

ond session; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. KYROS (for himself, Ms. ABZUG, Mr. BERGLAND, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. DANIELSON, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. GUNTER, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. MILFORD, Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. SANDMAN, Mr. SARBANES, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. STUDDS, and Mr. TIERNAN):

H. Con. Res. 220. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the contingent of U.S. troops stationed in Europe be substantially reduced; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BEVILL:

H. Res. 410. Resolution to declare U.S. sovereignty and jurisdiction over the Panama Canal Zone; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,
221. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, relative to daylight saving time; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 8059. A bill for the relief of Pritchard Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8060. A bill for the relief of Dr. Reinaldo A. Olachea; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LUJAN:

H.R. 8061. A bill for the relief of Norman Yazzie; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Petition of Earl R. Botts, Long Beach, Calif., relative to American servicemen missing in action in Indochina; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

220. Also, petition of Emma Jane Wyche, Washington, D.C., relative to redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

221. Also, petition of D. R. Duling, Richmond, Va., and others, relative to protection for law enforcement officers against nuisance suits; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

KAISER ALUMINUM—RAVENSWOOD,
WEST VIRGINIA'S GOOD NEIGHBOR

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, early this morning a group of business leaders from throughout the United States gathered in Ravenswood, W. Va., and, among other duties, agreed to turn over to the Jackson County Court 200 acres of land for a county airport. These men are members of the board of directors of Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. which owns and operates the large Ravenswood Works, located in a mostly rural county on the great bend of the Ohio River.

Giving the airport land is yet another milestone in the community involvement which Kaiser Aluminum has demonstrated over its nearly 20-year history in our State.

Long before it became fashionable to refer to a corporation's social conscience or to measure its social responsibility, Kaiser Aluminum had attempted to live the role of a responsible community participant. The record of Kaiser in Jackson is indeed impressive. It includes the building and presenting to the community of two major schools, the underwriting of the financing for another and the contribution of a major wing to a fourth. Also, the company joined citizens in providing educational funds for the underwriting of salaries for new teachers during a period of several years.

Kaiser Aluminum underwrote planning studies which were used as basis for town planning and zoning. It also has arranged and assisted in the development of recreational facilities, a new sewage facility as well as improvements to libraries.

Additionally, this civic minded company has provided a staff for the Jackson County Improvement Association, which has spearheaded many of these developments I have discussed.

However, as impressive these external

community efforts may be, perhaps Kaiser Aluminum's greatest contribution to the citizens of Jackson County has been to the health and welfare of its own employees. It is significant that at today's lunch, the fabrication plant of the Ravenswood Works will receive the Kaiser Cup, the corporation's top award for industrial safety. It has been honored with this safety award for 6 consecutive years. Behind this outstanding record is the plant's recognition that concern for safety involves everyone's effort with the reward being happy families and an injury-free work environment, as well as the satisfaction of doing a job wisely and productively.

The fabrication plant had an accident frequency rate of 2.32 in 1972, representing 10 lost-time accidents. The average U.S. plant in the nonferrous metal industry of comparable size had some 74 lost-time accidents. Over the 6-year period that the fabrication plant has won this award, it is noteworthy to point out that it has suffered only 35 lost-time accidents while the average plant of comparable size lost 423. Seven of the major departments had no disabling injuries last year and some have gone as long as 10½ years without a disabling injury.

Another contribution of Kaiser Aluminum's Ravenswood Works is its marked improvement over the year in productivity. In the case of a fabrication plant, one gage of success is its recovery rate—that percentage of metal shipped out the door as a finished product from the original ingot which started at the beginning of the manufacturing process. The more scrap, the lower the recovery rate and thus the lower the profits. In the early days, a 50-percent recovery rate was average. Today, however, it is closer to 70 percent and at the same time Ravenswood Works is breaking every performance record. In March, the plant produced more than 45 million pounds of sheet, plate, and foil.

Many economic gains flow from this facility to the citizens of Jackson County. In the company's year-end summary, it is noted that the company had

3,250 employees with an annual payroll of over \$50 million. It contributed \$1.7 million in State and local taxes.

Kaiser Aluminum from its vast Ravenswood Works competes in the world aluminum market with producers from Canada, France, Great Britain and countries in Eastern Europe.

Today, as citizens from West Virginia and officials from Kaiser meet and renew their successful partnership, I salute the Ravenswood Works for its fine record and for the many contributions it has made for a better life for all.

REV. JOHN F. GRUSS

HON. JAMES V. STANTON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. JAMES V. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of the Congress the work of one of Cleveland's most esteemed spiritual leaders, the Reverend John F. Gruss. Father Gruss' tireless contributions and dedication to his community have made him a source of pride to his city and to his many parishioners. A true humanitarian, Father Gruss, as noted in the following article, has recently been honored upon the occasion of his 40th anniversary of his ordination into the priesthood. I join with my fellow Clevelanders in extending Father Gruss my best wishes on this occasion and the hope that he will have many continued years of service to his community:

ST. MICHAEL'S GRUSS TO BE HONORED FOR 40 YEARS IN PRIESTHOOD

Father John F. Gruss, the fifth pastor of St. Michael's Church, 3114 Scranton, will be honored at a testimonial dinner in the Parish Hall on Sunday, May 20. Father Gruss recently celebrated his 40th anniversary of ordination in the priesthood.

Gruss was born on Cleveland's West Side and lived on Vega for a while before his family settled in the St. Boniface Parish, where he attended school.

Gruss became pastor of St. Michael's during a critical period in their history, as many of their families were relocated due to the construction of I-71, I-90, Metro General Hospital, and Lincoln-West High School.

An attempt was made to restore St. Michael's school, but the dwindling parish finances made this attempt unfeasible, and so Gruss negotiated the school's transfer to Central Catholic and the resultant half million dollar improvement to the facilities.

Gruss was responsible for the construction of the St. Michael's Hall, an improvement to the entire neighborhood.

St. Michael parishioners will be taking time out to honor Gruss on May 20th.

THE SPACE SHUTTLE

HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, when the House considers the NASA authorization bill tomorrow, I shall offer an amendment to delete all funding for the space shuttle.

For fiscal 1972, we appropriated \$100 million for "research and development" on the shuttle. We were told that this was just to see whether development is feasible and that any actual development would have to wait for the results of studies. A like explanation was offered when we appropriated \$200 million for research and development for fiscal 1973.

Now—with no final report on its feasibility—the shuttle is presented to us as a full-blown, full-scale project. NASA notes that it is no longer to be included in "space flight operations" in the authorization legislation, but has earned its own separate line. It is budgeted at nearly \$600 million for fiscal 1974—no longer for research and development, but for actual construction—and two further spinoffs are now under consideration.

Neither justification for this project nor evidence of its feasibility has yet been advanced. Each day, the administration demands new cutbacks in our expenditures for pressing domestic needs. Now is not the time to go forward with this project, which will cost up to \$20 billion dollars before it is completed.

Mr. Speaker, in compliance with the requirements of clause 6 of rule XXIII, I include the text of my amendments at this point in the RECORD:

H.R. 7528: AMENDMENTS OFFERED BY
Ms. ABZUG

Page 1, line 8, strike out all of paragraph (2) and redesignate the succeeding paragraphs accordingly.

Page 3, line 15 through page 4, line 13, strike out all of paragraph (12) and redesignate the succeeding paragraphs accordingly.

Page 15, after line 22, add the following new section:

"Sec. 10. No amount appropriated pursuant to this Act shall be used to further in any way the research, development or construction of any reusable space transportation system or space shuttle or facilities therefor."

TRINITY COLLEGE CELEBRATES ITS 150TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. WILLIAM R. COTTER

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. COTTER. Mr. Speaker, Trinity College in Hartford, Conn., has recently celebrated its 150th anniversary. In that century and a half, Trinity has provided thousands of young men—and most recently, young women—an excellent liberal arts education. I know, because I am proud to count myself as an alumnus of this fine college.

The Hartford Times took this occasion to editorialize not only on Trinity's contributions, but also on the future of private higher education in America. I think this editorial published in the May 15 edition is worth reading. I am also including an article from the Hartford Courant which I think describes quite well the special feeling the people of Hartford have for Trinity and the dedicated people who work there:

TRINITY'S NEXT 150 YEARS

The celebration this week of the 150th anniversary of Trinity College is an apt reminder of the importance of private colleges in maintaining the impetus of quality and leadership in American higher education.

Connecticut has been especially well-endowed with private colleges.

Despite the head start and growth of the private sector, however, the public sector has grown more rapidly. Therein lies a problem for which there are no ready solutions.

Even with the new tuition scale at Connecticut's state institutions and the long-existing schedule of fees and living costs at those state schools, it remains far more expensive to attend private schools: \$4,400 at Trinity next year.

And as lower-cost public education becomes more readily available, it becomes harder for a student of marginal means to opt for a private college.

The education obtained there may not necessarily be better than at a public college, although the margin of excellence in many fields remains noticeable.

Part of the margin, however, has traditionally been found in the student body itself: The ability of the private college to be selective, and thereby to assure a more challenging peer group for the serious student. As we near the point at which only one in five college students in Connecticut is enrolled in a private college, the superiority of the peer group is not so easily maintained.

There is, instead, the danger that the private college will draw its enrollment increasingly from two groups: Those whose families can afford private tuition—regardless of ability—and those who qualify academically but need heavy scholarship support. The broad middle ground of students, measured by both means and ability, could dwindle from the private campuses.

But we need those private colleges, like Trinity, and we need them to be reflections of the broader society just as much as are the public institutions.

The private campus represents more than just a standard of excellence by which public education can be measured, although that is important. It also represents greater flexibility to test new programs; greater freedom for academic inquiry; a better cross-section of the rest of the United States, attracting students from all over the country.

Can this crucial role be sustained and enhanced in the decade ahead? Can Trinity

College, as it begins its 151st year, find the continued vitality to serve the public weal through private education?

It can; indeed, it must. But it may require new legislative thinking, notably in determining the level of state support for such private institutions or for their students.

Connecticut has made a beginning; a complicated formula now provides private colleges a modest payment—still only a fraction of the true cost—for state students who need scholarship assistance. But the current program is only a beginning, and a timid one compared to neighboring New York's "Regent scholarship" program for vast numbers of students in either public or private college.

It is important to the entire society that private colleges serve us as well for the next 150 years as Trinity has for the past 150. There is work to be done.

OLD FRIEND OF TRINITY HONORED FOR SERVICE

A Hartford woman who worked for 42 years at Trinity College has been honored by the city of Hartford for her "faithful and dedicated service to the student body, faculty and administrators" of the college.

Mrs. Sere Johnson, 73, of 110 Arnold St., not only has served the students and administrators at the college, but she also knew some of the administrators when they were students—including Dr. Theodore D. Lockwood, now president of Trinity.

Dr. Lockwood, a 1948 graduate of Trinity, worked for Mrs. Johnson in the food service there and remembers her as the sort of person "who was a tremendous friend of the students."

"She was the sort of person who was always around when you needed her," he said. "All the students liked her—then and now."

Mrs. Johnson came to Trinity in 1932 during the depression to assist her mother-in-law, who was a maid at the school. When her mother-in-law retired, she asked for the job but was told she was too young.

"I'm a married woman," she reportedly replied. "I want a steady job."

She got her "steady job," all right . . . 42 years worth of steady.

For years, she was in charge of "The Cave," Trinity's student union and cafeteria. She was present at the dedication of the new "Cave" in 1961, a more spacious and better equipped facility than the old cafe.

In recent years, she worked four hours a day at the faculty and staff dining hall, tending the cash box, but this year, at the age of 73, she decided it was time to retire.

She was presented with the certificate from the city of Hartford by her one time employee, Dr. Lockwood, at her retirement party May 4.

Now, she says, she gets up in the morning, does her housework and then puts in her garden. "And if I feel like sitting, I just sit," she laughed.

She remembers the old days with some nostalgia but is content to be retired, to work on her spacious garden and to visit her children in Newton and Hartford.

DICKINSON QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS MADE KNOWN TO CONGRESS

HON. WILLIAM L. DICKINSON

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, every year since I have been in Congress I have asked the people of my district, the Second District of Alabama, for their opinions on important issues facing the Congress.

This year was no exception and I am proud to report that over 23,000 persons responded to my ninth annual questionnaire.

I believe the Congress will find the answers and opinions of my constituents most interesting and revealing. Therefore, I would like to place a copy of the

results of my latest questionnaire in the RECORD at this point.

The results of the questionnaire follow:

[In percent]

	Him	Her	Total		Him	Her	Total
1. According to the recently signed peace agreement the United States agreed to contribute to the postwar reconstruction of North Vietnam. Do you agree with this provision?				4. President Nixon has lifted mandatory wage and price controls except on food, health care, and construction and has substituted voluntary controls. Do you agree with his actions?			
Yes.....	7	3	10	Yes.....	20	14	34
No.....	48	37	85	No.....	31	23	54
Undecided.....	3	2	5	Undecided.....	7	5	12
2. Should executive clemency be granted deserters or draft evaders if alternate public service were made conditional?				5. Do you support the administration's efforts to lower Federal spending through freezing of funds appropriated by Congress?			
Yes.....	5	7	12	Yes.....	38	24	62
No.....	49	35	84	No.....	16	12	28
Undecided.....	2	2	4	Undecided.....	5	5	10
3. Do you favor further economic and cultural trade with China and Russia?							
Yes.....	40	26	66				
No.....	10	11	21				
Undecided.....	7	6	13				

6. Federal spending involves your tax dollars. Should we spend more, less, or the same on the following:

	Him			Her			Total				Him			Her			Total		
	More	Less	Same	More	Less	Same	More	Less	Same		More	Less	Same	More	Less	Same	More	Less	Same
Defense.....	17	17	25	9	13	19	26	30	44	Aid to U.N.....	1	49	8	1	33	8	2	82	16
Education.....	25	13	21	17	8	16	42	21	37	Mass transportation.....	21	19	18	13	15	14	34	34	32
Space program.....	7	38	14	3	26	12	10	64	26	Consumer protection.....	27	10	22	20	5	16	47	15	38
Crime control and prevention.....	40	4	11	27	10	8	67	14	19	Housing for poor and elderly.....	22	15	21	15	10	17	37	25	38
Foreign aid.....	1	53	4	1	37	4	2	90	8	Farm program.....	13	24	17	16	16	14	29	40	31
Pollution control.....	23	13	23	17	9	15	40	22	38										

	Him	Her	Total		Him	Her	Total
7. If industry and governments are made to conform to strict anti-pollution standards, would you be willing to pay more taxes to help clean up and protect the environment?				9. Should the death penalty be restored nationally for such crimes as premeditated murder, treason or hijacking?			
More.....	21	15	36	Yes.....	52	38	90
Less.....	26	19	45	No.....	3	3	6
Same.....	10	9	19	Undecided.....	2	2	4
8. In the field of education do you:				10. Should a news reporter have the right to refuse to reveal the name of the source of a news story?			
(a) Think parents should be given tax credit for school tuition and other educational costs?				Yes.....	28	24	52
Yes.....	39	30	69	No.....	22	14	36
No.....	16	12	28	Undecided.....	7	5	12
Undecided.....	1	2	3	11. Which best describes your feeling about gun control?			
(b) Favor Federal aid to private and parochial schools?				(a) All guns should be registered and controlled.....	15	18	33
Yes.....	15	11	26	(b) No guns should be registered or controlled.....	21	7	28
No.....	39	30	69	(c) "Saturday night specials" should be outlawed.....	19	13	32
Undecided.....	2	3	5	(d) Undecided.....	4	3	7
(c) Think you would be willing to pay more taxes to increase Federal aid to education?				Voting preference:			
Yes.....	12	7	19	Republican.....	21	15	36
No.....	41	33	74	Democrat.....	12	12	24
Undecided.....	3	4	7	Independent.....	24	16	40
				Age of respondents:			
				18 to 21.....	2	2	4
				21 to 35.....	12	11	23
				35 to 50.....	17	13	30
				50 to 65.....	14	12	26
				65 and over.....	10	7	17

LABOR COUNCIL FOR LATIN AMERICAN ADVANCEMENT

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, on May 8, 1973, the AFL-CIO Executive Council passed a resolution supporting the newly formed Labor Council for Latin American Advancement. The labor council is made up solely of Spanish speaking American trade unionists. It is the first such group to receive official recognition by the AFL-CIO.

The Spanish speaking number nearly 100 million persons of Puerto Rican, Mexican-American and Cuban descent. They are in large part working people and have the same needs as working people of all races. In its Declaration of Principles, the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement calls for "jobs

with adequate pay, schools to educate our children, decent housing, and fair access to these things in the richest country in the world." I strongly support the Latin American Labor Council in its efforts to achieve these aims.

The AFL-CIO, through its Department of Civil Rights, Department of Organization, and Committee on Political Education, is to be commended for its assistance in developing the Latin American Labor Council. I am reminded of the role which labor played in creating the A. Philip Randolph Institute. I am hopeful that the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement can provide as noble a service for the Latin community as the Randolph Institute has provided over the years for the black community.

I would like to insert at this time the text of the AFL-CIO Executive Committee's statement:

STATEMENT BY THE AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Last April 25, a group of Latin American trade unionists from 10 international unions

and three-state federations met in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and formed the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement. The formation of this organization is a healthy indication of the growing aspirations of the Latin American community and we welcome it.

We concur wholeheartedly with the Declaration of Principles adopted by the Council, which pledges to pursue "social dignity, economic and political justice and a decent standard of living for every Latin American worker" and, further, "to attain the respect and equality to which every citizen of this great nation is rightfully entitled."

Indeed, this is the concept on which the American labor movement itself was founded and to which it has always adhered.

Therefore, we hail the Latin American trade unionists who are working together to improve the lot of the Latin community and the lot of all workers.

We salute the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement and pledge our wholehearted cooperation to helping it achieve its goals.

ENERGY CRISIS

HON. W. S. (BILL) STUCKEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. STUCKEY. Mr. Speaker, last September the Department of the Interior and the Office of Emergency Preparedness told Congress that they were convinced there would be no shortage of fuel. Evidently several major suppliers had assured these agencies that they had enough supplies to go around.

What we have seen instead is a shortage of natural gas, followed by a strain in heating oil supplies that have developed full blown into a severe energy crisis affecting almost every segment of American economy.

The factors involved and the solutions needed are many. However, as industry and Government try to formulate some long-range energy policies, I am concerned with the immediate problem of providing our Nation's farmers with adequate supplies of fuel.

The fuel shortage could not have come at a worse time. Planting has begun and many farmers are being asked to farm more acres. Furthermore, due to the weather this year, farmers across the country are planting at the same time rather than at staggered times, putting a greater strain on fuel supplies.

Farmers must have the fuel they need* for producing their crops. Otherwise we

are going to see food shortages and a sharp increase in prices.

Independent distributors in the Eighth District of Georgia, which I represent, have reported to me that they are being seriously affected by the fuel shortage. One distributor who serves every size of farm in 16 mid-Georgia counties has been cut back to 80 percent of what was allocated to him at the same time last year. What is the farmer supposed to do? Cut his needs 20 percent? This distributor said he was told by the company who supplies him that there was no shortage of diesel fuel. Then in February the company advised him that he was on allocation and now he is 100,000 gallons short of diesel fuel a month. But he is lucky. Another distributor has completely exhausted his supply of gasoline and fuel oil and cannot get any more from his supplier. He has been in business for 28 years serving farmers in five counties in middle Georgia.

The voluntary allocation program being administered by the Office of Oil and Gas of the Department of the Interior will help alleviate the situation somewhat, and I hope the petroleum industry will comply with it and further action will not be needed.

However, if the petroleum industry fails to adopt the voluntary allocation system called for by the Government, I would favor mandatory allocation of oil and gas supplies to distributors.

Many farmers across the Nation are anxiously awaiting help in getting ade-

quate supplies of fuel. If distributors are unable to get fuel it will prove disastrous for what has long been recognized as the backbone of our economy.

FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT,
MARCH 1973

HON. GEORGE H. MAHON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I include a release highlighting the March 1973 civilian personnel report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures:

Total civilian employment in the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches of the Federal Government in March 1973 was 2,800,135 as compared with 2,798,071 in the preceding month of February—a net increase of 2,064. These figures are from reports certified by the agencies as compiled by the Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures.

Total pay for February 1973, the latest month for which actual expenditures are available, was \$2,617,733,000. Total pay for fiscal year 1973 is forecast to be in excess of \$33 billion.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Civilian employment in the Executive Branch in March is compared with the preceding month of February, with March a year ago and with March five years ago, as follows:

	Full-time in permanent positions	Change	Temporary, part-time, etc.	Change	Total employment	Change
Current change:						
February 1973.....	2,437,633		318,199		2,755,832	
March 1973.....	2,430,977	-6,656	326,859	+8,660	2,757,836	+2,004
12-month change:						
March 1972.....	2,539,790		286,419		2,826,209	
March 1973.....	2,430,977	-108,813	326,859	+40,440	2,757,836	-68,373
5-year change:						
March 1968.....	2,610,371		309,386		2,919,757	
March 1973.....	2,430,977	-179,394	326,859	+17,473	2,757,836	-161,921

Full-time permanent employment in the month of March was reduced by 6,656, reflecting a decrease of 9,180 in Defense agencies offset by a net increase of 2,524 in all other agencies. Since March a year ago such employment showed a net reduction of 108,813, reflecting decreases totaling 129,850, primarily in Defense agencies with 72,540 and Postal Service with 50,498. This decrease was offset by increases totaling 21,037, mainly in Veterans with 6,910 and HEW with 5,740. In the 5 years since March 1968 full-time permanent employment has declined 179,394, representing a decrease of 231,019 in Defense agencies offset by a net increase of 51,625 in all other agencies.

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

Total civilian employment in the Executive Branch in March, as compared with February, is shown for Civilian and Military agencies are shown in table 1.

