anyone's mind that the quality and cost of health care are dependent upon three factors. These are: (1) the education of the physician, (2) research or the acquisition of new knowledge and information, and (3) the provision of the clinical care itself. I would like to discuss now, in a rather specific manner, some of the problems we are facing because of these financial cutbacks which will have major and serious impact upon the quality of education and the remarkable products of our research laboratories. First let me deal with the question of research. We must bear in mind that because of biomedical investigation, there has occurred reduction of many diseases, and, in fact, elimination of others. These results were greatly accelerated because of the funding of research by the Federal Government. There is little doubt, I submit, that strides we have made over the past two decades in the area of research have come to fruition because of Federal funding. It now appears that these will be cut so drastically that we will be unable to continue our current level of research activity at Tufts. The reduction of funding for research and for the support of our scientists could bring our continued advance over major illness and afflictions of man to a tragic halt. There are programs, of course, which are concentrating on cancer and heart diseases. But the solution to all disease problems including these mentioned has its discovery in the basic laws of the biological sciences. Such advances are likely to come about more rapidly from the efforts of many who are doing research on a variety of disease problems rather than upon concentration on two or three diseases.

Now let us turn to numbers of students enrolled. Within the past few years the shortage of medical manpower has emerged as one of national concern. The medical schools have responded to this problem and have been able to increase the number of physicians being educated by about 50%. This program and progress is just beginning to bear fruit and was possible only because of the massive assistance through federal funds—money for construction of educational facilities, training grants and special projects, to help gather about us faculty and funds to help support and give scholarship aid to our students. It now appears that all of these vital programs will soon have to be

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abandoned. One readily can imagine these effects. Let us consider some of the problems faced by a young medical student coming into a medical school of today. He arrives with a dedication to serve his fellowman through medicine. The one point that is constantly before him, as well as the faculty of the medical school, is the question of quality—how one retains quality in order to better serve his patients. All of us are aware of the cost of medical education. Although graduates can expect to earn a good living by American standards, it is too much to expect that a young person will have to add debts of somewhere between \$30,000 and \$60,000 before he can begin the practice of medicine. Thus the administration's intention to discontinue scholarship assistance means that the opportunity to study medicine at Tufts will increasingly be denied to all of those but the sons and daughters of the wealthy.

As you know, Tufts has been among the national leaders in the recruitment of minority and disadvantaged students into medical educational programs. Now this program is jeopardized. Under a laudable federal grant, steps were taken to see that these students also had an equal educational opportunity to prepare themselves to enter the health professions. At a time when these programs are getting underway we fear drastic cutbacks in these directions. Thus may be lost the science education, reinforcement and enrichment at college and medical school levels. Lost also is the recruitment of those young students from the local community who might be more likely to return to help with problems of health in their own community. With these changes there will disappear the potential to help some of the best minds of our young people in the solving of our problems of human disease.

The Medical School at Tufts University has made great strides in increasing the number of students enrolled. Our programs were planned, faculty recruited, facilities expanded, and students attracted. All of this was dependent upon federal funding and most importantly continued federal funding. Now, suddenly when increased numbers of students are on board, the administration, it appears, plans to cut off the funds which brought the students to Tufts. Also reduced perhaps is the money essential to the School's ability to employ the teachers and to otherwise operate the institution just on a day-to-day basis.

The quality of the physician depends upon the excellence of mind of the student who applies and is accepted. Further, quality also depends critically upon the need and kind of education received in the medical school. I must continue to remind you that the quality of education at Tufts University School of Medicine may be endangered by the administration's cutback.

Now let me recite the litany of what will happen if the federal funds are withdrawn at the Tufts University School of Medicine. First of all we will probably have to reduce the number of students that we educate in order to maintain quality. Secondly, the failure to support the special projects grant will mean that money to pay the additional faculty to educate additional numbers of physicians will be lost and we will have to terminate the appointments of some of our faculty. Thirdly, the abandonment of the training grant programs will also eliminate support of other faculty and some of these trainees, themselves in advanced learning programs, have been teaching medical students of the health sciences. The training grant program was directed to producing teachers for future physicians as well as other members of the health team and the reduction of the training grant program will have serious consequences upon our ability to educate students and future teachers of medicine. Finally, research will suffer and we are all aware of this consequence.

One of the truly revolutionary new directions in the delivery of health care in the past decade had its origin at Tufts in the development of neighborhood health centers. From this there resulted a new era of relationship to the medical schools to direct care in the community as well as the solution of problems of providing health services outside the teaching hospital. This brought about a re-evaluation of the delivery of primary and comprehensive health care throughout the country and because of this there has grown a new emphasis on the education of young people as physicians who will be delivering family care.

The record of Tufts in this area has been outstanding. Hardly a day passes that I do not see a young medical student who will come to my office to ask about the possibilities of learning family care medicine. Their interest in programs which Tufts has pioneered has attracted them to our school. Now we are concerned about our ability to maintain some of these programs and promises we have made to our students. The existence of all of these programs on the delivery of health care are threatened by the withdrawal of funds. Funds for the neighborhood health care center itself, funds for the medical school clinical centers that provided the medical services, and funds for the medical schools cooperating in education and service programs. Our future physicians cannot be adequately prepared to give primary family care and to be of help with community health problems if they cannot learn from and in conjunction with the people of the community.

Support of research, as I have already mentioned, is one of the oldest of the Government's achievements in the health care field. As a result, the United States has literally given the people of America as well as the world marked advances so that polio no longer cripples or kills thousands, so that tuberculosis is no longer the tragic killer that it once was, so that a whole generation of anti-biotics has resulted in control of rheumatic fever, pneumonia and other infections, and so that the artificial kidneys keep people alive until new organs can be transplanted. All of these benefits, and countless more, have come about because of the contributions from the biomedical research laboratory. Now some of the laboratory doors at Tufts may have to be closed. Research teams that took a generation to gather will be scattered and will not easily be brought together even if the funds were made available in the near future. This is truly a rather bitter harvest for us to accept.

At Tufts we will now have to plan almost as for a disaster situation; we must ask how do we maintain the quality of our faculty and their numbers, how do we maintain an educational program of quality and how do we do our research?

So, to summarize, for right or for wrong, for better or for worse, the federal funds have become vital to the existence of Tufts University School of Medicine and we feel that in turn Tufts is making an essential contribution which is significant to the health care of the American people. Our alternatives are few and so we must look to the federal funding programs.

There is no question, I submit, that periodic review of all federal support programs is necessary and essential if we are to maintain direction and priority of programs identified as vital by the American public, voted by the Congress and administered by the President. Thus, through their orderly process, maximum effectiveness and efficiency of federal funds can be assured. In closing I would like to emphasize that abrupt and wholesale abandonment of federal funds in the health care field will have inevitable tragic effects on Tufts University School of Medicine and on the health care provided for many of our citizens.