The civilian agencies of the Executive Branch reporting the largest increases in March were Postal Service with 4,224, HEW with 3,305 and Veterans with 1,039. The in-

Table 1

	March	February	Change
Civilian agencies.....	1,698,904	1,690,907	+7,997
Military agencies.....	1,058,932	1,064,925	-5,993
Total, civilian employment.....	2,757,836	2,755,832	+2,004

crease in HEW is due to the statutory conversion of certain public assistance grant programs (previously operated by the states) to direct federal administration, which will involve the addition of about 15,000 to the federal payroll over the next year.

FISCAL YEAR 1974 BUDGET PROJECTIONS

Comparison of current full-time permanent employment (March 1973) with the budgeted projections for June 1973 and 1974 are shown in table 2.

LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL BRANCHES

Employment in the Legislative Branch in March totaled 33,538, an increase of 26 as

Table 2

	Civilian agencies	Military agencies	Total
March 1973, actual.....	1,424,628	1,006,349	2,430,977
June 1973, estimate.....	1,472,300	1,012,400	2,484,700
Compared to March 1973.....	(+47,672)	(+6,051)	(+53,723)
June 1974, estimate.....	1,451,800	986,800	2,438,600
Compared to March 1973.....	(-27,172)	(-19,549)	(-46,721)
Compared to June 1973, estimate.....	(-20,500)	(-25,600)	(-46,100)

compared with the preceding month of February. Employment in the Judicial Branch in March totaled 8,761, an increase of 34 as compared with February.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, I would like to include a tabulation, excerpted from the joint committee report, on personnel employed full time in permanent positions by extensive branch agencies during March 1973, showing comparisons with June 1971, June 1972, and the Budget estimates for June 1973:

TABLE 1-B.—PERSONNEL EMPLOYED FULL-TIME IN PERMANENT POSITIONS¹ BY AGENCIES OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH DURING MARCH AND COMPARISON WITH FEBRUARY 1973, AND FURTHER COMPARISON WITH JUNE 1971, JUNE 1972 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR JUNE 1973

Major agencies	June 1971	June 1972	March 1973	Estimated June 30, 1973 ²	Major agencies	June 1971	June 1972	March 1973	Estimated June 30, 1973 ²
Agriculture.....	84,252	82,511	82,487	83,400	General Services Administration.....	38,076	36,002	35,754	38,100
Commerce.....	28,435	28,412	28,371	28,200	National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	29,478	27,428	27,044	26,800
Defense:					Panama Canal.....	13,967	13,777	13,691	14,000
Civil functions.....	30,063	30,585	30,016	32,400	Selective Service System.....	5,569	5,791	5,461	5,700
Military functions.....	1,062,741	1,009,548	976,333	*980,000	Small Business Administration.....	4,004	3,916	4,046	4,200
Health, Education, and Welfare.....	104,283	105,764	*111,774	*110,200	Tennessee Valley Authority.....	13,612	14,001	14,066	14,000
Housing and Urban Development.....	16,030	15,200	16,243	15,800	U.S. Information Agency.....	9,773	9,255	9,187	9,400
Interior.....	57,570	56,892	56,401	57,000	Veterans' Administration.....	158,635	163,179	168,204	171,600
Justice.....	42,662	45,446	45,480	47,200	All other agencies.....	31,333	33,499	33,967	35,800
Labor.....	11,352	12,339	12,300	12,800	Contingencies.....				2,000
State.....	23,398	22,699	22,467	23,200	Subtotal.....	1,955,530	1,910,854	1,887,981	1,915,200
Agency for International Development.....	13,477	11,719	10,731	10,800	U.S. Postal Service.....	564,782	594,834	542,996	569,500
Transportation.....	68,482	67,232	65,865	67,700	Total ³	2,520,312	2,505,688	2,430,977	2,484,700
Treasury.....	90,135	95,728	97,275	103,000					
Atomic Energy Commission.....	6,920	6,836	7,021	7,000					
Civil Service Commission.....	5,324	5,260	5,739	6,000					
Environmental Protection Agency.....	5,959	7,835	8,118	8,900					

¹ Included in total employment shown on table 1, beginning on p. 2.² Source: As projected in 1974 budget document; figures rounded to nearest hundred.³ Excludes increase of 5,000 for civilianization program.⁴ Reflects increase of approximately 3,000 employees in adult welfare categories transferred to HEW under Public Law 92-673.⁵ Excludes increase of approximately 9,000 in adult welfare categories to be transferred to the Federal Government under Public Law 92-603.⁶ March figure excludes 2,610 disadvantaged persons in public service careers programs as compared with 2,448 in February.

SUMMER EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM FOR YOUTH

HON. WILLIAM H. HUDNUT III

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. HUDNUT. Mr. Speaker, the city of Indianapolis is greatly concerned that it will not have sufficient funds to meet even a bare bones commitment to our summer youth employment program. Last summer, the city employed 2,800 young people. Twenty-five hundred of these slots were funded by Federal NYC funds. This year, in the face of apparent Federal cutbacks, the city determined that the absolute minimum number of slots required to fulfill a meaningful program was 2,000. To date, the city has found money for only 1,305 slots from the following sources: \$205,000 from section 6 Emergency Employment Act funds; \$352,000 from section 5 Emergency Employment Act funds; and \$130,000 from this year's summer jobs allocation. To arrive at this level of operation, the city had to debilitate its public employment program. Instead of phasing PEP jobs out by June 1974, they will now be phased out by December 1973. In effect, some have replaced fathers in Indianapolis because there was not enough money to go around. Let me underscore that if a full \$850,000 in summer youth money had come to the city instead of \$130,000, Indianapolis would not be faced with this predicament. Jobs for youth in the summertime are absolutely vital to the comprehensive year-round program the city has developed for young people. They have a right to—and the city is aiding them in achieving—meaningful education and a solid employment future. It is up to us in the Federal Government to support sound programs like summer youth employment which have indeed proven their merit by giving young people employment confidence.

I understand that an effort will be made in the other body to add funds

to the second supplemental appropriations bill, specifically for the summer program. I hope it will be successful and that the House will concur, as I feel the summer employment program for young people is very worthwhile.

NATIONAL GUARD BATTLES DISASTER

HON. DON FUQUA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, in more than half of our 50 States, the National Guard has been on duty in recent weeks building levees to hold back ravaging floodwaters, protecting against looters, clearing debris, rebuilding bridges, and performing a host of tasks in stricken areas.

The National Guard is unique among our military forces in that it has a dual State/Federal mission. Its work in recent floods is just one example of the service that the National Guard renders in more than 3,000 communities in which it has units.

To pay tribute to this tremendous organization and its members, I would like to have reprinted here an article in the May issue of the National Guardsman magazine. It portrays most vividly the national contribution in this time of disaster and I believe all Americans should know what a great contribution the National Guard is making in this area.

The article is as follows:

EAST AND WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH, GUARDSMEN BATTLE THE FORCES OF NATURE

Blizzards . . . ice . . . full-scale tornadoes . . . extra-high winds . . . floods—all these manifestations of Winter in its dying days saw Guardsmen serving in their traditional relief role.

Well over 1,000 troops had been involved in disaster duty in the period between January and mid-March ("Posting the Guard", April "GUARDSMAN"). But "you can't

fool Mother Nature"; she poured down additional tragedy and trouble in many States, and another 1,000-plus found themselves on rescue and recovery missions by early April. The Guard had been called in large numbers or small in at least 20 States in about three months.

A run-down of the latest "round" or emergency callups:

Arizona—Thirty-two Guardsmen hauled feed for livestock into a Navajo Indian Reservation, battling roads that had been blocked with snow.

California—Four C-130s of the Air Guard's 146th Tactical Airlift Wing at Van Nuys, operating out of Yuma, AZ, had airlifted and dropped more than 200 tons of hay to livestock near Pinon and Window Rock over one weekend, and over the next few days expected to handle another 300 tons.

Florida—Ten Army Guardsmen helped remove families living along the flooded Suwannee River.

Georgia—A succession of paralyzing blizzards that had taxed the resources of many Guardsmen didn't seem to be enough; tornadoes at the end of March resulted in two deaths, hundreds of injuries, and an estimated \$100,000,000 damage. Sixty officers and men of the 190th MP Co helped the State Police at road blocks to forestall looting, and installed generators at a hospital, the Courthouse and the Police Station in Conyers.

Illinois—Floods hit hard, but only a few dozen Guardsmen were called upon to move out families, household goods, and small business establishments at Grafton.

Iowa—An April weekend blizzard that buried much of Iowa "socked-in" Guardsmen just as it did hundreds of thousands of other citizens, and only a handful who had gone to work early were able to get equipment needed to battle the deep-fallen white stuff. Eighteen men with seven armored personnel carriers, an end loader and two five-ton dump trucks toiled in the Des Moines area; four men with two Jeeps and a "six-by" lent their aid in Dubuque, and three Guardsmen manned two wreckers and an end loader to help "un-stick" vehicles in Waterloo. Seven "Hueys" thrashed through the air on various missions, including airlifting of a number of patients from closed-in homes to hospitals.

Kansas—Floods threatened dikes at Hutchinson, and 10 Guardsmen kept watch.

Louisiana—In response to minor flooding (and the subsequent threat of major flooding as the swollen Mississippi flowed toward the

Gulf), 11 Army Guardsmen aided in evacuation of families at Jonesville.

Michigan—Wind whipped water off Lake Michigan onto the shore, flooding-out many families, and several dozen Guardsmen helped get them out of their homes.

Mississippi—Seven inches of rain on already swollen streams in northern Mississippi sent rivers over their banks, and the first of successive callups of Guardsmen began in mid-March. Hardest hit was the Greenwood area, where a levee break dumped water onto farmlands and subdivisions of the Mississippi Delta community, and flooded houses in nearby Grenada and an apartment complex in Vicksburg.

Some 200 Guardsmen of the 1st Bn, 114th Field Arty, removed flooded-out residents and personal belongings, provided security and aided with traffic control at Greenwood. The 631st FA Group and the 168th Engr Group performed similar functions at Grenada and Vicksburg, respectively. Flooding was progressive, and so was the callup and employment of various elements of the Guard.

MG E. A. Beby Turnage was designated by Gov. William L. Waller to coordinate disaster activities of all State agencies, the Red Cross and Salvation Army. With the Guard's Emergency Operations Center at Jackson on a 'round-the-clock basis, Rear Area Operations Centers were established at Redwood and Anguilla.

Guard assistance was extended to Columbia, Amory, Aberdeen and other communities. Army Guard helicopters flew the Governor and Federal and other State officials on visits to stricken areas.

A week after the initial storm, more bad weather hit, and in some cases the evacuation process was repeated. At Bay St. Louis—hit by Hurricane Camille a few years ago—20 Guardsmen and six LARC amphibious vehicles of the 135th Trans Co carried 188 people to safely following rain, strong winds and high tides.

As waters began to recede, the Guard responded to other flood-related community needs. The 223d Engr Bn, for example, hauled a bridge from Cp Shelby to Phillip and erected it to replace a washed-out span.

By 9 Apr., about 800 Guardsmen had been on duty at various times and places; about 200 still were serving.

Missouri—The confluence of the overflowing Mississippi and Missouri Rivers created a huge lake; levees broke; thousands were forced out of their homes. Gov. Christopher Bond called out the Guard for rescue, sandbagging and other duties in Arnold, St. Louis, Hannibal, Hermann, Jefferson City and Perry County. As of 4 Apr., 1,030 Guardsmen were on duty, their numbers decreasing to 377 as of 9 Apr.

New Mexico—Heavy snows hit the northern part of the State, and more than 100 Army Guardsmen were aiding civil authorities.

Ohio—Winds pushed Lake Erie water into streets of Toledo, causing serious damage and forcing the evacuation of more than 500 people. Seventy-six Guardsmen of the 833d MP Co. of Toledo and Co. B of the 612th Engr Bn from Fremont, the latter using six dump trucks, controlled traffic and removed flooded-out residents during a two-day period.

South Carolina—The same tornadoes that smashed at Georgia spilled over the State line, killing six South Carolinians, injuring 45, and leaving 400 homeless. Two hundred Army Guardsmen were called to provide aid in the immediate wake of the devastation.

Tennessee—There were thrills and spills and daring rescues during the time when more than 1,000 Guardsmen were providing rescue and relief from floods that caused 40 Counties to be declared disaster areas. Mid-March downpours added as much as eight inches of rain to already-swollen streams. First hit was at Columbia, where 40 Guardsmen of the 173d Trans Bn were out with

2½-ton trucks by 6 a.m., starting a process of removing families and belongings that there and elsewhere ran into uncounted numbers.

Gov. Winfield Dunn placed 50 Guardsmen on State active duty, volunteers turning out as floods spread to other areas, and with the shift of scheduled MUTAs, more than 1,000 Guardsmen were performing duties comparable to the training in dealing with emergencies that they would have received in any event.

There was near-disaster when a flooded road gave way, spilling a number of refugees, municipal officials and Guardsmen into the flood. All reached safety save one who was swept far downstream 'til he grabbed a tree limb and clung 'til rescued three hours later.

CPT Robert W. Whittle of the 1st Bn, 181st Field Arty, was recommended for a State award for wading waist-deep through rushing water to get direly needed medicine and equipment for an elderly cancer patient.

Two National Guard helicopters removed 20-some people from isolated homes.

One "off-beat" rescue saw Chattanooga Guardsmen in a tow truck pulling from high waters a Volkswagen with four occupants sitting on the roof.

Texas—A promptly-mounted helicopter airlift by the 536th Avn Co delivered 157 troops from two Cos of the 1st Abn Bn, 143d Inf, getting ready for a weekend drill, to Hubbard where four people died in an early-morning tornado. Additional craft from the 111th Avn Group assisted in operations at Burnet, hit by the same twister during the early morning hours of 10 March. Dozens of trucks also were used to get troops to the disaster scene promptly after Gov. Dolph Briscoe ordered 260 officers and men to State active duty. Fifty-nine members of the 136th MP Bn assisted in patrolling, anti-looting and clean-up operations. Six hundred man-days were devoted to operations.

Wisconsin—As in Ohio and Michigan, high winds piled up the waters of Lake Michigan and Green Bay Lake. A Guard helicopter flew a heart attack victim from a snowbound home near Baraboo to a Madison hospital. Trucks removed water-marooned residents from lake shore homes. Then, with a subsequent 13-inch snow, three Jeeps and crews performed the unusual mission of helping Milwaukee firemen get to blazes they couldn't reach otherwise. Warming weather soon facilitated road clearance and duty by Guardsmen was of brief duration.

SWEDEN OK'S TELEPHONE BUGS

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, with the Watergate controversy continuing to reign as the No. 1 center of attraction, many of our colleagues may be surprised to learn that the Swedish Parliament recently adopted a law to authorize bugging, house searches, and the opening of private mail.

I include a related newsclipping as follows:

[From the Washington Post, April 7, 1973]

TERRORIST LAW

STOCKHOLM.—The Swedish Parliament adopted a law permitting security authorities to expel "potential foreign terrorists," bug their telephones, make house searches and open letters addressed to foreign citizens suspected of being members or sympathizers of terrorist groups.

Government officials said the legislation was aimed at the Croatian Ustashi and the Palestinian Black September groups.

JAMES FARLEY, A LEGEND IN HIS OWN TIME

HON. JAMES J. DELANEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to share with my colleagues a recent article on one of this country's outstanding Americans and honored statesman, James A. Farley, chairman of the board of the Coca-Cola Export Corp. The article, written by Don Whitehead, appeared in the Knoxville News-Sentinel on May 1, 1973, and serves to point out several of Jim Farley's personal qualities which add to this political legend. The full text of the article follows:

DON WHITEHEAD REPORTS ON REMARKABLE FARLEY

If there is a more remarkable man than James A. Farley then "God didn't make little green apples and it don't rain in Indianapolis"—like the song man said. He just keeps rollin' along, a survivor of a past political era.

I pay this tribute to Jim Farley because he deserves to be called "a legend in his own time." He is now 84 years old, slowed a bit by a heart attack, but he still finds the time to keep in touch with those he has known down through the years—not for any motive of gain but just because he has an interest in them.

He is a man who never forgets a friend. An example of Farley's thoughtfulness is this: When he heard last February that I had been ill, he took time out to dictate a two-and-a-half-page letter, single spaced, to Miz W. expressing his concern. He recalled his own experiences with a heart attack a year ago which made him realize he was not indestructible. And he offered any help he could give—and he meant it.

I don't know how wealthy Jim Farley is. I suppose he is well-to-do because he has been chairman of the Coca-Cola Export Corp. for many years and they don't pay peanuts for a job like that. Certainly he is not one of the wealthiest men in the country but I would wager there are few men alive with more friends.

There was a time when Jim Farley might have been president of the United States if Franklin D. Roosevelt had not succumbed to his own ambition to be president for more than the traditional two terms. Twice—in 1931 and 1935—he had masterminded the Roosevelt campaigns. And he had reason to believe that FDR would support him for the presidency in 1940. He had earned this support if any man ever had.

But there were promises that weren't kept and Farley never got his chance to make the race. Still, Farley does not live with bitterness and he places the name of Roosevelt high on the list of those he considers to have been "great presidents."

A few months ago he was asked to name those at the top of his Presidential list. He said, "Listed in the following order, if you want them: Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Franklin Roosevelt, and Truman. You see, I can't put him (Truman) ahead of Roosevelt—see? But matter of fact Truman did a hell of a great job." Then he grinned and added, "As you may note, I'm partial to Democrats."

I first met Jim Farley 32 years ago when I was doing feature stories for the AP in New York City. I was assigned to do a profile of Farley who still was known as "Mr. Democrat" although he had never held a high elective office.

Farley must have sensed that I was a new boy in town, fresh from the hills of Tennessee (and I had been in New York only a short time), because he did everything he could to be helpful and to give me a good story concerning his relationship with FDR and the coolness that developed between them.

After that, he kept in touch. A personal note or a Christmas card or perhaps a brief letter—written in Hong Kong or Singapore or San Francisco or New York. You never knew where they'd come from next. When Miz W. and I built our home in 1960 at Concord, Tenn., Jim wanted to know, "Where in the hell is Concord, Tenn.?" You wondered how many hundreds of people he keeps in touch with in just this way.

And so, a salute to Big Jim. We need more politicians like him. In all the years of being a politician—he never lost his integrity.

BUFFALO PRIEST IS GIVEN AWARD BY POLICE YOUTH CONFERENCE

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, Rev. Leo F. McCarthy, chaplain of the Buffalo, N.Y., Police Department, has been given the distinguished service award by the National Police Conference on P.A.L. and Youth Activities.

This is a well-deserved and high honor for Father McCarthy who has expanded his role as police chaplain to work very closely and effectively with Buffalo Police Athletic League.

Indeed, it was Lt. Neil O'Donnell, director of the Buffalo P.A.L. who recommended Father McCarthy as a candidate for the national recognition at the annual meeting of the national group here this past weekend.

The award was presented by the conference chairman, Lt. Paul Kelly of Union City, N.J. Main speakers at the award banquet were the Honorable HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR., junior U.S. Senator from New Jersey, and Chief Jerry V. Wilson of the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department.

Lieutenant O'Donnell and Patrolman Earl Free, director of the Willert Park Center in Buffalo's core area, participated in the 3-day annual meeting here.

There were 30 national nominees for the conference award. Previous winners include: Senator WILLIAMS, William P. Kelly, Jr., ex-director of the Job Corps, and the late President John F. Kennedy.

The national conference has evolved from a nucleus of six cities which banded together in 1944 to engage in intercity sports competition among police-sponsored youth organizations.

By the 1950's, the group had expanded to include about 20 cities. Then, in 1959, it was incorporated as a national organization which now has member units in 85 cities.

The national conference has two meetings each year, in May and September, to provide a sounding board for ideas and reports from individual youth agencies.

The Buffalo unit, headed by Lieuten-

ant O'Donnell, is a fine example of what this kind of youth-oriented operation can do to encourage worthwhile youth activities and promote widespread participation.

Lieutenant O'Donnell has given a firsthand picture of the work in Buffalo in the text of the recommendation which he made on behalf of Father McCarthy. Buffalo is fortunate to have men of the caliber of Father McCarthy and Lieutenant O'Donnell to lead the youth work in our city.

The time and dedication shown by Father McCarthy particularly is praiseworthy and I know that this national recognition for him comes with great satisfaction to me and to his many friends and associates in our home city.

Mr. Speaker, as part of my remarks, I include a quotation from Lieutenant O'Donnell's recommendation.

PARTIAL TEXT OF RECOMMENDATION OF REV. LEO F. MCCARTHY

Some four or five years ago, Father McCarthy became Catholic Chaplain for the Buffalo Police Department. Being a sincere and devoted servant, he wanted to know and become acquainted with all aspects of police work and its communities involvements.

In inspecting and observing the youth centers operated by the PAL, he was particularly struck or impressed by the membership and the Director of the Willert Park Center, Patrolman Earl Free, operating in the core area of Buffalo.

Having been active with athletic teams in parish schools in the diocese and having a penchant for physical and mental fitness, he volunteered his services on practically a daily basis or as often as his pastoral duties would permit.

After becoming acquainted with the young boys at this center and developing a warm relationship with Officer Free, he organized a tyro football team from amongst our PAL membership. He secured funds from business people and community leaders to help sponsor the team and provided equipment and supplies for the young athletes.

He has organized two basketball teams at this center, using his priestly power and connections in securing needed swag to outfit about 30 boys. He purchased a bus-like station wagon that is used almost solely to transport his basketball and football teams to games he has arranged during the year. He makes a special effort to seek competition with suburban teams to help promote amity between the races and instill a feeling of brotherhood in the community as a whole.

Father McCarthy is a dynamic and athletic type who works out with the boys with the weights, gloves, etc. He has the complete respect and admiration of the youngsters he trains, for he is an absolute manly type that impresses all type people.

His long, dependable service with these hard bitten kids has made our task easier and has exposed these children to a brotherly affection that only a religious type could import with such success. He spends his money with kids the way he spends his time—very generously—when you consider his priestly income. I would guess he spends over a thousand dollars a year of his own savings in behalf of the youngsters he works so hard for.

Father McCarthy is a self effacing type who shuns the spotlight and defers the honors to others. He is unaware of this recommendation for he might object. But I feel compelled to offer his name in nomination for we are so impressed with his genuine selfless interest in these young boys at the PAL Center and the contribution he makes to their welfare."

AID TO THE FILM INDUSTRY

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call attention to an article that appeared in the Los Angeles Times on February 19, 1973. This article dealt with the "depression" that is now occurring in Hollywood—and is getting worse.

The many factors contributing to this decline and fall of Hollywood have been much publicized, including runaway production costs and cheaper salaries abroad.

Today, Hollywood has the highest unemployment rate in the Nation. On any given day 80 to 90 percent of the members of this industry, which includes actors, craftsmen, and technicians, will be without work. It is striking, therefore, that the Federal Government has done nothing to assist this industry in view of competition from abroad.

The article suggests several steps that could be taken to help these people who have given such a special gift to America.

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

HOLLYWOOD JOBS: PICTURE GETTING DARKER YEARLY—MANY BELIEVE SOUTHLAND FILM INDUSTRY MAY BE IN PERMANENT DEPRESSION

(By Joan Sweeney)

She has been a professional actress for 26 years, with good notices to attest to her ability.

But during 1972 she worked exactly one day as an actress. Her total acting earnings for the year—\$200.

Like hundreds of other Hollywood artists, craftsmen and technicians who have spent years in the business and once made comfortable livings from it, she has been caught in the depression in which Hollywood is mired.

Its unemployment rates took off in the late 1960s and have been flying high ever since.

The actress asked not to be identified, "If you haven't been working, you don't want to advertise it," she said.

Before Hollywood production began drying up, she could count on a dozen television shows a year with at least a few days' work on each.

But she worked only three days in 1971 and one day in 1970.

TELLS OF HUNGER

"It's just rough," she said. "I have gone hungry at times. It's a matter of the barest necessities.

"A couple of years ago there wasn't any food in the refrigerator and friends rallied around."

She has managed to survive the past three years through a combination of unemployment insurance, a loan from the Actors Fund and parttime jobs in other fields.

"People say get a job in another field, but it isn't always that easy for actors," she said. "People are leary of actors. They know how undependable they are.

"And I am no longer a young girl," she added. "I have not been trained for anything else and it is difficult to get anything.

"Residuals do come in but those declined. I did a couple of commercials in 1968 that kept me going for nearly two years, but I haven't done a commercial since.

USE OF NONPROFESSIONALS

"There is a growing trend to use people off the street, nonprofessionals, because the makers want the so-called natural approach."

Figures released by the Screen Actors Guild (SAG) bears out her contention that actors' income from commercials, which sustained some actors during the early days of the Hollywood recession, is declining. From 1970 to 1971 actors' income from television commercials dropped \$2 million.

The face of Hollywood has changed, many believe permanently, in recent years.

"The big studios that dominated its landscape in its heyday are giving way to discount stores and real estate developments, and their staffs of technicians, craftsmen and other employees have joined the unemployment line.

"There used to be the large studios with permanent payrolls whether or not they were producing. Now they are virtually nonexistent," said a spokesman at the Hollywood office of the state Department of Human Resources Development, which handles many of the show business unemployed.

"People are working but the periods of work are shorter and shorter," another official at the office said. "Continuing unemployment is much higher than it used to be."

"It is the highest unemployment we have ever had," said Buck Harris of the SAG. "We estimate that on any given day at present 80% to 90% of our members are not working."

He admitted that "even in the best of times, a large percentage of actors are not working but there is less work than there used to be."

Even stars have been affected, taking parts they never would have considered a few years ago and, in the process, cutting lesser-known feature actors out of jobs.

"You see major stars in cameo parts," one television actor said. "The money is not that great. You know they are doing it for survival."

"Actors who aren't really big are hurt the worst," agreed a spokesman for the Hollywood unemployment office.

"Actors and extras dominate our claim load," he continued. "There has been a certain amount of attrition in the craft unions which, because of the restricted labor market, have not taken in many new members." Hollywood employment has two seasons annually—bad and worse.

Even at the employment peak in the late fall, the percentages of the out-of-work can be many times that of the nationwide rate of 5%. For instance, during the week of Nov. 6, 90% of the animal trainers, 85% of the SAG, 80% of the wranglers, 75% of the extras and ornamental plasterers, 51% of the electricians, 44% of the art craftsmen, 32% of the makeup artists, 31% of the script supervisors and 30% of the grips were unemployed, according to a SAG report.

Yet this is the low ebb of annual unemployment. Its tide begins to rise in late December as the television series start their annual hiatus and reaches its flood in March and April.

Then unemployment percentages climb to grips, 90%; electrical technicians, 86%; hair stylists, 80%; makeup artists, 67%; and script supervisors, 69%.

Actors Fund, which helps actors on their uppers, first opened a special office here four years ago because of the "emergency" in Hollywood and, since then, its work has more than tripled, according to a spokesman for the fund.

RETRAINING PROGRAM

"Nothing is being done about the fact the whole industry is collapsing here," he said. "The government should be creating a bureau for career adjustments to advise correctly how Hollywood employees can best use themselves in another industry."

Some of the out-of-work, who long ago exhausted their unemployment benefits have

lost their homes, been forced to cash in insurance policies and draw money from their pension fund.

Others have found employment elsewhere. One of these is Dennis Cross who began his acting career in 1948 and moved his wife and family to Hollywood from New York in 1955.

"From 1957 to 1968, I did at least 20 television shows a year or more," he said. "I worked in about everything possible to work in and I progressively built up my salary."

But about five years ago employment began dropping off.

Unemployment compensation could hardly support him and his family, which now numbers a wife and seven children.

So he went to work for a motor home dealership in the San Fernando Valley and is now assistant manager of the franchise.

He said he makes a comfortable living and still acts occasionally—about four to five times a year.

"You can't sit at home and not have other income on the side," he said. "Otherwise your career is down the tubes and your life to boot."

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

The factors contributing to the decline and fall of Hollywood have been much publicized.

Runaway production long has been branded a villain. Salaries are cheaper abroad, and some argue Hollywood technicians have priced themselves out of the market. But union officials take issue with that.

William Howard, president of the Hollywood Film Council, said the average wage in the industry is approximately \$5.80 an hour and that includes cameramen who make \$750 to \$1,500 weekly to craft servicemen who make \$120.

"I think when they say we are pricing ourselves out of the business, they are using that more or less as an excuse or don't understand that actually the wages of our people really aren't that great," he said.

Some believe the only prescription for the ailing industry is government subsidies, similar to those granted by some foreign nations, to make Hollywood more competitive.

Mobile units and technically improved equipment such as more compact cameras have freed movie-makers from dependence on studios. Now they can go to the scene they want instead of having to recreate it on a sound stage large enough to accommodate cumbersome equipment.

While some studios have disappeared, others have been taken over by businessmen more concerned with the balance sheet than the production sheet.

"What we are extremely concerned about is the gradual phasing away of job opportunities," said Donald Haggerty of the film technicians union. "A studio used to be a large city of employed craftsmen and technicians... There is no staff at any of these places except Disney, Universal and Burbank."

Unlike other industries, Hollywood employment does not necessarily rise with the number of consumers, actor Bert Freed, points out.

"In the acting field, no matter how large the population grows, you have no greater need for talent for the simple reason the volume of viewers has no bearing on the number of actors used," he said.

The number of segments filmed annually for television series has declined steadily as the number of reruns has increased. Where once 39 episodes were filmed each year for a series, now as few as 18 may be done while the average is 22 to 25.

This production decline is reflected in the fact that while actors' earnings from domestic television have declined from \$40.5 million in 1966 to \$33.9 million in 1971, residuals from reruns increased 64% from \$8.2 million to \$13.5 million.

Hollywood unions are pushing a drive to get the Federal Communications Commission to limit reruns on network-owned or affiliated stations to 25% of prime time each year and to require that reruns be identified as such.

But some actors believe the only answer to the rerun problem is to require 100% residuals for each repeat.

The FCC rule cutting back network prime-time programming from 3½ to 3 hours nightly also has cut into Hollywood employment. The SAG estimated 16,128 jobs and cost \$53.5 million in lost salaries for actors and technicians.

"The government has done nothing of value to assist us," said one union leader. "Everything it has done seems to have been damaging."

One Hollywood unemployment story has a happy, if unexpected, conclusion. Paul Comi reluctantly turned to another business and it has been highly successful.

In 1968 a writer friend, recognizing the decline would grow worse, advised him to start a business as a hedge against the gathering unemployment storm.

At that time, Comi had done more than 300 television shows and 15 movies, and he recalled, "I couldn't believe I wasn't going to work."

START DELICATESSEN

But the friend persuaded him to become his partner in launching a Pasadena delicatessen. They applied their show business flair and concocted a variety of sandwiches with imaginative names. Today, their store, Stottlemeyers, has expanded beyond Pasadena to two Los Angeles sandwich shops and two licensed outlets in Orange County.

"This has been a great salvation," said Comi, 40, of his business. "Not only has it saved me financially but it has allowed me to be pretty selective in the acting I do."

Now, he turns down work that he would have been forced to accept had he not had other income.

"I think that my interest and love still lie with my acting career but it was one of those things I had to face."

It is something that thousands of others may also have to face if the pessimists, who believe Hollywood will never recover its lost opulence, are right.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF "MALIGNANT ABANDONMENT"

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, despite the fact that the Watergate scandal has usurped the headlines, the issue it supplanted—that of the priorities of the fiscal year 1974 budget—remains unresolved and critical, especially for black and poor Americans. Mr. Samuel F. Yette, the author of "The Choice: The Issue of Black Survival in America," has written an excellent article on the budget entitled, "Nixon's New Budget: What It Means to Black Americans." Mr. Yette's outstanding article appeared in the inaugural edition of Dawn magazine on April 28, 1973.

Mr. Yette's probing analysis touches the heart of the budget's significance. He points out that the domestic programs which have been cut, particularly OEO, symbolized hope and a Federal commitment to the eradication of pov-

erty. It is this symbolic value that has disappeared in the 1974 budget. Samuel Yette also raises the question that large corporations which profited from the poverty program no longer need to hide their connections with the Federal Government behind a humanitarian facade, at least under the present administration. In Mr. Yette's words:

What, with relatively clean escapes through Watergate, an election sweep, the appointment of top Litton executive Roy Ash as the new head of the Office of Management and Budget, \$250 million hand outs to each Lockheed and Penn Central, some intimidation of the nation's press—with such "successes" as these—the Nixon Administration apparently feels that it no longer needs such tables as OEO under which to hand public money to rich private coffers. Perhaps it may now do so with impunity above the table.

I commend this relevant and articulate commentary to my colleagues' attention.

The article follows:

NIXON'S NEW BUDGET: WHAT IT MEANS TO BLACK AMERICANS

(By Samuel F. Yette)

Historian Lerone Bennett Jr. called it "the white natives gathering for the rite of purification and initiation."

At any rate, the Second Inaugural of President Richard Milhous Nixon had taken place a week earlier, and late last January, several dozen black publishers climbed four breathtaking, spiral flights up to a briefing room in the Executive Office Building, next door to the White House.

Undoubtedly, some of the more veteran members of this National Newspaper Publishers Association (NNPA) recalled that nine years earlier they had met in the White House itself, where President Lyndon B. Johnson personally confided to them that the following day he would announce an "unconditional war on poverty."

But, this year, instead of seeing the recently re-installed President Nixon, these publishers of the more than 100 newspapers would meet with three of the President's Germanic surrogates: Communications Director Herbert Klein, Economic Advisor Herbert Stein, and budget-cutting expert Casper Weinberger.

They confirmed that peace had been declared in the so-called war on poverty. The "Great Society" had been buried along with its creator—LBJ—the day before; and the Congressionally-enacted Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) would be among those Great Society programs cut out of Nixon's new budget to be announced the following week.

Klein, Stein and Weinberger were attended at the briefing by two black men: Stan Scott, former newsman and assistant to Klein; and 2-star Air Force General, Daniel (Chappie) James.

General James indicated both in his presence and his presentation how successful a black man can become in the military. (During the 1960's, Daniel P. Moynihan, the same erstwhile Harvard professor who commended "benign neglect" to Nixon, also explained military service as the best option open to black men. It helped them develop "manhood," Moynihan said.)

Militarism seems equally a promising option for elite whites. Weinberger moved from directing the President's budget to taking charge of the nation's health, education and welfare as HEW Secretary. His predecessor at HEW, Elliot Richardson, moved effortlessly from the concerns of health and well-being to taking charge of the nation's death-producing arts as Secretary of Defense.

So, like General James, HEW chief Weinberger also told the publishers mainly about the good opportunities for black youths—in the military.

But Weinberger also told the publishers that they and their readers should take heart in the fact that the new \$268.7 billion budget would increase spending for "human resources" by \$18 billion. These "human resources," he said, included such down-to-earth and heart-warming items as heavy law enforcement and military pay raises.

JOB CRISIS OUTLINED

Herbert Stein was the first star of that three-star show, and he, alone, was worth all the alarm that should have been felt by these publishers.

Without the slightest trace of discomfort, economist Stein acknowledged that black unemployment runs generally twice the rate of white unemployment. He said that is because "The black population is younger"—a new way of saying that black people tend not to live too long.

In any event, unemployment generally reduced from 6 per cent to 5.1 per cent last year, Stein said, and the 1973 goal is to reduce it further to 4.5 per cent—leaving black people with only a 9 per cent or 10 per cent unemployment rate.

One of the publishers told Stein that such high unemployment represented a "job crisis" in the black community.

But Stein had a nifty reply for that: "There is very little unemployment among Negro Ph.D.'s," he said.

"What hope is there?" one publisher pleaded. "What have we to offer our young people? How about some Federal work programs?" Stein pointed out that last year black youths were 62 per cent of the Job Corps, 33 per cent of the MDTA (Manpower Development and Training Act.), and 61 per cent of the CEP (Concentrated Employment Program).

A Baltimore woman long associated with civil rights and black publishing, Mrs. Juanita Jackson Mitchell, told Stein that the Job Corps and these other social programs were being cut back if not eliminated. "If these young people have no jobs," she warned, "they'll have to turn to crime. What are we going to do?"

"The government is not the solution to the problem," Stein said, without emotion.

Dr. Carlton Goodlett, publisher of the *Metro Sun-Reporter* in San Francisco, rose and told Stein that his (Stein's) approach to these questions had been "too sterile."

Goodlett insisted to Stein that as the President's representative before the publishers, Stein should "take a message back to your associates and to the Administration, in general..."

Before Goodlett could finish his comment, Stein lowered his glasses, and glared icily at Goodlett.

"I got your message," Stein said haughtily, "but I don't believe you got mine."

So saying, President Nixon's Economic Advisor briskly folded his papers and marched toward the anteroom off-stage.

Stunned, the publishers stared in stony silence.

Chief communicator Herb Klein leaped to his feet, causing Stein to pause at the stage exit.

"Let's give Herb Stein a good round of applause," Klein urged the publishers.

Perhaps more polite, than prepared for these events, the publishers briefly applauded.

DOES THE GOVERNMENT CARE

Stein's put-down was far more than merely adding insult to injury, though it was that. He wasn't denying that the publishers had, indeed, recognized long-standing injury and

frustration. What he was saying was that they had failed to recognize something truly different about the nature of the new injury and its implications for the future.

It wasn't that the government didn't understand; it didn't care. That, and a few things more, are the messages to black America contained in the Nixon fiscal-74 budget that takes effect this July 1.

Critics of the new Nixon budget have focused on the dismantlement—without Congressional authorization—of the OEO. This focus is justified, though not so much for what OEO did or did not do for the black and poor of the nation, but rather for what OEO symbolized.

OEO symbolized mainly two things: (1) Hope, based on a belief that government cared, and (2) a pulling together under one umbrella (OEO) the responsibility (though not the authority or resources) for lifting citizens out of the grinding poverty that had characterized the lot of black people in particular for over three centuries in America.

The Executive Branch organizational chart that accompanied the announced budget listed OEO along with more than a dozen other agencies in the Office of the President. A notation for OEO stated: "Office to be discontinued, functions to be distributed to other agencies."

That line took care of both things symbolized by OEO. Hope was being "discontinued," and the umbrella was being "distributed" in such a way that not even the responsibility for caring or doing would be possible to locate.

From time to time, the administration has tried to explain that the OEO benefits would be continued, but at the local level through such gimmicks as revenue sharing.

MR. NIXON'S EXPLANATION

In a nationwide radio broadcast, March 4, President Nixon, however, called the General Revenue Sharing law he signed during his first term a "Declaration of Independence for State and Local Governments." That law, he said, gave federal money to states and localities to "put more policemen on the streets... or whatever you think best."

Similarly, the proposed new \$2.3 billion "Better Communities Act" would differ from the OEO boondoggles largely in the fact that the state and local chieftains "would not have to get Washington approval" for whatever they did or did not do with the federal funds.

Thus, the effect of the revenue sharing games is that the black and poor are thrown once again upon the mercies of state and local fiefdoms whose history is too ugly and familiar to bear repeating. Only this time, perhaps for the first time in a decade, the federal government will not even pretend any responsibility or authority.

"It has been charged that our budget cuts show a lack of compassion for the disadvantaged," President Nixon acknowledged on nationwide radio, February 21.

"The question is not whether we help," he explained, "but how we help. By eliminating programs that are wasteful, we can concentrate on programs that work. Our recent round of budget cuts can save \$11 billion in this fiscal year, \$19 billion next fiscal year, \$24 billion the year after. That means an average saving of \$700 over the next three years for each of America's million taxpayers."

AME BISHOPS TAKE ISSUE

The President was responding to such criticisms as that hoisted by 18 bishops of the AME Church who adopted a resolution saying, in part: "This action by President Nixon represents a cruel and callous disregard for the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty and is an offense to the sensibility of justice which lies at the heart of our Judeo-Christian faith."

Democratic Senator Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota charged that Nixon's budget "comforts the comfortable" and represents a "re-treat" from social and economic justice.

Calling the budget a "disaster," Mondale said:

"This budget would, among other things, eliminate 180,000 desperately needed jobs; end the federal aid for low- and moderate-income housing; slash health research, aid to education, Medicare benefits for the aged; and abolish practically every effort to strengthen rural America.

"While nearly 100 programs to help people would be destroyed, the defense and foreign aid budgets would rise dramatically, and not a single tax loophole for the rich would be closed."

Mondale was giving the nation an equal-time response to the President's February 24 radio message on human resources. In it the President sought to place his budgetary actions in proper historical perspective. He said:

"During the 1960's, the Federal Government undertook ambitious, sometimes almost utopian, commitments in one area of social policy after another, elbowing aside the State and local governments and the private sector, and establishing literally hundreds of new programs based on the assumption that any human problem could be solved simply by throwing enough Federal dollars at it.

"The intention of this effort was laudable, but the results in case after case amounted to dismal failure. The money which left Washington in a seemingly inexhaustible flood was reduced to a mere trickle by the time it had filtered through all the layers of bureaucrats, consultants, and social workers, and finally reached those whom it was supposed to help.

"Too much money has been going to those who were supposed to help the needy and too little to the needy themselves. Those who make a profession out of poverty got fat, the taxpayer got stuck with the bill, and the disadvantaged themselves got little but broken promises."

VICTIMS OF CON GAMES

The con games the government now routinely plays on the citizen are such that it is indeed difficult to keep track of their number, much less see through them. Seeing through any part of them requires the tough discipline of objectivity, and usually incurs some discomfiture. But it must begin.

OEO's major contribution to the black and poor was a deceptive hope. Its real contribu-

tion was a fat one to the private corporate coffers of the rich. The big paydays went for example, to giant corporations such as Litton Industries, ITT, Packard-Bell Electronics, Xerox, IBM and others who ran massive Job Corps centers and sold goods and services to OEO.

MUST FEND FOR THEMSELVES

Thus, OEO has been merely the table upon which black and poor hopes were laid, and under which the money was passed to the white and rich. And thus, the dismantlement of the table means essentially two things:

1. The Nixon Administration is no longer offering hope—not even the disingenuous promise, the deceptive hope heretofore offered by OEO.

2. What, with relatively clean escapes through Watergate, an election sweep, the appointment of top Litton executive Roy Ash as the new head of the Office of Management and Budget, \$250 million hand outs to each Lockheed and Penn Central, some intimidation of the nation's press—with such "successes" as these—the Nixon Administration apparently feels that it no longer needs such tables as OEO under which to hand public money to rich private coffers. Perhaps it may now do so with impunity above the table.

The administration's message to the publishers was that these OEO-type covers are no longer needed.

The new Nixon budget escalates "benign neglect" to malignant abandonment. It tells the nation that the black and poor are—at best—left to fend for themselves.

EXTEND HOUSING LAWS

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 21, I am listed as not voting on House Joint Resolution 512—Extension of Housing and Urban Development Laws.

I was present for Roll No. 149 and voted "Yes" regarding this legislation.

RESULTS OF REPRESENTATIVE THONE'S POLL SENT OUT IN MARCH 1973

[In percent]

	District-wide	Rural residents	Lincoln	UN-L students		District-wide	Rural residents	Lincoln	UN-L students
1. Do you favor adoption by Congress of the ceiling on Federal spending proposed by the President even though it means cutting existing programs?					3. Should the Federal Government turn over more of its responsibilities and financial resources to State and local governments?				
(a) Favor.....	65	63	68	50	(a) Favor.....	73	80	62	63
(b) Oppose.....	24	23	24	30	(b) Oppose.....	17	11	24	17
(c) Undecided.....	11	14	8	20	(c) Undecided.....	10	9	14	20
2. Current farm programs expire this year; check the alternative you prefer:					4. If prisoners are returned, missing in action accounted for, and a firm ceasefire is established, should the United States extend economic assistance to North Vietnam?				
(a) Extend present programs.....	28	40	26	41	(a) Favor.....	15	7	21	17
(b) Enact more rigid supports.....	26	16	26	26	(b) Oppose.....	74	83	67	73
(c) Enact more flexible supports.....	46	44	48	33	(c) Undecided.....	11	10	12	10

5. Programs with most net votes for reduction, in descending order.

District-wide: Foreign aid, Space exploration, Welfare, Defense, Civil rights, Public Housing, Anti-poverty programs.

Rural residents: Foreign aid, Space exploration, Welfare, Civil rights, Defense, Anti-poverty programs, Public housing.

Lincoln: Foreign aid, Welfare, Space exploration, Defense, Anti-poverty programs,

Public housing, Civil rights, Farm programs, Highways.

UN-L students: Foreign aid, Welfare, Space exploration, Health & medical care, Defense, Civil rights, Public Housing.

Programs with most net votes for increases, in descending order.

District-wide: Crime prevention, Combatting drugs, Pollution control, Education, Health & medical care, Consumer protection,

OVERWHELMING OPPOSITION TO NORTH VIETNAM AID

HON. CHARLES THONE

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. THONE. Mr. Speaker, a questionnaire was sent to all of my constituents in March. A copy of the questionnaire appeared in the February 27 edition of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. At that time I said I would publish the results, and here they are.

Over 20,000 returns have been received. Because most reply cards bore votes by 2 people, I received the opinions of about 35,000 people. Of those district residents who made up their minds, 82 percent oppose any aid to North Vietnam. Again, excluding those undecided, 80 percent believe the Federal Government should turn over more responsibility to State and local governments, and 73 percent favor adoption of the President's ceiling on expenditures even though it means cutting existing programs.

Of special interest to me, were the results concerning farm programs. With current farm programs expiring this year, 28 percent of my constituents prefer extension of present programs, 26 percent desire more rigid support programs, and 46 percent wish more flexible support programs.

My questionnaire listed 18 Federal Government activities and asked each respondent to list no more than 3 activities for which Federal spending should be reduced and no more than 3 activities for which spending should be increased. A net 70 percent of the respondents asked that foreign aid be cut. Space exploration ranked second with 40 percent and welfare was third was 38 percent. Additional Federal spending was supported for crime prevention by 48 percent of those responding. Second was combating drugs, 40 percent and third was pollution control with 29 percent.

Listed below are complete results of the questionnaire:

Elderly programs, Highways, Rural development, Job training, Farm programs.

Rural residents: Crime prevention, Combatting drugs, Farm programs, Job training, Elderly programs, Health & medical care, Rural development, Education, Pollution control, Consumer protection, Highways.

Lincoln: Crime prevention, Combatting drugs, Pollution control, Education, Health

& medical care, Consumer protection, Elderly programs, Job training, Rural development. UN-L students: Pollution control, Education, Crime prevention, Combatting drugs, Rural development, Highways, Farm programs, Job training, Elderly programs.

A SPECIAL REPORT ON GOVERNOR REAGAN

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, we Californians are proud of Governor Reagan for the outstanding job he has performed during the last 6 years. A former Democrat with a nongovernmental background, he was thought by many to be a doubtful choice when he first announced for Governor. He has since proved that character, integrity, and firmness are virtues that pay off in terms of better government for the people. He is truly an exceptional leader and I am proud to call him my friend.

A recent special report on Governor Reagan was written by Joe Holmes of San Diego.

I include comments by Joe Holmes as a portion of my remarks in the appendix of the RECORD.

SPECIAL REPORT

(By Joe Holmes)

Responsible Californians, like most Americans, pretty much fall into two groups as far as government expenditures are concerned.

One group is constantly angry at the larger and larger bites on their paychecks and the pouring of tax money into wild social reform projects. The other, and the largest by far, has been simply beat into the ground and accepts that it is a penance they must pay to live in this bountiful land.

It is therefore not surprising that many people do not yet believe Ronald Reagan, Governor of California is for "real" about his latest "out, trim and squeeze" approach to government.

The proposal by the Governor is to abolish state income taxes for single people who make less than \$4,000 per year and married couples who make less than \$8,000, give everyone else a permanent tax cut, establish a limit on what state government can take from your yearly gross income, now and forever, without your majority opinion.

Some six years ago, Ronald Reagan arrived in Sacramento. Those who voted against him were convinced he was a facade. A charming, articulate man without experience in government. Those who voted for him did so because of his charisma and because of a blind hope that he would be better than what they had for eight years.

Nevertheless, Reagan was an unknown quality.

How has he turned out?

You evaluate.

When Ronald Reagan took office as Governor, the state was practically bankrupt. Today, the state has a surplus of \$850 million dollars.

California government was growing at the rate of 7% each year. Today, the state employee payroll grows at one per cent each year. An example is the Department of Motor Vehicles doing a 30% greater volume of work

than the first year of the Reagan administration . . . and with the same number of personnel it had six years ago.

Welfare rolls were bleeding the state treasury and growing at the rate of 40,000 new cases each month. Today, there are 250,000 less people on welfare and those who have a valid reason to be on welfare are getting 30% more money to maintain a decent standard of living.

When Reagan took office, California like the rest of the nation perpetuated the "Snake Pits," mental institutions where the mentally disturbed were locked in and forgotten about. Forty thousand people festered in these warehouses. Today, under the Reagan administration, less than seven thousand remain because mentally disturbed does not mean mentally hopeless and the sickness can be treated as an outpatient illness.

Education, when Reagan arrived, was a sacred cow where money was showered indiscriminately. Reagan demanded an accounting, a control and refused to bankrupt the state by submitting to the demands of the disciples of higher education splendor. The result, California despite all the rhetoric which has damned Reagan on education, is still the finest educational system in the land, leads every state in the union in educational expenditures and has financial control of the state university and college system.

It has been a remarkable record of accomplishment.

Yet, to Reagan it is not enough.

Every attempt to cut government spending in order to take some of the cross off the backs of the taxpayer has been almost hopeless.

If the Governor rolls back expenditures in one area, the massive bureaucracy or the legislature will find a way to increase them in another area. It has been a cycle of frustration for an administration committed to austerity and a people sick and tired of being taxed to death.

In 1950 government took 32 cents out of every dollar you earned. Today, government takes 43 cents out of every dollar you earn. By 1990, government will take 54 cents out of every dollar you earn. Where it will end, if the present trend continues, is when government takes all 100 cents out of every dollar you earn.

So Reagan's Last Hurrah, his legacy to California is simply this: Here is a tax limitation plan. It tells every new governor, legislature and the state bureaucracy, "you can dream up any vast scheme you want but it will have to be paid for from 'this' amount of money because that is the limit the constitution has set that you can take from the taxpayers'.

"This" amount of money is 8.75 per cent of your personal income the first year and will decrease each year until it is but 7.15 of your annual income.

The proposal will not, as some critics say, create a financial catastrophe. As a matter of fact, under the plan, California's budget will double in ten years and triple in fifteen years . . . plus there are safeguards for a financial flow in case of a major disaster in the state.

But it will all come down to the taxpayers and voters in November. They can allow their state government to spend their money like it poured from an endless fountain. Or they can set an absolute limit on the amount that government can take and by so doing, say "make do" . . . the fountain now has a spigot which turns off after a certain amount is taken.

If the people support Ronald Reagan on the tax limitation plan, it will be a fitting climax to a remarkable man who arrived in Sacramento as a hope and will leave on another journey, very much a reality.

WEAKNESSES OF THE WELFARE SYSTEM AND POSITIVE IDEAS TO IMPROVE IT

HON. FRANK M. CLARK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, as a civics project the ninth grade classes at Center High School, Center Township, Monaca, Pa., have researched our present welfare system. In their proposal, which they have sent to Members of Congress and the Governors of all 50 States, they point out what they believe to be the weaknesses of the welfare system and have proposed positive ideas to improve it. All research and drafting of this proposal was accomplished by the students. Therefore, I feel that the students' proposal is worthy of inclusion in the RECORD and I am submitting it so that my colleagues may have the opportunity to see what a fine job these young people have done on a problem which is of utmost concern to us all:

THE WELFARE SYSTEM

To the Representatives of the U.S. Congress and the Governors of the 50 States:

DEAR FRANK CLARK: The ninth grade Civics students of Center High School, Monaca, Pennsylvania, dissatisfied with the present welfare system, decided to write the following welfare proposal. Although we are only fifteen years old, we are worried about our future in supporting the increasing number of welfare recipients.

Our nation's people should be the government's top priority, and since welfare concerns our nation's people, welfare reform should be a top priority. Congress is the only one that has the power to reform welfare. Welfare should be reformed!

Although there are many problems with the present welfare system, there are a few that should be emphasized. For one, there is no way for a person to get off the poverty cycle. The reason being that there is not enough incentive to get off welfare, nor is there enough job training in fields that will gain them enough income to raise them above the poverty level. Also, there is no unity in welfare programs among states. Furthermore the welfare burden on taxpayers will continue to increase as more people are born into welfare families; causing the already exorbitant costs even higher.

Your generation is now laying the groundwork for ours and all future generations. If you don't solve the problem now, it will multiply and bury us in the future. The time is now to solve this problem. Don't turn away from the problem because we had a bad experience with the Great Society Program.

You are our avenues into government, for you represent the people. It is your duty to make the laws and we expect you to fulfill your obligations to yourself, to us, and to your country.

The following is a proposal to revise the welfare system of the United States. The present welfare system is undesirable, and it should be replaced with a national welfare program that is uniform in every city and state. We, the taxpayers of the future, have researched and developed an idea to help solve the dilemma of the present welfare system.

In the present welfare system, adults are not required to look for a job to remove themselves from the welfare lists. There are sixteen million people on welfare; eleven million of the given amount are children—according to the recent poll released by the

American government. It states the myths and facts of welfare, in which it actually contradicts itself. One "myth" states that, "Most welfare children are illegitimate." The supposed "fact" is, "A sizable majority of the more than seven million children in welfare families were born in wedlock." The second "myth" states that, "The welfare roles are full of able-bodied loafers." The supposed "fact" is, "Less than 1% of welfare recipients are able-bodied unemployed males." If most of the children were born in wedlock then more than 1% of the welfare recipients should be "able-bodied unemployed males". One of these statements must be false.

If during the depression in 1934, the government could hire 4,230,000 workers and place them on the payroll, why can't they do it now? The W.P.A. constructed 500,000 miles of roads, 40,000 schools, 35,000 playgrounds, 1,000 airports, built Pittsburgh Cathedral of Learning, and renovated Montana State Capitol. A welfare work program could be initiated by the Federal government to remove recipients from the roles. Our program could be arranged to find jobs now and to rehabilitate the welfare recipients. This program cannot replace public or private jobs because the unemployment problem would become worse. The jobs should guarantee a minimum wage of at least \$2.25 for eight hours of satisfactory work. Work offered to these able-bodied recipients could be highway maintenance, cleaning up beaches, forest, playgrounds, and public buildings. They could also clean up their own slum areas.

Becoming involved with fire auxiliaries is also possible, along with helping the environmental control program. To determine if the work done is satisfactory, there should be supervisors. These supervisors could be some of the welfare recipients after they have been trained. If adequate work is not performed, the person will be fired and therefore become ineligible to receive welfare. This program would be set up for women and men. To help the women, there would be another program. This would be a child care center. This center will be open all hours of the day and would care for children only if the mother was working or attending the night school which will be mentioned later. The center will be run by welfare women and volunteer workers who would feed, care, and nurse the children. The work that needs to be done for this program will provide jobs for some of the recipients.

This work program might help to solve the overpopulation of the lower-class Americans. It would discourage the adults on welfare from having children because they would be receiving a set wage for working; the more children they would have, the more it would cost them.

The work program is not enough to reform the welfare state completely. Slowly these people should be absorbed into the economy. A rehabilitation plan would enable the welfare recipients to progress forward into a normal life as a middle-class family. Besides the work they would be doing, they will be required to attend an educational center to broaden their knowledge. They will be taught basic skills needed for their everyday life. The women will learn good housekeeping, proper child care, basic first aid, and to cook food they can afford with necessary nutritional value. If a mother presently has a new born child, she is not required to work or attend school for the first three years of the child's life. To stop the possibility of a legal loophole in this situation, if a mother's child is born directly after the third year of her first child, she must work and attend school anyway.

The men and women will attend a trade school to learn a skill. Some skills that could be offered are bricklaying, carpentry, and handling machines. These skills will give

them the means needed to raise themselves from the present state of low income.

The teachers employed to run the school must have some past record of the skill they will teach. Later the recipients who have been taught the trade can earn money by being a teacher themselves.

This program of welfare reform might cost more now, but when the poverty problem is reversed it will be well worth it. This program will not solve all of our welfare problems over night. It will take a long period of time and effort but the result is both desirable and definitely necessary.

AN INTELLIGENT VOICE SURFACES FROM AMIDST THE NONSENSE— A SALUTE TO IRA SKEGG

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I have been amazed over the last few years by the number of seemingly intelligent people who have been completely brainwashed by the administration with regard to the rationale behind our involvement in the internal affairs of Indochina over the last decade. As soon as one reason that had been offered to explain our military actions was proven to have no validity, another reason was dreamed up by the administration and its apologists. The most absurd, of course, was the explanation which we were given throughout the 2½ years prior to the return of our prisoners of war. Since approximately the middle of 1970, it has been seriously claimed that we were fighting in Vietnam for the return of our POW's—which is similar to the heroin addict's statement that he takes heroin to ward off withdrawal symptoms. We all know that the heroin addict did not have to worry about his withdrawal symptoms until after he started shooting up, and I think that it is equally obvious that we did not involve ourselves in Vietnam in order to get back our POW's, since there were none until after we got involved. But the administration was hooked, and could not break the habit, despite the high cost of our "fix" in the form of the destruction of innocent civilians in the countries of Southeast Asia.

I was not really surprised, however, by the actions of the administration. After 20 years in politics, I am quite used to being lied to by one administration after another. What has surprised me is the extent to which so many people were willing to believe all of this nonsense. Even now, as the administration gives us yet another explanation for our continuing military involvement in this area even after our POW's have been returned, there are still many who are gullible enough to bite the same hook just because the bait looks different.

I am happy to report, Mr. Speaker, that there are some exceptions. One of them is Ira Skegg, a resident of Rialto in my own district. I would like to share with you and our colleagues a letter which Ira wrote to the San Bernardino

Sun-Telegram, which they printed in their "Voice of the People" column on April 22 of this year:

"PEOPLE POWER" WORKS

Conservatives are always quick to accuse liberals of fuzzy thinking, but they are rarely capable of recognizing it in themselves. Many citizens and POWs alike accuse America's antiwar groups, draft-dodgers and deserters of prolonging the war in Vietnam, without realizing that these are the very people who ended the war.

Are the POWs so conceited as to actually believe that the war was ended for their sake? Think about it: How many wars have ever been ended for the sake of a few POWs?

The public outcry reached the point that the majority of Americans, liberals and conservatives alike, condemned our presence in the war. If Nixon had not ended our involvement, Congress would have done it for him. He pulled out to save his own political power, i.e., to keep the Congress from mobilizing into a viable, anti-Nixon force.

Didn't you notice how, for many years, nobody mentioned POWs, then suddenly they became a major issue, or rather, a fabricated excuse to pull out of the war while "saving face." The only face Nixon saved was his own.

The success of the Vietnam protests was an excellent example of "people power" in action.

IRA SKEGG, Rialto.

And I would like to say to Ira Skegg, wherever he may be today, thank you for offering a voice of intelligence to balance the incredible amount of nonsense that I hear and read every day. Without the reinforcement of such people as Ira Skegg, I would find it difficult to maintain the basically optimistic point of view that enables me to stay in politics. I only wish there were more such people in the 38th District, and in the entire country.

ANOTHER OUTRAGEOUS SUBSIDY

HON. H. R. GROSS

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, Reporter George Anthon of the Des Moines, Iowa, Register, has uncovered an incredible situation in which the Agriculture Department is financing the operations of a cotton promotion organization to the tune of \$10 million a year while the same outfit is banking the substantial contributions it receives from cotton producers.

In a story in the May 17, 1973, edition of the Register, Mr. Anthon asserts that Cotton, Inc., will have on July 1, 1973, a "reserve fund" of \$12 to \$15 million. On that same date of July 1, Uncle Sucker is scheduled to fork over the third \$10 million installment of the taxpayers' money to this outfit, whose director gets \$100,000 of it as his salary.

Mr. Speaker, I have written to Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz requesting an explanation of this practice, because I see no reason why the American people should be gouged for such a huge subsidy for an organization that is apparently rolling in private wealth.

I insert the newspaper article in the Record at this point:

**QUESTION USE OF FUNDS BY COTTON, INC.—
SPENDS U.S. MONEY, SAVES PRIVATE
(By George Anthan)**

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A cotton promotion organization has been spending all the public funds it receives from the U.S. government, while at the same time placing private money it gets from cotton producers into a reserve fund.

Officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) acknowledged Wednesday that Cotton, Inc., of New York City is supposed to finance its operations through joint use of both the public and private funds.

SHOULD REPAY

USDA officials said that if any tax money had been left over from over-all financing of Cotton, Inc., operations it would have to be paid back to the U.S. Treasury.

Department officials said it is believed this is a major reason why the organization has been fully spending the federal money, but has been placing millions of dollars from its private contributors into a reserve fund.

A USDA official said the department considers the situation "odd", and has "written to them and talked to them about it."

Asked if the department has requested that Cotton, Inc., pay back a substantial amount of money into the Treasury, a USDA official said, "That certainly has been suggested by us."

He said, however, that Cotton, Inc., rejected that suggestion and that an agreement has been reached under which the promotion group will spend the money in its reserve fund rather than repay a portion of the public funds it has received. "They're going to solve this by expanding their program," said a department official.

"This entire situation has caused us a lot of concern," he said, "but we really don't have any supervisory authority over them."

Officials of Cotton, Inc., could not be reached for comment Wednesday.

Records submitted by Cotton, Inc., to the USDA show the organization has been spending fully the \$10 million they have received from the government in each of the past two fiscal years.

A third \$10-million payment is scheduled to be delivered by the USDA to Cotton, Inc., on July 1.

But government records also show that Cotton, Inc., is expected by July 1 to have a "reserve fund" of from \$12 million to \$15 million, all of it from unexpended funds derived from a \$1-a-bale checkoff paid by cotton producers.

According to a budget submitted by Cotton, Inc., to the USDA for the current fiscal year, the group had planned to spend some \$20 million, with the private producers and the government each paying one-half.

USDA officials explained that examination of the organization's financial records shows that while they have been fully spending the government's \$10 million, they have failed to spend large amounts of the private money, even though these funds were budgeted.

"SPEND IT OR LOSE IT"

"Well," said one USDA official, "with the money we give them, they either have to spend it or lose it. That other money, they can carry it forward to the next year. They just can't do that with federal funds, and they know it."

The relationship between Cotton, Inc., and the federal government began with passage of the 1970 Farm Bill. Southerners who dominate the House and Senate Agriculture and Appropriations committees insisted on a provision to finance cotton promotion with a \$10-million annual federal payment.

Opponents of this succeeded in inserting a clause under which such a payment would

be limited to the amount saved under a then-new program cutting cotton subsidies to \$55,000 for each producer.

Although the amount saved has been less than \$3 million, the USDA has continued to pay the full \$10 million a year to Cotton, Inc.

But the USDA itself now is beginning to question propriety of the payments.

In testimony recently before the House Agriculture Appropriations subcommittee, J. Phil Campbell, undersecretary of Agriculture, stated:

QUESTION PROPRIETY

"There is a growing body of thought that questions the propriety of public funds being used for promotional purposes for any products in the domestic market."

Campbell, who formerly was state agriculture secretary in Georgia, noted that producers of citrus fruits, milk, wheat, pork, soybeans, tobacco, peanuts and other commodities promote their products with their own money.

"Consequently," Campbell told the subcommittee, "the continued use of taxpayers' dollars in the form of (USDA) funds, to promote cotton in the domestic market, is seriously questioned."

The USDA has admitted to Congress in a report that salaries, overhead and other administrative expenses of Cotton, Inc., "have been high."

The organization, whose headquarters in New York have been described by one Congressman's aide as "spacious, colorful and looks quite expensive," estimates it will pay \$2.1 million in salaries in the 1974 fiscal year.

DIRECTOR GETS \$100,000

This includes \$100,000 for its director, Dukes Wooters, a former Reader's Digest official, and salaries of \$35,000 or more for six other officials.

Representative Jamie Whitten (Dem., Miss), chairman of the appropriations subcommittee that supervises the USDA's budget, said Cotton, Inc.'s salaries "are disturbing. Offhand, they seem high."

USDA records show that Cotton, Inc., spent some \$800,000 in moving expenses when it relocated its headquarters last year. Records also show the organization had wanted to spend \$1.2 million in the move, but that this amount was rejected by the government.

USDA officials also acknowledge that since Cotton, Inc., began its promotion activities, cotton usage in the U.S. has dropped by about 400,000 bales.

**THE UNIFORM TIME ACT NEEDS
REFORM**

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, all Members are aware of the great personal and physical inconvenience caused by the difference in time zones across the United States. In addition to disruption of eating and sleeping habits, the various time zones cause difficulties in political, economic, and business duties.

Network television spends millions of dollars taping programs to fit the time zones, west coast brokers must rise 3 hours early in order to be ready for early trading, and the hours in which business calls can be made coast-to-coast are very limited.

I believe that it is time for a reform of

the Uniform Time Act. I urge all Members to consider the need for reform, and suggestions toward that end are outlined in the following article written by Dr. G. J. Kidera, vice president medical services for United Air Lines and carried in the Mainliner magazine:

DOES ANYBODY KNOW WHAT TIME IT IS?

Man is primarily a two-cycle engine: one operates during the day, the other at night. Literally, we are "up" twelve hours and "down" twelve hours. Technically, this is referred to as a diurnal phenomenon.

The effects of diurnal (something which occurs daily) phenomenon upon a person's activities have increased through the centuries as man has progressively found new ways to make the 24-hour day more interesting.

With the invention of fire, man stopped going to bed with the chickens. This gave him more time to enjoy fireside chats with the little woman in their cave.

With the advent of the wheel man utilized more effectively his beasts of burden. Now, with torches to guide him, he had transportation into the night.

Progress continued in modes of travel—carts, horses, horses and carriages, horseless carriages—until today when he finds himself in the jet age.

Millions of people, rather routinely, can now span thousands of miles in only a few hours, jaunting from one country to another, from one continent to another. The psychological stress encountered by this jetting about is in part abetted by the time zones the traveller must cross.

The diurnal cycle of our body mechanisms is also known as circadian rhythm, jet upset and jet lag. Symptoms from body-time alterations caused by this jet age problem vary from person to person. The individual who has rigid personal habit patterns has the greatest difficulty coping with crossing time zones. The flyer who awakens every day at 6 a.m., regardless of the time he retires, or who must have lunch at noon sharp, has great difficulty in adjusting.

The individual with more adaptable patterns—he can sleep anywhere, takes refreshing catnaps and has reserve energy to carry him through periods of stress—has less difficulty with jet lag.

For those upset by time cycle alterations, a few remedies have been suggested by others. You can adopt a "business as usual" philosophy, suffer at the end of the trip and then spend a couple of days adjusting. Or, you can start to adjust early by spending the immediate three or four days before a trip living on the time zone of your destination. I'm afraid that's rather impractical, however. Picture the guy who plans a trip from New York to Honolulu, a time zone difference of five (six in the summer) hours: for three days he gets in shape by eating breakfast at noon, going to bed at 4 a.m. and arising at 11 a.m. just to be "on time" in Honolulu. Nobody, especially a businessman, could adhere to such a schedule.

So what can you do?

1 Start by departing well rested. It can put you a step ahead of the rigors your body will face in adjusting.

2 Choose daylight departures, if possible. This will often mean an evening arrival and give you time for a leisurely dinner, a good night's sleep and late arising by local time.

3 Eat and drink lightly before and during the flight. That stuffed feeling, piled with overly-generous beverage consumption, only compounds your body's rhythm struggle.

4 Plan only light activities for the first 24 hours after arrival. This permits a long, refreshing recovery period and makes for greater enjoyment for the remainder of your stay.

Four different time zones for the continental United States has not been a practical idea since the invention of the telephone and the airplane. One of the best solutions for modernizing time in the United States is to create a single time belt. We call this U.S.A. Time.

U.S.A. Time, a concept of it being 10 a.m. in New York, Chicago, Denver and Los Angeles simultaneously—rather than our present system of one hour differences between Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific time—could provide instant relief for the communications and travel problems of the millions of business people who keep the heart of America pumping.

Then why don't we adopt U.S.A. Time?

Your first reaction might be that it is a "slap in the face of Mother Nature." Before 1880, your opinion would have been popular, since our forefathers operated on the Mother Nature system of time. The instant the sun reached overhead in their home cities, they designated it "high noon" or 12 o'clock. This was a good system, provided you never left your hometown. Each city was on a different time. If you traveled a hundred miles in any direction from your city, the base time would vary several minutes.

Mother Nature complicated this further by her inconsistency. The sun would not be directly overhead at the same time on any given day in any given city since the difference between the shortest day of winter and the longest day of summer is more than five hours.

THE RAILROADS PUSHED FOR A CHANGE

By the 1880s, high noon city-by-city time became obsolete due to the increased speed of telegraphic communication and railroad travel. The railroads found scheduling impossible on the high noon system. They pushed for a change. It worked.

In 1883, Time Zones—approved by international conventions—were introduced. The United States adopted Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific Time Zones with one hour differences. In an age when it took a full day to cross one of the wide U.S. time zones, this new system was practical. Besides, the country was sectionalized and the time zone boundaries usually ran through relatively uninhabited areas of the country.

The practicality of the new Time Zone decreased as the speed of travel and communication increased. Over the decades, progress has been made in other obvious areas—cars replaced horses, paved highways replaced dirt roads, planes began to be a major form of commercial travel, then faster planes replaced them, jets replaced props, until finally we were a jet age nation. Jet age, yes, but a country which still operates on an 1883 railroad time system.

Modern America began to play with the clock in the 1940s. During World War II we moved the national clock ahead one hour and called it Daylight Savings Time. After the War, Daylight Savings Time was observed by local options.

This caused more confusion than can be described. While most cities observed Daylight time only in the summer, many cities ended it in September, others October. Often towns within 10 miles of each other would split over the time. Town A would go on Daylight Time, Town B would decide to remain on standard.

In 1967, the Uniform Time Act divided the United States and its possessions into eight time zones: Atlantic, Eastern, Central, Mountain, Pacific, Yukon, Alaska/Hawaii and Bering.

The Act also said that all states, possessions and the District of Columbia must observe Daylight Savings Time from 2 a.m. on the last Sunday of April until 2 a.m. on the last Sunday of October. Did this solve any problems? Some.

However, the Act also allowed any state, by

legislative action, to exempt itself from going on Daylight Savings Time. Hawaii, Arizona, Michigan and Indiana chose this way out.

In 1972, the Act was further watered down when the states were allowed to split themselves into time zones and to exempt either part. As a result western Indiana observes Daylight Time; eastern Indiana does not. States which have been allowed to split themselves between time zones are Michigan, Utah, North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oregon, Texas and Indiana.

One thing is certain, the Uniform Time Act has done very little to eliminate the confusion caused by multiple time zones and Daylight Savings Time. It definitely has not simplified the job of interstate commerce or travel.

HOW CAN U.S.A. TIME BE ACCOMPLISHED?

The change to U.S.A. time could come in two phases. Phase I would establish only two zones—Eastern and Western. Then Phase II would combine these with a half-hour change.

The change to U.S.A. Time should be enthusiastically embraced by those Americans living in the Central and Mountain Time Zones. Under Phase I they would not change. They also would not go on Daylight Savings Time.

The plan for U.S.A. Time concerns only the continental United States. (We would also recommend that Alaska drop its four time zones and standardize on Alaska/Hawaii Time; and that Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands move from Atlantic Time to the new Eastern Time).

Eastern (now Central Time Zone) and Western (now Mountain Time Zone) would become the standards for a two-zone continental system. Here's how it would work.

In the continental United States, we would divide into two time zones—Eastern and Western. Residents in the Pacific Time Zone would go on a year-around Daylight Time, in effect, moving their clocks forward one hour to Mountain Standard Time. This shouldn't be difficult since the four states in the Pacific Zone all now go on Daylight Time each summer anyway.

Major objections most logically would come from residents in our present Eastern Standard Time Zone. They would set their clocks back one hour to Central Standard Time under the new system.

The East has a high concentration of businesses, however, which are involved with interstate commerce. Our present railroad-inspired zones adversely affect them. Therefore, resistance might not be as great as anticipated since there would be many obvious advantages to dealing with the Midwest on the same time.

Assuming the Pacific, Mountain and Central Standard Time zones residents could persuade the Eastern Standard Time Zone residents to move their clocks back one hour—which is a reasonable assumption—Phase I of U.S.A. Time would be accomplished.

Examine the following illustration, and it explains that Phase I of the U.S.A. time change would nearly double the number of convenient hours to telephone coast-to-coast during the normal business day. More work would be done simultaneously.

Example: There are only three convenient hours to telephone from New York to Los Angeles today. This is due to different starting times, quitting times and lunch times.

Today you can only conveniently reach the East from Los Angeles from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m. Under the new system, calls from west to east would be regularly placed from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m., and from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. From east to west, New Yorkers could call from 10 a.m. to noon, and from 2 p.m. to 5 or 6 p.m.

PROBLEMS OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM ARE MANY

The problems wrought by our present system are many. Those businessmen involved

with the stock market and any of its related activities must make personal adjustments to impersonal zones. Since market operations must begin simultaneously across the U.S. (to prevent trading advantages), brokers in San Francisco must rise three hours earlier than their eastern counterparts in New York in order to be ready for the market's early morning operations.

Shippers must constantly plot arrival and departure times for shipments in distant locales. Businesses with scattered branch offices must fight time differences daily.

Network television spends millions because it must reschedule, retape and rebroadcast thousands of hours of programming to serve the present zoning system. It has, however, already accomplished Phase I by combining the Central and Eastern Time Zones into one. There have been few complaints.

Jet lag for air travelers is a real problem which affects the normal eating and sleeping patterns of passengers arriving at a trans-continental destination. (See *Health*, page 14).

Today when a passenger leaves Los Angeles for New York, he is literally on a five-hour air trip. However, when he arrives, he discovers that the trip has actually taken eight hours by the clock.

Suppose he leaves Los Angeles at 5:30 after the closing of a business day. He boards, jets away, and instead of arriving at 10:30 p.m. (still a decent hour), he arrives at 1:30 a.m. New York time. If his business meeting the following day is scheduled for 9 a.m., he gets up at 7:30 New York time. However, his mind and body are still attuned to Los Angeles time which is 4:30 a.m. His body reacts accordingly out of habit.

Does anyone really know what time it is? Yes, it's time for a change.

WHY PHASE I AND PHASE II CAN WORK

Let's look at the four major time zones across the United States and how they can be eliminated.

Phase I, as mentioned earlier, would form two zones instead of four, thus making the difference between New York and Los Angeles only one hour instead of three.

This would be done by combining the Eastern and Central Zones, and the Mountain and Pacific Zones. We would now have only Eastern (now called Central) and Western (now called Mountain) time. This would result in no change across most of the country and a change of one hour for the Coasts.

Now there would be no time change on flights between New York and Chicago, Memphis and Atlanta, New Orleans and Miami. In the West, we'd travel with ease between Los Angeles and Denver, Phoenix and San Francisco, Seattle and Salt Lake City without the disruption of time change.

PHASE II WOULD BE CRUCIAL TO UNIFICATION OF TIME

The final step would combine the remaining two zones into a single zone from Maine to California. At that time, we would have to change our clocks only 30 minutes. The east would turn its clocks back 30 minutes; the West would move 30 minutes ahead. Now we would be on standardized U.S.A. Time.

Though it will aid airlines and their passengers greatly, it will, in fact, benefit every citizen of the country. Families with scattered members will be able to communicate with ease. The problems mentioned earlier—shippers, brokers and television delays—will be resolved. Efficiency will increase and we will have truly entered the jet age.

Objections will be raised. The first will be that changing the zones will not actually change anything—that there will still be three hours difference between New York and Los Angeles and that darkness will still come to New York three hours before it comes to Los Angeles. This is essentially true, but one part is based on a misconception and the other on a failure to understand the full impact of U.S.A. time.

SOME PARTS OF THE WORLD HAVE ALREADY OPTED FOR STANDARD TIME

Several countries or regions have already united under the same time zone.

All world time is measured from Greenwich Mean Time, based on the London suburb of Greenwich. Yet, even before they entered the Common Market, Great Britain and Ireland joined Europe in the summer by going on Daylight Time which moved them an hour ahead and into step with the rest of western and central Europe. Now the continent from Portugal to Poland and from Ireland to Yugoslavia tells time the same.

The People's Republic of China, a nation which is broader from east to west than the United States, has been unified under one national time.

India, another large country, has combined her time zones into one by moving the eastern part of the country back a half hour and the western part ahead a half hour.

All of southern Africa, from the Atlantic to the Indian Oceans, maintains the same time. While political problems keep these nations apart, at least keeping the same time may help them talk about their differences.

OTHER COUNTRIES ALSO HAVE COMPLICATED TIME ZONE PROBLEMS

While the continental United States puzzles through the problems of four time zones, other parts of the world have managed to confuse their citizens even more.

Canada has seven different time zones; the Soviet Union, an incredible eleven. Brazil, a country equal to the United States in size, divides itself into three zones with her island possessions in a fourth.

As mentioned earlier, our own State of Alaska, where air travel is sometimes the only means of transportation, copies the "lower 48" and splits itself into four unnecessary time zones.

Australia, a nation also as large as the continental United States, divides herself into three zones—and further confuses the matter by having the central zone be only 30 minutes behind the eastern zone, while it is 90 minutes ahead of the western zone.

The Arab world invites problems of unity as it maintains six different kinds of time.

Most baffling of all is Saudi Arabia which keeps Arabic Time. This time is based on the concept that each day begins and ends at sundown which makes midnight different every day of the year.

In short, if time zone reform is accomplished in the continental United States, it would point the way for other nations to reduce or eliminate the hours which divide their people.

Americans, who pride themselves on progress, should take a look at the needs of their countrymen and what they must do to standardize time. It will literally take an "act of Congress" to change to Phase I or II of U.S.A. Time, but the impetus for this change begins with each of us.

FUEL CRIMP HITS BULK BUYERS

HON. JOSEPH G. MINISH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Speaker, as we move into the last quarter of the 20th century, it is apparent that government on all levels must make an expanded commitment to improved mass transportation if we are to alleviate the problems of congestion and pollution present in our urban areas.

The energy crisis, which has received widespread attention in recent months, serves as yet another compelling reason for increased emphasis upon qual-

ity mass transit. Widespread use of mass transportation can significantly alleviate the shortage of vital fuels.

However, mass transit systems, too, have been adversely affected by the energy crisis. Higher fuel costs have moved many systems to the brink of substantial fare increases which will discourage ridership on mass transit, thus further depleting our scarce fuel supplies.

In order to prevent a further decline in mass transit patronage, with the attendant problems of pollution, congestion, and waste of scarce resources, the Congress should enact legislation, such as H.R. 6452, which I have sponsored, to provide operating assistance to the Nation's mass transit systems.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I insert a recent article from Business Week outlining the effect of the energy crisis upon mass transit:

THE FUEL CRIMP HITS BULK BUYERS

Suddenly, the shortage of motor fuels has spread to the big time. With many of their annual contracts expiring, bulk purchasers of motor fuel—city bus lines, local and state governments, and large trucking companies—are having trouble finding oil companies to supply them, even with huge price increases. And on the farm, the situation looks ominous. The big Midwest farm cooperatives have storage tanks filled with fuel, waiting for the sun to dry drenched fields and allow spring plowing. But this supply could dwindle fast when farmers start trying to pick up lost time. And no one knows where more fuel will come from.

Historically, the big volume buyers of gasoline and diesel fuel have purchased surpluses left over after an oil company's own gas stations are supplied, and they got bargain prices. Prices under expiring contracts run about 12¢ per gal. for gasoline, compared to the 14.5¢ paid by jobbers who supply retail outlets and to the 18.5¢ paid by dealers. Now, however, the bulk buyers are suddenly paying about 50% more, and they consider the consequences catastrophic.

City transit. Urban transit companies are among the hardest hit. "We're heading for disaster in our metropolitan areas," declares Alan F. Klepper, general manager of the Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority. "If we close down, the 120,000 people we carry daily will turn to automobiles."

For a moment last month, it looked as though that might happen. Gulf Oil Corp., which had supplied Atlanta buses for more than 20 years, told the authority that when its contract expired, it would not be renewed. MARTA sought after supplies, with no luck, and only after a public outcry did Gulf agree to ship fuel for another month.

MARTA was not alone. One-third of the 90 city transit companies surveyed by the American Transit Assn. reported they have received fuel curtailment notices, though most have not had to reduce services yet.

City and state governments are similarly in trouble finding fuel for police cars, fire trucks, and other vehicles. Los Angeles last week called for bids on its 12-million-gal. annual gasoline requirement and received none. Its contract with Shell Oil Co. expires in June.

Detroit and Boston have been unable to contract for enough gasoline this year. And when the state of Michigan sought bids from 135 gasoline distributors, it received them from only four, and for only 30% of its annual need.

Temperatures rising. The higher prices are angering many as much as the shortages. When the Washington (D.C.) Metropolitan Area Transit Authority recently signed its new diesel fuel contract, at a 3.5¢-per-gal. in-

crease, its board weighed "possible legal action" to insure an adequate fuel supply at a "fair" price.

Trucking companies are also being cut off by their regular suppliers, and this may become worse in the fall when refiners switch to heating oil instead of diesel. "When our tanks are empty, I have no idea what we are going to do," says Russel O'Dowd, vice-president of Century-Mercury Motor Freight, Inc., who has been told by Shell, Standard Oil Co. (Ind.), and Gulf that when their contracts expire they will not renew.

Oakland-based Pacific Intermountain Express Co. has been put on allocation by its suppliers, and its 97 terminals around the country have only 75% of their fuel needs. Worse, the company is losing money because of a 30% increase in its fuel bill since January, and it is seeking a rate increase. Says Robert Dunn, director of purchasing for Pacific Intermountain: "This is the most critical thing I've seen in my 40 years in trucking."

Dallas-based Hunsaker Truck Lease, Inc., last month sued Shell for refusing to resupply it when its contract expired, charging that Shell was trying to shift product to higher-profit retail markets to circumvent price controls.

Oil's point of view. The oil companies say they are cutting back on bulk purchasers to avoid shortages at their station outlets. "Our first obligation is to supply branded jobbers and dealers, who invest in stations that fly the company's flag and who have been loyal to us for years," says Robert Moore, vice-president of Cities Service Oil Co.

The companies do, however, make more money on their retail trade. An oil company just about breaks even selling gasoline to its big accounts at 12¢ per gal., but selling it through branded stations brings a 2.5¢ per gal. profit. "Some companies would like to make more money by selling gasoline to retail markets where they have the best margins," says G. J. Morrison, vice-president of marketing for Phillips Petroleum Co., which has never sold much gas to bulk buyers. The alternative, raising prices to bulk customers, could create problems under price control guidelines, he says.

INTERVENTION SOUGHT

Such allocation tactics may make good business sense to an oil company. But the transportation industry is clamoring for the federal government to help. "We have an obligation to serve the public with essential services, and so transportation should be given priority on fuel," argues Edward Kiley, vice-president of the American Trucking Assn.

The farmers can make a similar plea. In a state like Iowa, about 50% of the fuel suppliers are independent jobbers. And many of them are being cancelled out by oil companies because they are marginal outlets.

There is evidence that the Office of Emergency Preparedness and other agencies in Washington are drafting plans to allocate motor fuels. But if the executive branch does not act fast, Congress may step into what is rapidly becoming an inflammatory situation.

"Without clear standards as to who receives supplies during shortages," says Senator Thomas McIntyre (D-N.H.), chairman of the committee, "there is great potential for abuse."

H.R. 7200

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that many of my colleagues have received

correspondence on a bill that the House will consider today—the railroad retirement temporary increase extension.

Should Congress fail to approve this bill, railroad retirees across the country will face great hardship when the increases in their annuities expire on July 1. In view of the continuing rise in the cost of living, a slash of up to 50 percent in pensions would severely impair the retirees' ability to make ends meet.

H.R. 7200 meets the approval of both railway labor and management and will not require appropriations on the part of Congress. In view of these facts, Mr. Speaker, I urge my fellow Members to seriously consider voting favorably for this legislation and to resist any attempt to recommit.

AID TO NORTH KOREA EXTENDED BY U.N. WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the latest shenanigan from the United Nations is the announcement that the World Health Organization (WHO), a voluntary agency, has now admitted the Communist Party of North Korea to participate in and enjoy its functions.

Under the pseudo-intellectual interpretation offered by our administration and others in the international community which feel that WHO is a voluntary agency not under any 25 percent limitation of American taxpayers' dollars, this means that the American people will now be subsidizing Communist health in North Korea.

To those too young to remember and those who do not wish to recall, North Korea was the declared enemy of armed aggression in the last war before the North Vietnamese peace action. This is bound to be another historic first—the first time the United Nations has accepted into its fold a former enemy against whom it declared war and never undeclared it. Panmunjom and the shaky cease-fire in Korea are mute reminders along with the graves of thousands of American boys who gave their lives in promoting "peace, U.N. style."

The articles follow:

[From the Washington Post, May 18, 1973]
U.N. HEALTH UNIT ADMITS NORTH KOREA AS MEMBER

GENEVA.—The World Health Organization admitted North Korea to membership yesterday in a surprise defeat for the United States, Britain, Japan and South Korea, which led an unsuccessful fight to defer the issue for a year.

U.N. officials in Geneva said this increased the likelihood that the two Koreas will enter the United Nations this fall. North Korea's allies in the United Nations have fought unsuccessfully for years to remove the stigma of aggression that the General Assembly placed on North Korea in 1950 and to force the withdrawal of U.S. forces in South Korea under the U.N. flag.

Before membership, North Korea will be entitled under U.N. practice to ask for an observer mission at U.N. headquarters in

New York. This will create a dilemma for Washington. So far, the United States has granted observer visas to only one Communist state with which it has no relations—East Germany.

The WHO vote to admit North Korea was 66 to 41, with 22 abstentions.

[From the Washington Post, May 19, 1973]

NORTH KOREA MARKS A MILESTONE BY
ADMISSION TO WHO
(By Don Oberdorfer)

TOKYO, May 18.—North Korea's admission to the World Health Organization in hotly contested balloting yesterday opens a new phase of its relations with the non-Communist world. Its entry for the first time to a United Nations agency, moreover, is an important milestone in its drive for dissolution of the symbolic U.N. presence in the Korean peninsula.

The Communist government, headquartered in Pyongyang, won entry to the world health body by a 66 to 41 secret vote at the WHO 26th assembly meeting in Geneva. The Soviet Union and China led the way in urging admission of their ally, with the United States leading the opposition on behalf of its ally, South Korea.

In a broadcast monitored here today, Pyongyang Radio criticized the United States, South Korea and Japan (which also opposed North Korean admission). "U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists failed in their wicked schemes," the radio report declared. Han Duk Su, chairman of the pro-Pyongyang Korean Residents' Association in Japan, called the vote "a triumph of sound judgment" and appealed to the Japanese government to revise its policies.

In Seoul, the South Korean government expressed regret at the WHO action and contended it would retard the current dialogue between the rival Korean states. South Korean officials had hoped to the last moment that somehow their antagonists would be kept out of the U.N. agency for at least another year, and thus the action in Geneva was a jolt to them.

Diplomatic observers here said the WHO decision makes it nearly certain that North Korea will be given official observer status at the U.N. General Assembly meeting this fall, and that a full-scale debate will be staged on the continued U.N. role in Korea 20 years after the armistice which ended the hot war there.

Close to 40,000 American troops are still on duty in South Korea under the U.N. flag as the last major element of the international force which fought to defend South Korea in 1950-1953. Even if the U.N. peace-keeping authority should be withdrawn and the U.N. flag hauled down, however, American troops would probably remain on duty under the U.S.-South Korea security treaty.

North Korea's victory at Geneva is likely to increase its diplomatic stature and respectability both inside and outside the United Nations. A number of non-Communist nations—most recently the Scandinavian states—have granted official recognition to Pyongyang. Additional countries are now likely to follow suit.

Japan, which has growing trade relations but no official tie to North Korea, is under pressure at home to take a more even-handed posture toward the rival Korean states. Japan has had close ties to South Korea, which lies less than 200 miles to the west of the Japanese island of Kyushu and is of great strategic, economic and historical importance.

After a Cabinet meeting today in which he reported on the action at Geneva, Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira said Japan would not hastily revise its basic policies toward North Korea. Both he and officials of his ministry indicated later, however, that Japan might change its stance toward North Korea at the U.N. General Assembly session this fall.

The North Korean drive for greater international acceptability began nearly two years ago, about the time it was learned that President Nixon had undertaken direct contact with China, North Korea's neighbor and ally. Following China's model and perhaps its advice, the Pyongyang government cracked open its long-closed doors ever so slightly, first to Japanese press and unofficial visitors, then to American reporters and other visitors.

At the same time North and South Korea began secret maneuvers which brought about the first dialogue between these two hostile states in two decades.

The discussions began on two levels—Red Cross talks on the problems and potential accommodation of divided families, and more substantive official talks at a high political level. In nearly a year, however, the two sides have agreed on very little other than the mutual desire to keep talking.

While North Korea has been improving its contacts and ties with non-Communist states, South Korea has been gingerly seeking direct contacts with China, the Soviet Union and other Communist allies of North Korea. In March the Seoul government publicly announced its willingness to discuss oil problems of the continental shelf with The People's Republic of China, which it called by that name officially for the first time.

So far, there has been no public response from China or the Soviet Union to South Korea's overtures. Should one respond, the other would be expected quickly to do the same, given the intense state of their rivalry and the strategic importance to both of * * * the Korean peninsula. Such a turn of events would make the fast-changing international political situation in Northeast Asia even more complex and more unstable.

CHEMICAL WARFARE (II)

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, warfare is a brutal and ugly experience when weapons are utilized that not only destroy the land and kill the enemy, but cause destruction for untold generations to come, it is time for civilized peoples to intervene.

Such long-range destruction, by the use of poisonous chemicals, is being perpetrated against African citizens by the Portuguese and South African forces.

I now submit for the collective attention of this body, further information on chemical warfare in Africa:

INTERVIEW ON THE RECENT USE BY THE PORTUGUESE OF CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WARFARE IN EASTERN ANGOLA

Interview with four cadres-members of the village Action Committees of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA). The four men interviewed are also peasants of the Zone A area, Moxico District, Eastern Angola. The interview conducted by Liberation Support Movement, July, 1970; MPLA representative Camalata translating from the Luchazi to English and Portuguese. (taped)

LSM. When did the Portuguese begin their use of chemical defoliants & napalm in this part of the Moxico District?

MPLA Cadres (from Zone A, Sectors 2 & 3). The Portuguese began dropping bombs this year—in April. Chemicals were dropped first on the fields—mainly cassava fields, but also other crops, whatever was visible. After the chemicals were dropped, destroying sweet

potatoes and other crops, the Portuguese continued dropping chemicals, and bombs, which affected the people. About 30 persons have died as a result of these chemicals. This was the first time we saw such airplanes. Some of the airplanes came low, and others flew above. They sprayed something over the fields. The next morning we discovered our cassava plants were dried out; they were rotten.

LSM. Would you describe the effect? What did they look like?

MPLA Cadres. It was like this: some of the cassava was sick, and some was dead.

LSM. The 30 people who were killed—were they killed as a result of the napalm bombing, or the chemical defoliants?

MPLA Cadres. Only a few people died as a result of eating the poisoned food; most who ate the crops only became sick. We learned that the crops were affected. The greatest number of deaths was from the bombing.

LSM. How did the people feel about this new type of warfare used by the Portuguese?

MPLA Cadres. At first the people were very frightened, but the overall attitude toward the Portuguese was: *you won't make us leave Angola, even if you poison everything, no matter what tricks you resort to.*

LSM. Have many villagers fled to Zambia after the Portuguese started using these types of chemical defoliants?

MPLA Cadres. It is difficult for us to tell just now; we don't yet know what has happened in other parts of the country, but we do know that much of the land surrounding our sectors has been affected. Three fourths of Zone A has been affected, we know.

LSM. Have many villagers fled to Zambia because of the shortage of food?

MPLA Cadres. The chemical bombings haven't forced our people to leave our country; our movement has been able to help those people who were worst affected by the bombing and spraying of chemicals.

LSM. What is being done by the MPLA to cope with the shortage of food now?

MPLA Cadres. The people in Zone A are mainly living on fish and millet; it hasn't been possible for the Portuguese to bomb everything.

LSM. Have some of the people moved their villages from that area?

MPLA Cadres. The shifting has primarily been within Zone A.

LSM. Have the chemical defoliants affected the wild plants and animals?

MPLA Cadres. No; they don't seem to have been affected.

LSM. So only the cassava, the sweet potatoes...

MPLA Cadres. and millet; the Portuguese also sprayed banana and mango trees, and dense forests, where they suspected people might be.

LSM. How do you plan to deal with the problems that arise from this new weapon that the Portuguese are using?

MPLA Cadres. We have appealed to other countries to help us—and to expose these acts that the Portuguese have done. Also, we appeal for weapons that will prevent the Portuguese from using these chemicals and bombs on our land and on us.

LSM. Do you seriously think that appeals to the various countries that are supplying these chemicals etc., France, West Germany, The U.S., Britain, etc. that they will agree to stop selling the napalm and chemicals to Portugal?

MPLA Cadres. We think that perhaps the governments alone would not agree to stop selling, but if they learn that the chemical warfare is of no use—and also, if the people of these countries learn what their governments are doing to the people of Angola, then perhaps they will stop selling or giving these things to the Portuguese.

LSM. What are your plans now? Are you going to return to the same area?

MPLA Cadres. We have come to Zambia to explain to the press, to the authorities here in Zambia, and to our MPLA here in Lusaka (Department of Information), what the Portuguese are up to in Angola. It is pleasant to be here in Zambia, where there is peace, but we must return now to Angola, to the war; we are going back to our motherland, with MPLA, to continue.

In response to this frightening development, I will be introducing two pieces of legislation in the House of Representatives.

"The Herbicide Export Control Act of 1973" will ban the exportation of 2,4,5-T herbicides. 2,4,5-T was the main ingredient of the now infamous "Agent Orange" that was used in Vietnam.

"The Chemical Warfare Prevention Act of 1973" will halt the exportation of all types of herbicide to Portugal and South Africa.

I sincerely hope that my colleagues in the House join me in this effort to end the chemical warfare in Africa.

ROBERT E. DAMMER OF LEAVENWORTH, KANS., WINS AWARD

HON. WILLIAM R. ROY

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I am very proud that my constituent, 2d Lt. Robert E. Dammer, USAR, of Leavenworth, Kans., was awarded the George Washington Honor Medal by the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge.

His essay, entitled "Freedom Has a Price," is quite original and thought provoking. I wish to call the attention of my colleagues to this award-winning essay, which appears below:

FREEDOM HAS A PRICE

(By 2d Lt. Robert E. Dammer)

Accepting freedom is like accepting a coin of great value. This coin has two sides, both being inseparable parts of the whole. On one side is inscribed "freedom and rights." Seeing this side of the coin, we eagerly grasp it, claiming it for our own.

Upon closer examination of our precious coin, however, we find that the other side reads "duties and responsibilities." This side of the coin must also be wholeheartedly accepted. We receive the freedoms, rights, duties, and responsibilities simultaneously.

Americans have been guaranteed certain freedoms and rights by our Constitution and Bill of Rights. For example, we have the privilege of electing our legislative representatives. Our duty is to vote intelligently and responsibly. In criminal prosecutions we have the right to trial by an impartial jury. Our responsibility is to serve on juries in a fair and non-prejudicial manner.

We also have the freedoms of religion, of speech, and of the press. These carry with them the responsibility to respect our neighbor's rights of worship and lawful expression, and not infringe upon them. A militia and navy have been constitutionally established to protect our freedoms from outside usurpation. It follows that we have a duty to serve in the national defense as necessary. These are but a few examples of the "two-sided coin."

As Americans we can all enjoy the rights and freedoms of our great nation. When we discharge our American responsibilities, we help insure that future generations will re-

ceive, untarnished and inviolate, the same precious Constitutional Freedoms and Rights that we hold so dear.

WATERGATE AFFAIR AND TRUE FEELINGS OF CITIZENS

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, with the Watergate affair so much in the news, I have received considerable mail on the subject as I am sure many of my colleagues have. The following letter that I received from Mrs. Elsie M. Layman of Maryville, Tenn., is the best response I have received. Her letter portrays how many citizens in this country feel, and it gives a true picture of how the news media has reported the news to the American people:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

MARYVILLE, TENN.,

May 10, 1973.

GENTLEMEN: I am sick of Watergate. I am 55 years old, a college graduate, a fulltime housewife and mother, white and a Republican. Our one-day-a-week maid for 17 years is 73 years old, black and an active Democrat. She comes in regularly with the same complaint. We, I suppose, can be considered a part of the great "silent majority." And I sincerely believe that any honest and fair poll of our average citizens across the United States would show the same feeling predominant. We have had a steady diet of Watergate viciously thrust upon us thru all outlets the news media have. They are having a field day, the whole world watching, with any bit of speculation and biased personal opinion from every Tom, Dick and Harry who will say something slanting in the way they want this thing to go, with absolutely no concern for the consequences. I think the motive varies with these people. The news persons have competition to fight, and each one hoping to gain recognition for himself and his boss will use anything he can find with no concern for its validity. Possibly a journalism textbook or an over-zealous professor taught them that if it sounds good and is impressive, go ahead and use it even though it is not whole truth for folks probably will never know.

For instance, on Monday's Tonight Show a young columnist, apparently quite a successful young man in his field, when asked if this talk of impeachment of the President is not a bit too much, replied that it is only the Republicans who are talking about impeachment. Just the week before the congresswoman from New York and a congressman from California, both Democrats, informed us thru the press that they were going to look into the rulings concerning impeachment of the President. I personally resent this loose talk of impeachment of a President of my country, be it Mr. Nixon now or Mr. Johnson, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Truman or Mr. Eisenhower of the past. Another example of faulty news is that when the President made his speech concerning Watergate he said that Mr. Richardson could appoint an outsider and would have his support. Very shortly thereafter a reporter said the President said that Mr. Richardson should appoint an outsider. (And who, pray tell, could the outsider be, for he would be picked to the bones by the press and congress from the minute his name is mentioned.) The last error in word usage could have been inadvertent, nevertheless it went out across the nation and that one word

made it false. One can hear live or by tape a speech and then hear a newsman's account of it with hardly a country cousin's relationship to the original.

Some just plain stupid congress people thru *Watergate* are getting out their prejudices, pet peeves, vindictiveness, sour grapes, and in many cases, just polishing their ego hearing themselves speak or quoted. Many who have supported the President are now carefully staying on the fence so that they can slip off either way the whole thing happens to fall. I feel sure that if the slate of any one of these self-styled authorities on *Watergate* were examined the smears would be just as tragic as *Watergate*. And if we are going into the financial discrepancies of political parties, let's see both parties displayed side by side and detailed exactly the same. It has come to the place that the American people have no reason to trust or have faith in the immature people who are speaking for our country now. I think all the people connected with the news media need to get for themselves a gingham checked apron, a rocking chair and a dip of snuff and get together on a front porch somewhere and keep their gossip among themselves, maybe inviting a select group of congress people to join them.

Now I treasure this precious freedom our country is endowed with and would not want any one of us to be denied it. However, it ceases to be freedom when it is abused and hurts innocent people. The kind of freedom we have is not the kind that news media and other such groups have been defending and have been using against us.

The first definition the dictionary gives for freedom is "a state of exemption from the power or control of another." Just as important, probably more so, as their freedom, is the people's freedom from the power the news people have assumed. Now, with my freedom, I can turn off that electronic device bringing me things I think are not right, and I can put aside the newspaper and not read it. That is not the point. Certainly any organization that sets itself up to serve the people would have to secure a license or permit which would include a code of ethics, set of standards and/or rules of regulation which they would be required by law to live by. Also, representatives of the people in government, in taking their vows, agree to the same thing. All of this appears to have been abandoned in this *Watergate* mess by the time it reaches the people in newspapers, magazines, by radio and television. It is so very obvious that behind all of it the responsibility that goes with the privilege to serve the people is forgotten.

At the time of the last election I felt happy and encouraged, not only because we elected a man who showed sincere concern for America, but even more so by the unity of so many of the people of our country in that terrific majority. The adverse groups that we got a stomach full of before the election were shown in no uncertain terms that citizens of the country did not want any part of them. Now, adverse groups, perhaps a different type and in a different way, are trying to set the mood of the country. There should be some way in our free system to protect the people, that majority that united in November, from this kind of thing being thrown at us now. We do definitely need watch dogs and plenty of them, and all of us are responsible to a certain extent, but there is a group set aside for that kind of thing trained to handle offenders. It is not a privilege of news media to find them, try them and prosecute them, all of it flashed coast to coast. Information should go the proper persons who will handle the matters more discretely and by due process. Everyone of us, by birth in this country, including Mr. Nixon, is due protection from abuse.

I am for justice and hope that in this *Watergate* case the guilty ones will pay,

but why drive the whole nation crazy to punish a few. The President did not need the *Watergate* break-in, nor Ellsberg's medical records to assure his re-election—only the faith of the people, so I think the basic motives for those actions will be found to be entirely foreign to anything remotely connected with the President's re-election. The vicious "workers" in the *Watergate* affair are just feeding to the American people the things they want them to hear. There are many questions in my mind, but like all the concerned common people across the country, there is no way for right answers and the terrible thing goes on and on in the way these irresponsible people choose. It is becoming so ridiculous that at times it takes on a circus atmosphere. Maybe America, with her delightful sense of humor will soon be able to sit back and laugh at the clowns. We can almost hope for that sort of turn instead of one of deep despair and discouragement across the nation.

Please stop it, let what comes out be truth and let us get to constructive action for the United States and its people with constant prayer that the responsible, honest and sincere leaders of our country will always act in the best interest of all of us.

And I would be willing to bet my next pound of delicious, expensive and scarce choice beef that none of this expression of feeling of a citizen of a small town at the foot of the Smoky Mountains ever gets to first base with any one of you who is in a position to affect an about face for the betterment of those of us who hurt every time our radios, TV's, newspapers and magazines bring us news. This writing, with no training or experience for it, is because of much thought and concern in recent weeks while going about my housewife duties (yes, with the maid I do them for it hurts her to do heavy work and we respect her, respect her age and love her so want to keep her around—this is the South too).

Mrs. ELSIE M. LAYMAN.

COUNCIL 955, KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS OBSERVES ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, McKeesport Council 955, Knights of Columbus, one of the outstanding fraternal organizations in southwestern Pennsylvania, reached a milestone this year. The council observed its 68th anniversary and it was my privilege to address the members at a communion breakfast where two men were singled out for special recognition as a reward for their dedicated and unselfish service to the community, the council, and their church.

The "Knight of the Year" award was presented to Mr. Stanley Kaminski, a local businessman who has consistently volunteered his knowledge and experience in the field of electronics toward many civic and fraternal functions. Mr. Kaminski's reputation is such that on two occasions he has been called upon by city officials to arrange the public address systems for the appearances of President John F. Kennedy, when he visited the city of McKeesport in 1962, and Senator EDWARD KENNEDY, when he came to the city in 1970 to dedicate the John F. Kennedy Memorial Park.

A special award was given to Mr. Ger-

ald McGourty for his work with exceptional children at St. Mary's School. Mr. McGourty is a pensioner who spares neither time nor personal funds in working to enrich the lives of these youngsters.

The honorees are indicative of the caliber of men who belong to Council 955 and who have provided its leadership since its founding on February 19, 1905. Over the years the council has achieved a communitywide reputation for service in many areas. It has played an active role in the promotion of civic affairs, athletic activities, and patriotic endeavors. It underwrites the cost of an annual picnic for schoolchildren in the area, supports programs for exceptional children and helps finance scholarships sponsored by the State Council of the Knights of Columbus.

This year the council will be led by Victor J. Ruisi, grand knight, assisted by the following officers: Robert Irwin, deputy grand knight; Martin O'Keson, chancellor; James Wadowsky, warden; Michael Benedict, recording secretary; Theodore Magdic, advocate; William Jackson, financial secretary; Lester McGlaughlin, treasurer; Andrew Buck, inside guard; Rodger Morgan, outside guard; Charles Shoaf, lecturer; Joseph Rainforth, historian; Edward Valecko, Henry Smilowicz and Edward Rarick, trustees, and the Reverend William Doperak, chaplain.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the officers and members of Council 955 for their past accomplishments and wish them the greatest of success in the years to come.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, on the 71st anniversary of Cuban Independence Day, I think it is appropriate that we listen to the voices of those of Cuban descent who live now in America.

These are the people who left home and family to come to our shores, and yet also those people who have not lost hope that perhaps once again they will be able to return to their homeland, free again, and unite with their families and friends.

I would like to commend the attention of my colleagues to a piece which was written in commemoration of Cuban Independence Day by a Cuban refugee. I think it is particularly eloquent and moving:

COMMEMORATION OF CUBAN INDEPENDENCE DAY BY A CUBAN REFUGEE

Though nowadays, under communism, Cuba is not a Republic nor a free, sovereign, and independent country, Cubans always commemorate with patriotic emotion on each May 20th their proclamation of independence. Seventy-one years ago, after significant and heroic wars in the 19th century, the Cuban people inaugurated the Republic, which prevailed amidst human imperfections but with great loyalty on the part of her citizens, until a group of sons of that country turned her over to Soviet imperialism.

Therefore, there is a mixture of happiness and sadness in the heart of every Cuban on these last fourteen anniversaries of May 20th—happiness because they remember the glorious days when Cubans, whatever might have been their political differences and the transitory deficiencies of their institutional life constituted in essence a free nation and an independent state; when cordiality and reciprocal respect, at least in the fundamental aspects of human relations, were beautiful realities; sadness at seeing that now, Cuba suffering under the communist yoke, is no longer a republic, and has lost the best of its traditions within the Island because Marxist-Leninist persecution oppresses the national soul. And where there used to be confidence and love, now is distrust and hatred.

Of course, within the island of Cuba there is an immense majority of oppressed individuals, who cannot publicly express their feelings and who represent the spiritual and moral values of times past, who suffer the hatred of the communists and who await, after the tragic experience of these fourteen years, their prompt liberation. And outside Cuba, a gigantic exile of almost one million Cubans projects in many countries of the civilized world the cultural, moral and democratic image of Cuba, and day after day dignifies her.

Now it is necessary that the Cubans, with the cooperation of friendly governments and peoples, make their greatest effort to coordinate their activities around a basic thesis, without complications, and aiming to the restoration of the republic. It is necessary, no matter what sacrifices it might imply, that around an idea and an ideal, that of a free country, the Cubans may rally, giving all their support in all fields of human activity to the supreme endeavor of their independence. And the government and people, friends of Cuba that have transcendental bonds that identify them with Jose Marti's fatherland, should do everything they can, individually and collectively, to help a nation that when it was free was always aligned with the free world.

"LAISSEZ-FAIRE" ABORTION APPROACH IS REJECTED BY BLACK THEOLOGIAN

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, the abortion issue continues to be one of prime interest to Americans. The Supreme Court decision of January 22 of this year has fueled the fires of controversy.

I have introduced a constitutional amendment, House Joint Resolution 261, which would guarantee the right to life of the unborn, the ill, the aged, and the incapacitated.

Today I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to an article that appeared in the Washington Post on April 27, 1973. This article reports on the rejection of a "laissez-faire" approach to abortion. I feel that this is a most timely and informative article.

The article follows:

"LAISSEZ-FAIRE" ABORTION APPROACH IS REJECTED BY BLACK THEOLOGIAN

CHICAGO.—A leading sociologist of religion who is Protestant and black, has reversed what he calls his former "laissez-faire approach" to abortion.

"To my present way of thinking, un-

restricted abortion—'left up to the woman and her doctor'—is but one more example of the retreat from responsibility which seems characteristic of the times," Dr. C. Eric Lincoln declared in the April 25 issue of the Christian Century, published here.

The United Methodist clergyman and professor at New York's Union Theological Seminary said:

"I, for one, am sick of blood and bloodletting—in the streets, on the battlefield and in the safe aseptic privacy of a doctor's office."

Dr. Lincoln, who is leaving Union for Fisk University in Nashville, wrote that he has never advocated abortion on demand but was on record supporting a kind of "laissez-faire approach."

"I considered abortion a draconian measure of last resort for a limited class of people who, after having considered the vast implications of what they were about to do, would proceed with fear and trembling and a prayer for forgiveness."

He has changed his mind. "I was not prepared for the bloodletting which has, in fact, ensued," he wrote.

The sociologist, founding president of the Black Academy of Arts and Letters, is disturbed over several aspects of the abortion situation as it has developed.

For one thing, he fears that unrestricted abortion, as sanctioned through the first three months of pregnancy by the U.S. Supreme Court, has encouraged persons to abandon responsibility for their own actions.

He does not believe doctors, who have no part in the conception, have proper roles in abortion decisions unless a medical problem is involved.

Since many abortions are performed without a medical reason, "We have made of the doctor a mere functionary and accessory—a scapegoat for the clergy, the judiciary, the pregnant woman and her partner in the act, and for all the rest of us who turn away from personal and social accountability."

Dr. Lincoln is not convinced that "progress" is represented by unrestricted abortions.

He said in the Century that marriage is a civil contract in which partners assume responsibilities. Therefore, he added, the pregnant woman and her doctor are leaving out the father in deciding to abort a fetus.

Furthermore, and particularly in cases of unmarried pregnant women, society and the state have an interest in abortion since it is the state who has responsibility for a child if parents refuse to take their responsible roles.

OEO LEGAL SERVICES

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, on March 24, 1973, Mr. Laurence McCarty, Acting Associate Director of Legal Services for OEO, responded to a WCBS-TV editorial which was broadcast in New York City.

In my opinion, I feel that the editorial was based on incorrect information, I therefore include Mr. McCarty's reply in the RECORD:

WCBS-TV EDITORIAL

(Replying to a WCBS-TV editorial on the possible dismantling of the legal services program, here is J. Laurence McCarty, acting associate director of legal services for the Office of Economic Opportunity.)

In its editorial of Feb. 26, WCBS-TV urged that legal services—a program operated under the Office of Economic Opportunity—be

saved from imminent destruction. Citing the closing down of OEO and criticism by Vice President Agnew and other high administration figures, the editorial implied that something suspicious was going on with reference to legal services.

This is simply not the case. President Nixon has affirmed many times his full support for legal services to the poor and indeed has been most forceful in doing so. On March 1, 1973 he stated in his human resources message to the Congress that "notwithstanding some abuses, legal services has done much in its seven-year history to breathe new life into the cherished concept of equal justice for all by providing access to qualify legal representation for millions of Americans who would otherwise have been denied it for want of funds." The administration will very shortly present legislation to the Congress to establish a legal services corporation as successor to the present program.

In the interim, the Office of Legal Services is funding programs for the delivery of legal services to the poor. If existing programs have been engaged in unprofessional conduct, corrections have been made. The Office of Legal Services has not, however, terminated legal services in an area because abuses have been discovered. Rather it has been our policy to impose responsible conditions upon grants so that the legal services program could continue without the abuses recurring. It has been, and will continue to be the position of the administration that a sound, responsible program for delivering legal services to the poor is in the best interest of the United States.

WALL STREET JOURNAL SUPPORTS THE RESTRUCTURING OF OEO

HON. DAVID C. TREEN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. TREEN. Mr. Speaker, as each day passes, more newspapers across the country are discovering that Mr. Howard Phillips of OEO has provided a glimmer of new hope for the poor by creating a new direction for Federal anti-poverty funding.

Last week the Wall Street Journal voiced its approval of the job that Mr. Phillips has done. The Wall Street Journal, by endorsing the changes at OEO, also endorsed President Nixon's New Federalism policies.

I include this editorial to be placed in the RECORD so that each Member will have the opportunity to read it:

DEFENDING THEIR INHERITANCE

To hear some of Mr. Nixon's critics tell it, nothing succeeds like failure—at least when it comes to preserving the battle-fatigued programs of the War on Poverty. To judge by the tones in which the critics bewail the administration's alleged heartlessness, you would assume its proposal to abolish the Office of Economic Opportunity signifies an end to Head Start, manpower training, aid to Indians and all the other services to the poor. That simply isn't so.

The administration does plan to let OEO expire when the money runs out on July 1. But programs that showed even a glimmer of promise during the decade-long antipov-erty war will be retained. Manpower retraining, for example, on which almost \$200 million was spent over a 10-year period just for research and development, has a healthy \$1.3 billion budget appropriation for next fiscal

year under revenue sharing. And Head Start, now under the aegis of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, is scheduled to receive \$14 million more than last year.

Neither program is an unqualified success. Several studies have made it clear that training programs are often credited with success where no real improvement is apparent. And Head Start, while of temporary benefit to culturally disadvantaged children, apparently is of doubtful lasting benefit unless its graduates are placed in follow-up programs.

Nevertheless, both programs offer concrete attempts to upgrade skills and learning. In that respect, they are a far cry from the nebulous programs in which millions of dollars were parceled out to militants, gang members and activists of every sort—and to a stream of consultants, evaluators and advisers who made out better than anyone from programs ostensibly to aid the poor and disadvantaged.

Stanley S. Scott, special assistant to the President and the highest-ranking black in the administration, says that 80% of the money in the Community Action Program (which after July 1 will continue only if local governments fund it in toto) was siphoned off in salaries and overhead. Presumably the program hired some staff members whose income before they were employed in the anti-poverty industry qualified them as poor. But aside from that cumbersome way to redistribute income, Mr. Scott said: "Only about 20% went to the poor people."

"By the time all this 'opportunity' got to its final destination it didn't have the strength left to knock on the door," he adds. In Newark alone, \$4 million for the CAP-administered New Careers programs, established to train poor people for public service jobs, was found to be paying for little more than a vast patronage system for local politicians.

Yet to hear the critics bewail the OEO's impending dissolution, one gets the impression it was a grand success rather than a multibillion-dollar patchwork program that never developed a clear mission beyond spending all that was available and then clamoring for more. The critics are reminiscent of those intransigent 18th Century Englishmen who, it was charged in the House of Commons, "defend their errors as if they were defending their inheritance."

CHICAGO'S EIGHTH ANNUAL GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY PARADE

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, in March many of my colleagues joined me here on the floor of the House of Representatives to commemorate Greek Independence Day, and on May 26, in the warmer springtime weather, Chicago's 300,000 Greek Americans will treat our city to the eighth annual Greek Independence Day parade. The 1973 parade, longer and bigger than ever before in its history, is being held in celebration of the 152d anniversary of the Greek War of Independence of 1821, when the Greeks won their freedom from the Turkish Empire.

The parade will feature the Royal Palace Guards contingent of Evzones dressed in their colorful kilts, long white stockings and red fez caps. Twenty-eight floats depicting famous historical events in Greece's struggle for independence,

along with 22 bands, including those of the police, fire, and post office departments, five drum and bugle corps, and veterans' color guards will parade past the reviewing stand at State and Madison Streets. The numerous high school bands and other marching units representing various Greek Orthodox churches and parochial schools of the Chicago area will participate in the parade dressed in colorful costumes native to Greece.

Among the honored guests in attendance will be Mayor Richard J. Daley, His Grace Bishop Timotheos, His Eminence Bishop Iakovos, Greek Ambassador John A. Sorokos, Judge James A. Geroulis, Judge James A. Geocaris, and others.

The parade is a memorial to the memory of those of Greek ancestry who have given their lives to secure the basic freedoms enjoyed by man throughout the world.

The general chairman of the parade is Tom Costopoulos and honorary chairmen include His Grace Bishop Timotheos and Hon. Nicolas Macridis, Consul General of Greece. Members of the financial committee include Mary Paleologos, fund raising chairwomen; Tony Antoniou, John Daros, Petros Kogionis, Demetrios Haleas, and Dean Adinamis. The float committee includes John Lambrou, Kostas Stamis, P. K. Ladas, and Al Gianaras, treasurer. On the publicity committee are Mark V. Tiniakos, Stacy Diakou, Paul Zimbrakos, Mary Orphan, Evangelos Sorogas, and Mrs. Peter Rexinis, secretary. The general committee members are George Lekas, George Skontos, Nicholas Melas, William Rummel, John Rassogianis, Chris Athanasopoulos, Demetrios Georgacopoulos, John Adinamis, John Fotopoulos, M.D., Arthur Peponis, George Balos, James Prekezes, M.D., Peter Giannukos, Chris Karafotias, Peter Mantzoros, and Lucia Pappas.

The idea of democracy, born in ancient Greece over 2,000 years ago, has prevailed and has inspired other nations in their struggle against oppression. In fact, possibly no other people since their beginnings have given more to the world in the fields of thought and beauty and practicality than the Greeks.

It is thus a pleasure to extend greetings to Americans of Greek descent in the 11th Congressional District, which I am proud to represent, as well as those in all of Chicago on the occasion of their Independence Day parade and to recall a century and a half of genuine friendship between the people of America and the people of Greece.

MARINA DEL REY

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, rarely does one have the opportunity to witness the completion of a project which improves upon the work of Mother Nature. But, in Los Angeles, due to the cooperation of Federal, State, and local officials, the area presently

known as Marina del Rey was converted from a mosquito-infested swamp, draining-off tax dollars, into a beautiful recreational and residential area that contributes both esthetically and economically to the area.

The Congress played an important role in making this dream a reality when, in 1962, the Public Works Committee approved a \$4 million project entitling the Corps of Engineers to develop navigational facilities in the area.

As Lieutenant Governor of California, I had the honor to dedicate the marina a decade ago. And, today, I am more than pleased that the Marina del Rey project is the success it is.

Only a little over 10 years ago, Los Angeles County was paying \$50,000 annually for mosquito abatement control in the tideland swamp which now houses 6,000 pleasure boats and 7,000 permanent residents.

Today, the marina is reported to be the single largest tax revenue producing unit in Los Angeles County, paying more than \$7,500,000 per year in taxes.

Among the public facilities provided for residents and visitors is the Burton W. Chase Memorial Park which was completed in the earlier part of this year. The park consists of eight grassy acres surrounded on three sides by water and public boat slips.

One of the outstanding attractions of Marina del Rey is the public beach—equipped with the finest sheltered beaches anywhere, with maximum protection for children.

Marina del Rey did not become a reality by the efforts of a few individuals. Determination, courage, and imagination by the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County through the past 15 years, coupled with private enterprise has made it possible for 7,000 residents and thousands of tourists to enjoy a better life.

Mr. Speaker, I feel that Marina del Rey is an excellent example of the kind of residential and recreational facilities and an expanded tax base that can be provided by forward-looking local government in conjunction with private enterprise.

May I suggest to my colleagues if they are planning a trip in the near future to Southern California, to please take time out to visit the marina. I know you can take pride in Marina del Rey and surely you will be as impressed with this development as are those of us from the Los Angeles area.

MAINTENANCE RESERVE PROPOSAL FOR FHA SUBSIDIZED HOUSING

HON. RICHARD BOLLING

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, Sidney Willens, Kansas City lawyer, recently named chairman of the Jackson County Commission on Human Relations and Citizen Complaints has for a long time championed the cause of a maintenance reserve proposal for FHA subsidized

housing. Following are his recent remarks before the Mortgage Bankers Association of Greater Kansas City on this subject:

REMARKS OF SIDNEY L. WILLENS

You have just viewed a private showing of the WDAF-TV telecast sponsored by that local public-spirited and courageous institution, Columbia Union National Bank. This half hour documentary on the "maintenance reserve" proposal reveals the frustrations of Kansas Citians with the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Such frustrations triggered my version of a poem by Rudyard Kipling:

It is not good for the citizens' health
To criticize the bureaucrats around;
For the citizen riles, and the bureaucrat
smiles,
And he weareth the citizen down.
And the end of the fight is a tombstone
white,
With the name of the late Malone;
And the epitaph dears: "A fool lies here,
Who tried to do it alone."

Neighborhood organizations alone cannot save our city! Let's put a stop to the newest American pastime of *non-involvement*. That's the idea that SAYS neighborhood organizations disappear if mortgage lenders are in trouble and mortgage lenders disappear if neighborhood organizations are in trouble . . . Sort of a Mutual Fade Pact!

Can you imagine Paul Revere making his famous ride today through the mortgage lending community and the neighborhoods of our City? "Section 235 is coming! Section 235 is coming!" I respectfully suggest that the only ones following Revere would probably be two dogs and an off-duty cop!

. . . Not that Kansas Citians in 1973 are against Paul Revere. It's just that all of us see ourselves as David facing Goliath, 20th Century Style. Can you imagine David facing Goliath . . . then turning to his people and saying, "Me fight him? What do we hire cops for?"

After two years of fighting for a "maintenance reserve" I NOW know HOW the tribes of Israel would have felt if they stood before the Red Sea with thousands of Egyptian soldiers bearing down on them . . . and Moses looked up to Heaven pleading to God, "It's really not my affair!"

The Department of Housing and Urban Development leads me to believe we need an Ingenious Guy to deal with these particular bureaucrats . . . like the guy who borrows \$5,000 . . . spent the last six months opening new bank accounts . . . got clocks, radios, luggage, dishes . . . gave the \$5,000 back . . . opened his own Discount House.

As a lawyer for real estate investors the last 20 years, I know that FHA is the life blood of my clients . . . and you! But today the blood supply has been cut off or seriously impaired with foolish restrictions that cure the disease and kill the patient. FHA has made it so difficult to sell decent property that home owners, real estate brokers, and mortgage lenders are turning to private insuring organizations.

MGIC and its imitators are pumping blood into the economic veins of our City. MGIC will insure the top 20% or 25% of a loan. MGIC is a wonderful program; that is, if you're selling a house in Prairie Village, Leawood, or Romanelli Gardens! This private program works! Why? Inflation! Houses jump in value in Prairie Village! But values drop like a sledgehammer at 47th and Paseo! So MGIC stays away from such areas suffering from the leathome disease of abandonment, burned-out buildings, and vacant store-rooms!

Neighborhood organizations know mortgage lenders love MGIC! After all, mortgage lenders love to make loans in suburbia! In 1973 private mortgage insurers passed FEA in dollar amount of loans insured. This may be a

terrific accomplishment for MGIC, suburban homeowners and brokers. But the accomplishment is killing the Central City and some mortgage lenders.

Neighborhood organizations realize mortgage Bankers cannot compete with Savings and Loan Associations. We know life insurance companies don't buy "Paper" on low yield single family dwellings when high yield commercial loans dangle in front of them!

So I respectfully submit that mortgage bankers face four choices:

(1) Go into commercial loans. Forget about residential loans, which some have already done. Of course, if this happens we'll all be at the mercy of local market conditions. After all, S & L's get money from local people. Mortgage bankers get money mostly from insurance companies in New England states. Obviously They Perform a Tremendous and Worthwhile Service in Redistributing the Wealth of This Country! This Is a Lousy Choice!

Your Second Choice: Go the way of an investment trust. Pull dollars from individuals like S & L's do. Sell public shares of stock! Get the public's money then make residential loans. This Second Choice Is Too Tough!

Your Third Choice: Mortgage Bankers join forces with S & L's . . . Find S & L's with more dollars than they need. Get those dollars and make residential loans. Now that marriage seems unlikely!

Your Fourth Choice . . . and I submit . . . The Best Choice: Renovate FHA with its secondary market of Fanny May! This choice will allow you to make loans throughout the metropolitan area . . . from 10th and Vine to suburbia and back again. You'll get the volume! You'll stay in business! and you won't Be Accused by Civil Rights Organizations of "Red Lining" An Area!

How do we reform FHA? First, HUD officials must admit publicly that FHA credit underwriters have not seriously considered maintenance costs. Second, they must admit the need for a two-part FHA program! Inside FHA! Managed by two differently motivated people! Part I is non-subsidized. Part II is managed by social psychologists. We know Part I works! FHA non-subsidized programs have worked since 1934. In 1968 FHA profits soared to \$200,000,000 from mortgage insurance. If all government agencies operated that way, we would be tax-receivers instead of taxpayers. My . . . what a wonderful idea! So We Must Keep, Honor, Obey, Cherish Until Death Do Us Part This 30-Year-Old Non-Subsidized FHA Program.

The tough problems arise with Part II of the subsidized program . . . Part II deals with people! They must be classified . . . something I dislike doing . . . But No Sensible Way Exists To Solve This Problem, Unless We Recognize Three Types of People We're Dealing With:

"The first individual is the low income Responsible person. He or she simply finds it impossible to pull out of the poverty rut . . . But For the Grace of God We Could Be Stuck in That Same Rut! This individual is Responsible! But He Has No Money! He Has Money Only For Groceries and a Mortgage Payment Consisting of Principal and Interest and Taxes and Insurance. But Not for Repairs! But this person possesses a Pride of Home Ownership. He tries to learn at the hardware store how to replace a faucet, how to repair a light switch, or how to unclog a stool. But he has no money to buy materials. He wants to paint his house. But he has no money to buy the paint. This Person Needs a Subsidized Home Maintenance Reserve Without Counseling But With Money Enough To Maintain His Home and His Pride of Ownership!

"The second individual is the Low Income Ignorant But Educable person. With counseling and money this person can quite probably learn the art of home ownership. Ignorance is no shame! All of us are ignorant in

one way or another. But money buys wisdom! Money purchases know-how. But this individual can't hire a plumber, an electrician or a carpenter! He has no money. He needs counseling! He needs money with counseling to form a basis for his pride of ownership . . . something perhaps he never knew he ever had!

"The third individual is the low income uneducable person. Some people will never learn the art or acquire pride of home ownership! For this person a regimented program of counseling with repair money is vital. At the time of this FHA subsidized loan there would be a clear understanding that the applicant would receive . . . and must accept . . . counseling with money for home repairs! The Low Income Uneducable person will find counseling acceptable when the counselor has money for repairs. As I told a Washington official recently, 'What good is all the money you have already poured into counseling if the counseling takes place under a leaky roof?'"

In substance Part II of this FHA subsidized housing program must recognize (1) Low Income Responsible Individuals, (2) Low Income Ignorant but Educable Individuals and (3) Low Income Uneducable Individuals. Part II Attacks a Social Problem Within an Overall National Housing Strategy. Part II Must Be Managed Both by Trained Social Psychologists and Workers, Expert Appraisers, Skilled Tradesmen and Experienced Credit Underwriters.

I am told your organization favors the proposal that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare not be brought into this. I agree, we can't have HUD and HEW covering different houses on the same block. They would be running over each other!

What can you do?

I am happy to report that yesterday by phone I learned from the office of Senator Charles Percy that Senator Percy just two weeks ago introduced in the Senate a bill numbered S-1614 which he calls, "Home Buyers & Homeowners Protection Act of 1973." Section 8(b) states:

"Not later than one year following the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall transmit to the Congress a report on the need for and the feasibility of:

"(1) A program to provide by insurance or otherwise home repair assistance for low and moderate income homeowners; and

"(2) A program whereby mortgagors under mortgages insured by the Secretary pay a monthly fee or premium (or part of currently charged premiums for insurance) into an escrow account to be utilized for repairs resulting from latent defects."

We must act now! Our City cannot go much further along the road on which FHA has been traveling these last few years. If the Marlborough Heights Area bounded on the North by Gregory, on the South by 79th Street, on the East by Brooklyn, and on the West by Holmes Road, turns into a mass of abandoned dwellings and vacant lots, the Waldo District will suffer next and the creeping paralysis will spread north on Wornall and Ward Parkway.

Parts of this City have already gone to hell, because government did not possess one strength you possess. You—businessmen—can abandon an activity. Unlike government agencies there is a limit beyond which even the most stubborn businessman cannot argue with the market test, no matter how rich he may be himself.

Even Henry Ford abandoned the Model T when it no longer could be sold. Even his grandson abandoned the Edsel. But government agencies seem to be like ole' man river—they just keep rollin' along, rollin' along . . . until scandals rock them.

You as businessmen should not be afraid of getting involved! You are no longer scorned as "fat cat millionaires." Black Pow-

er advocates are turning to white businessmen. In New York City Black Power advocates seriously proposed making education in the slums "competitive" by turning it over to private enterprise, competing for the tax dollar on the basis of proven performance in teaching ghetto children. It may be argued that the problems of the Black Ghetto in the American city are very peculiar—and so they are. But if private business works in the extreme cases, it is likely to work even better in less desperate ones, such as the case of a simple maintenance reserve.

Ladies and gentlemen—You have heard my case. You are the jury. I hope you bring back a verdict for a coalition of neighborhood forces and your mortgage lending forces. Only by such a coalition do American cities have a chance to survive!

REFORM OF THE POSTAL SERVICE

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call attention to an article that appeared in the April 23, 1973 issue of the Nation. The author of this article is James H. Rademacher and it deals with the reform of the Postal Service, certainly a topic that has drawn a great deal of my time and interest.

Mr. Rademacher as the president of the National Association of Letter Carriers has a deep understanding of the subject and has made several interesting observations. He states that while the mail service in America today is the worst it has been in our history, it is entirely unnecessary. The problems have been artificially induced by short-sighted policies and public-be-damned economics.

Mr. Rademacher, continues by offering a detailed outline for postal reform which includes the urging subsidizing the postal operations and the passage of legislation that would establish, by law, certain standards of delivery and service such as those included in my bill, H.R. 5453. I find these and Mr. Rademacher's other proposals very sound and I support them completely.

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

REFORM OF THE POSTAL SERVICE

(By James H. Rademacher)

The mail service in America today is the worst it has ever been in our history. It is of a quality that would be considered a disgrace in many nations we are pleased to consider second or third rate.

The pity of it is that the dissolution of the service is entirely unnecessary. It has been artificially induced by short-sighted policies and public-be-damned economics. The managers of the postal corporation, the United States Postal Service, could restore decent service tomorrow—if only they would.

However, the trouble with the postal establishment stems from a basic misapprehension: the managers of the postal corporation suppose that they can run the post office at a profit, or, at worst, can break even. It is not possible. Nowhere in the free world has a major nation been able to make a profit out of the mail service, per se. Even England, a postal manager's dream, where distances are short and the population is closely compacted, was never able, consistently, to break even on its postal service. The General Post

Office has made good the losses on the mails by its profits from television, radio, telephone and telegraph operations. In America, where distances are vast and the population is spread comparatively thin, it is folly to think of breaking even on the mails.

The managers can try to raise the rates steeply, but that is a self-defeating maneuver, since it drives potential business out of the post offices. They can try to keep down the wages of postal employees, but the employees have made it quite clear that they will no longer stand for such treatment. They can also try to cut down on the service they give to the American people; indeed, that is what is now causing all the trouble.

It has long puzzled me that people should talk with horror about the postal deficit, but never speak of the Commerce Department deficit, the Interior Department deficit, and so on. The Post Office is a service to the American people, and no service is more essential to the social, political and economic welfare of the citizens. In a free society, it is vital that the mails should be swift, reliable and available to every citizen, no matter how remote his abode, at a cost he can afford.

The conservative argument is that, since the Post Office charges specified prices for services to identifiable customers, it is a business, and that the actual users of the mails should pay the total cost of its operation. In rebuttal, I point out that the National Park Service, just as an example, charges identifiable people a small entrance fee to many of our national parks. Should these fees be set high enough to cover all the costs of running the parks, including the rangers' salaries?

In testimony, before Congress, I have used the example of the lighthouse service. Does anyone think the cost of running this service should be borne only by the ships that are guided by it? After all, a rancher in the panhandle of Texas might argue—persuasively if short-sightedly—that since he derives no direct benefit from the lighthouses, he should pay nothing to keep them going.

But, people who run corporations have tunnel vision when it comes to profits. During the past two years, they have managed to wreck the postal service, which was not in very good shape when they took it over. Here are some of the things they did:

Refused to fill jobs as they became vacant. There is an estimated shortage of 60,000 employees in the service, including 10,000 letter carriers.

Eliminated many collections of mail, particularly on weekends. The mail just sits in the boxes for an unconscionable time—sometimes for days—waiting to be picked up and sent on its way.

Shortened window hours and eliminated much window service on Saturdays.

In many cities, eliminated Saturday deliveries to business areas.

Reduced the services for forwarding mail. Forbade postal employees to attempt to deliver a package a second time, even though the householder promises to be at home. After the first failure, the patron must pick up his package at the post office.

Centralized processing operation, thus causing some letters to travel hundreds of miles when they are addressed to somebody across the street. (And the stubborn refusal to fill job vacancies has caused massive back-ups when the letters reach these centers.)

Reduced the air life of first-class mail to a shadow of its former self.

There have been other causes of postal failure, but those are sufficient to show just what has been going on in the United States Postal Service. What can be done about it? The letter carriers of the United States, through me, have made the following recommendations:

Reverse all the backward steps the postal corporation has already taken.

Pass legislation which would establish by law, certain attainable standards of delivery

and service. (Rep. Elwood Hillis, R., Ind.; Rep. Jerome R. Waldie, D., Calif.; and about thirty other Congressmen have introduced such bills.)

Pass legislation which would give Congress, once again, a decisive vote in postage rate-making. (The attempt by the United States Postal Service to raise second-class mail a ruinous 127 to 250 per cent in five years shows that these matters would best be left to people who are directly responsible to the public.)

The determination by Congress of how much annual subsidy is needed to operate the postal service, efficiently. The money so paid should be openly labeled as a subsidy, not disguised as something it isn't. (There is nothing wrong about a subsidy. The nation pays out \$60 billion a year in subsidies, and a lot of that money goes for projects a great deal less important than the postal service.)

When the mail service is brought back to normal, Congress should pass legislation which would redefine and strengthen the postal monopoly laws. Too many valuable customers are turning in desperation to often illegal, private delivery systems. These abuses are depriving the postal service of badly needed revenues. On the other hand, the postal service should work a great deal harder to deserve the monopoly it enjoys.

The Presidentially appointed nine-man Board of Governors of the U.S. Postal Service should not be immune to Congressional interrogation. They should report to Congress every year and, singly and collectively, be made to give an accounting of their stewardship of the nation's mails.

For years, the National Association of Letter Carriers has fought to maintain decent standards of service in the postal establishment. On postal matters, the union has at times been the only real "lobbyist" for the American people.

From experience stretching over eighty-four years, we know that Congress isn't perfect. But, we also know that Congress is far more responsive to public reaction than are the appointed, faceless corporation types who are now running and ruining the nation's mails. The public reaction today is bitter. The letter carriers know, because they meet the American people every working day of the year, and often bear the brunt of blame for a postal mess they never made. Congress cannot afford to wash its hands of this scandalous situation. Anything that affects almost every citizen in the country, directly or indirectly, every working day of the year, deeply concerns Congress and weighs heavily on the political futures of its members. Up on Capitol Hill, they had better get cracking.

TRIBUTE TO THOMAS R. MARTIN

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend to you Thomas R. Martin, a former chief of police and commissioner of public safety in the city of Glen Cove, N.Y., whose leadership and ability exemplified during his tenure deserves our recognition.

Chief Martin's determination to keep the city of Glen Cove Police Department as "the best" resulted in the implementation of many new innovative policies and programs. In the field of community relations, he created a board of policemen comprised of persons from every ethnic and racial group in the city to discuss and resolve mutual problems and insti-

tuted Spanish language classes for members of the department. He maintained a close rapport with the city's schools and regularly conducted "rap sessions" with teenagers on narcotics education and control and on traffic and vehicle safety.

Chief Martin rightly believes that no police department is better than the men in it and during his tenure he worked diligently and successfully to create a new morale and spirit among his patrolmen and officers.

Glen Cove honored Thomas R. Martin on May 20, 1973, at a testimonial to cite his numerous contributions to law enforcement and community relations, an honor he justly deserves.

Mr. Speaker, I consider it a distinct privilege to join in the salute to this outstanding citizen of Glen Cove whose unselfish efforts on behalf of his community and his Nation merit our thankful praise and infinite merit.

AN 83-YEAR-OLD PRIEST ACCEPTS NEW APOSTOLATE

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI
OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of our colleagues in the House the story of a warm, generous, and dedicated man.

Father Mathias Schnieders, one of my constituents, is an 83-year-old Catholic priest who has spent his life in service to others, building churches and a school and ministering to the spiritual needs of the souls in his care.

Now, after a long and fruitful life, and following his retirement as pastor of St. Peter Church in 1965, Father Mathias has taken on new duties by serving the elderly and the poor.

I would like at this point to insert in the RECORD an article which was recently published in the Louisville archdiocesan newspaper about Father Mathias and his new apostolate:

[From the Louisville Record, Apr. 26, 1973]

AN 83-YEAR-OLD PRIEST ACCEPTS NEW APOSTOLATE

After more than half-a-century of pastoral duties—during which he helped propagate the Catholic faith in sparsely-populated areas of the West and built three churches and a parish school—a Franciscan priest here has a new apostolate: serving the poor and the elderly.

Father Mathias Schnieders, whose firm grip and ramrod-straight posture belie his 83 years, retired as a pastor in 1965 but not to a life of leisure. That's not his nature.

In 1970 he was assigned as chaplain at the Little Sisters of the Poor and recently began celebrating Mass for residents at the Knights of St. John apartment complex for low-income families on Bernheim Lane.

In a recent interview at St. Anthony Church, where he is in residence, Father Mathias talked about his present duties and his 58 years as a priest.

"When I started saying Mass at the Little Sisters," he said, "I told them, 'I'm old and you're old so we ought to get along all right.' I enjoy it. I have my breakfast there and for my past two birthdays they've put on a big shindig for me."

Mother Genevieve, Mother Superior at the

Little Sisters' home, "has a thing for me," he chuckled. "I'm not patting myself on the back but I guess I'm doing my job."

Father Mathias drives his car from St. Anthony to the Little Sisters, 622 S. 10th St., for the 7:30 p.m. Mass each day ("I haven't missed a day or been late once"). On Sunday he has Benediction and a sermon at 5 p.m. There is also group anointing every three months.

"It's an apostolate," he said. "My heart's in the work and I feel I'm helping those people." There are about 200 elderly people at the home and Father Mathias said there are "always over 100" at the Mass.

On Friday Father Mathias leaves the Little Sisters' home and drives to the Knights of St. John apartments where he celebrates a 10 a.m. Mass. He hears Confessions before Mass and takes Communion to ill persons.

He enjoys this assignment, too. "In three months I straightened out one marriage and I have had one convert. This is my apostolate to the poor," he said.

Father Mathias' roots are deep in St. Peter parish here. His parents were married there, he attended the old St. Peter School, he celebrated his first Mass at the Church, and many years later returned to St. Peter for his final pastorate.

His father was a carpenter and it was from him that he learned the fundamentals of construction.

After a year at St. Xavier High School, Father Mathias entered St. Francis College in Trenton, N.J. He spent his novitiate year in Syracuse, N.Y., and made his profession of vows in 1909.

After another year at St. Francis studying philosophy, he spent one year in Innsbruck, Austria, and three years studying theology at St. Francis Convent, a Jesuit college in Louvain, Belgium. He was ordained at the American College in Louvain on June 28, 1914, the day World War I began.

"My father was there for my ordination," the priest related, "and then we did some traveling. We had an audience with Pope Pius X. The Pope died while we were on our way home and so I have two rosaries that were blessed by a saint."

After returning to the United States, Father Mathias was assigned as assistant pastor in Douglas, Wyo. "The church served four huge counties," he recalled, "and we would have to travel from 60 to 100 miles in all kinds of weather to serve our parishioners."

Father Mathias was transferred to Broken Bow, Neb., and for the next 10 years served mission churches over a wide area. While there, he was instrumental in building a new St. Joseph Church. He also recalled receiving permission to build a vegetable garden. "One year I made \$83 for the parish selling vegetables to the local grocery."

His first pastorate was in Pismo Beach, Cal. There, along with his three brothers, two nephews and a brother-in-law who came from Louisville, he built St. Paul the Apostle Church. He was there for 10 years.

He then moved to the old St. Anthony Church in Jeffersonville, Ind., and while he was there he was responsible for another new church. The parish was moved to Clarksville in 1949 and a new St. Anthony Church was built.

There was more construction at his next assignment. From 1951 until 1957 he was the pastor at St. Joseph Church in Waupun, Wisc., and while there he built a parish school.

He retired to Louisville but it was a short stay. After nine months as associate pastor at St. Peter Church, he was assigned as pastor at a church in Chicago Heights, Ill. After two and one-half years there, he returned to Louisville and was pastor at St. Peter Church until his retirement in 1965.

Father Mathias is a happy man as he recalls his many years in the priesthood. "Not long ago," he said, "I had a card from

a lady in Broken Bow. She said if it hadn't been for me they never would have had their nice church. And that's something, I guess."

POLITICIZING OUR SCHOOLS

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, one of the more pernicious phenomena in public education is the attempt to turn schools into citadels of political advocacy.

This is known as politicalization and is a result of the militant efforts of the American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, the National Education Association, and the various political action coalitions formed by these organizations.

Its net effect is to make unconscionable use of a captive audience of about 50 million children to further the political goals of activist teachers.

School people who run for political office and the various committees formed at election time to provide funds for favored candidates advance the loftiest of motives.

It all is being done, they say, in the name of reforming education by putting in office, directly or indirectly, those who will pour more money through the schoolhouse doors and make education decisions conforming to their bias.

All this further retards efforts to provide the Nation's youth with the tools necessary to get along in the world.

The May 1973 edition of the Council for Basic Education's Bulletin provides a perceptive and sobering look at public school politicalization that I recommend to those concerned about those who use our children, if I may have leave to publish the bulletin's leading commentary at the conclusion of these remarks.

Before that, I want to call your attention to the outstanding job of this council, "incorporated in the District of Columbia on July 3, 1956, as a nonprofit educational organization pledged to the encouragement of high academic standards in American schools."

As its name implies, one of the ways the council tries to accomplish its goal is through continuous study of and reporting about basic skills instruction.

The council's work is outstanding for its accuracy, depth, lucidity, and commonsense. It produces one of the best written education periodicals in the country and those who love the language will delight in the council's use of it. English classes might benefit from a study of its expository style.

Members interested in the council can write it at 725 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

The article follows:

[From the Council for Basic Education Bulletin, May 1973]

THE POLITICALIZATION OF EDUCATION

In simplest terms, politics, in the words of the English political scientist Michael Oakeshott, "is the activity of attending to the general arrangements of a people." Education and schools are part of those arrangements so it is not surprising that educators find themselves caught up in the pressures

and conflicts that inevitably ensue when human activities are institutionalized. But there is a world of difference between the politics necessary to carry out the general arrangements in education and the increasing tendency to politicize education. We use the verb "politicize" and the noun form "politicalization" in the dictionary definition of meaning "to give a political tone or character to" an enterprise. More and more of our public discussion about education veers away from what is the crux of the matter—teaching and learning—and takes on a political tone and character. More and more of our educators act less like teachers than precinct captains marshalling support and consolidating power.

Evidence of this politicalization is all around us. Perhaps the most obvious evidence can be seen in the role played by the teachers' organizations. Today we are particularly aware of teacher militancy because of the recent upsurge of the union movement, but in a more quiet fashion teachers' groups have for many years sought a political role. They have always tended to consider education unique among public services, deserving preferential treatment. In the name of anti-politics, they have sought to enjoy the fruits of the political system without sharing the responsibilities. They have lobbied for first call on state and local revenues and for separate elections for school boards, and have always tried to get what they want in the way of monies without accountability. In short, their politics has taken the form of trying to make the schools autonomous, divorcing them from the natural and normal workings of the political process.

Teachers' organizations today are more openly political, reaching out more frankly for power. Following the lead of the militant American Federation of Teachers, the larger National Education Association seems no longer satisfied with discreet lobbying in Washington and at the state capitals. Now it is willing to use the stronger tactics of the AFT, including the strike. One result of the strong stand taken by both NEA and AFT has been the creation of power blocs in education. To both of these groups, administrators and school boards are not partners in education but adversaries. An enthusiastic young union leader said at a recent meeting we attended: "Teachers should band together against school boards, who are their natural enemies." In such a political war the victims are the children. When teachers strike they protest, of course, that they are doing it all for the sake of the kiddies but nobody believes this, including the strikers themselves.

Further evidence of politicalization shows up in the way newspapers present education news. Perhaps the majority of young reporters who are assigned the education beat are frankly bored with what goes on in the classroom, unless it is Black English or sensitivity training or some other manifestation of far-out innovation. For the most part they don't want to write about the nuts-and-bolts matters: how reading is taught or how a school is struggling to retain Latin or the place of traditional and new math in the curriculum. They are interested in the sociological and political aspects of education: teacher militancy, desegregation, the school board's fight with the superintendent, the size of the budget, the youthful drug scene. Which is not to say that all of these topics are not important and newsworthy, but they are not, as some reporters seem to think, the heart of education.

The newsletters about education, most of which come out of Washington, also show concern with essentially political matters. We haven't made a count, but it is probably fair to say that seventy-five per cent of the material in many of these newsletters deals with busing, tax problems, federal appropriations, congressional hearings, and the like. Some of these newsletters are editorially of

high quality but they seem to operate on the theory that most of the news that's fit to print is political news. Undoubtedly they are convinced, and with some justification, that this is what their educator-readers are most interested in.

Even the courts have come to play a role in this politicalization and show a willingness to rule on educational as well as legal matters. We have quoted before the remarks of Ira Marienhoff, a New York City social studies teacher, writing in *Social Education*:

"The courts have established themselves as arbiters of discipline, umpires in cheating cases, referees in matters of dress and deportment, and mediators in disputes among educators about matters of professional competence in which nobody's 'rights' are involved."

One of the most famous examples of judicial action in educational matters occurred some years ago in Washington, D.C. when a circuit court judge ordered the abandonment of a track system of ability grouping in the local schools (and incidentally forced out the superintendent who devised the system). The decision was made on the grounds that the track system violated the constitutional rights of blacks but to non-legal minds the judge seemed to be intruding a political issue into what was essentially an educational matter.

And speaking of Washington, D.C., as we write this the local teachers' union has instructed its members to try to recruit their pupils to participate in a protest at the White House against government policy on prices. Last year teachers distributed materials in all elementary classrooms criticizing welfare reform and organized children to take part in a demonstration. In this instance the action had the official approval of the board of education. Thus does politicalization of education reach down into the classroom.

Aside from the politicalization of education in the sense of accumulation of power, it has also been politicized on the ideological level. There are many high school and college teachers and students who seek to use the subject matter of instruction—history, literature, the arts, etc.—in the interest of political and social change. This is not, of course, a new phenomenon. It has always been official policy in totalitarian countries; and even in the United States, during the depression years, there were those who looked on art and literature as instruments to be used in creating the brave new world and saw indoctrination as a legitimate and indeed necessary function for teachers. This view was revived in the Sixties, and even though student and teacher militancy has now somewhat subsided we still have with us many who are devoted to education as indoctrination, who seek "to give a political tone or character" not only to "general arrangements" but to the curriculum itself.

If our educational system is to be a healthy one it is imperative that we make the effort to understand what is necessary politics in carrying on schools and what is excessive politics exerted for accumulating power for self-interest. Politicalization can undermine what is an essential and highly useful aspect of the American system of education—the diffusion of power among as many units or persons as possible so that no group has a monopoly of it. School boards, administrators, teachers, and parents should be sharing the power and responsibility in carrying out the education of youth.

The children in the classrooms are suffering because too many people in education have come to believe that all decisions and all policies must be political and are therefore spending too much time, to the detriment of education itself, in jockeying for political advantage. We would emphasize again that while education and schools are political in the sense of being part of the

"general arrangements of a people," they cannot be run like city councils or political parties. Their subject matter is teaching and learning and when this human activity is given "a political tone and character" education is in trouble.

INDIAN AGAINST INDIAN

HON. LLOYD MEEDS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. MEEDS. Mr. Speaker, as the Members know, an agreement was negotiated 2 weeks ago ending the 3-month occupation and siege at Wounded Knee, S. Dak. The underlying causes of this violent protest are not yet fully understood and the ramifications of the incident have yet to be fully felt.

In today's edition of the Washington Post, appears an article by William Greider, staff writer for the Post. In my opinion, this article has cut to the core of the Wounded Knee incident and laid bare the real tragedy of that event. The central focus of the Wounded Knee occupation, often obscured by the "David versus Goliath" reporting of the press, has been the pitting of Indian against Indian.

As the story unfolded before the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs when we held hearings on the Wounded Knee incident on April 9, 10, and 11, it became apparent to me that, whatever the other causes and issues involved, the tragedy of the Indians in conflict with themselves was the most basic. This is, indeed, a tragedy and not solely of their making. Once again, we must look to inadequate, erratic Government policy to fully understand these intratribal conflicts.

It is my firm intent, as chairman of the Indian Affairs Subcommittee, to move forward with a program to equip the Indian people with the necessary tools to accomplish true self-determination and economic progress. A part of this effort will include a close look at tribal government and its shortcomings. But no program will succeed unless we start with a sound tribal government supported by its members and is responsive to their desires.

Mr. Speaker, I recommend the Washington Post article to the Members and to other interested in Indian affairs as a means of better understanding the recent conflict at Wounded Knee and as a point of departure for sound Federal programs and policies in Indian affairs:

INDIANS AGAINST INDIANS—WOUNDED KNEE
STRESSED BITTER TRIBAL DISPUTE

(By William Greider)

KYLE, S. DAK.—An anthropologist might call them cultural remnants, seven old men, worn and toothless, who still cling to the lost glory of the Sioux nation.

Their grandfathers were famous long ago, men like Red Cloud and Red War Bonnet and Crow Dog. Now they speak for a dwindling number of their own kinsmen, Indians who still speak their own language, who follow imperfectly the old ceremonials, who still believe it would be better to turn back to the long broken treaties which their forefathers negotiated in the 19th century.

"We want to go back to that time and live as we lived in them days," one of the Sioux elders pleaded, "If the government let us do it. That's the only thing we know, the Indian life. We have failed in the civilized life. It is not for us."

For two long days at the prairie camp of Frank Fool's Crow, five government people listened earnestly to the old men and their followers. That was the agreement when the siege of Wounded Knee was settled two weeks ago—that the White House would send a delegation to talk to the "traditionalists," as they are called in the Indian world, the old headmen and hereditary chiefs who are unrecognized by the official tribal government.

The scene had appropriate shades of the bizarre and pathetic.

Fool's Crow, the host and principal spokesman, wore a black braided wig under his beaver hat. A young Indian militant passed out "Impeach Nixon" stickers to the White House visitors. Two fresh deer hides, drying on a backyard clothesline, lent a putrid odor to the meeting.

Henry Crow Dog, whose long silken hair is still black despite his age, addressed the gathering in Lakota, then chided his people for missing his point. "Stupid Indians can't understand their own language," he said.

An old woman in black wandered through the yard, crying in confusion at all the excitement, the TV cameras and U.S. marshals and the helicopters which landed in the pasture.

A young man comforted her. He looked just like a bare-chested brave from a storybook, except for the sunglasses. "Don't worry, grandma," he said. "Something good's going to come out of this." After two days of talk, that hope was much harder to sustain. What the government delegation heard was a bewildering recital of grievances, the past jumbled with the present, the real with the fantastic. Rape, murder, police brutality, stolen land, stolen money, bureaucratic bungling and deceit, and the cutthroat politics that goes with general poverty. Like the aftermath of a bad dream, the details were fuzzy but the feeling was genuine, anger and terror.

"Everytime a revolving fund comes from Washington, who gets the benefit?" asked James Holy, who is James Holy Eagle, 82 years old. "The people who are relatives and friends of the tribal council. I live 20 miles east of here. I never get the benefit. I'm not on commodities, I'm not on the welfare."

Frank Kills Enemy, a big-bellied man with a kindly face, rose to announce that his life had been threatened by the tribal police. "My name is Kills Enemy and I am not afraid," he said, then sat down. Indians against Indians. That is mostly what they talked about at Fool's Crow's Place. That is the reality which the occupation at Wounded Knee dramatized. The bitter tribal divisions which overlay every problem of the Oglala Sioux on the Pine Ridge reservation are extreme, but similar conflict can be found to some degree on most reservations in America.

The traditionalists blame it all on the white man's intervention, the heavy hand of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the lure of government money. Others would say it is the inevitable legacy of history, people divided by the changes forced upon them, some resisting, some trying to adjust. In any case, government reforms, launched with the best of intentions, have aggravated the divisions.

At Pine Ridge, the "Treaty Indians" want to abolish the elected Tribal Council and the Tribal Constitution, adopted in 1935. This would return to the traditional consensus apparatus by which the Sioux governed themselves before the government introduced its version of representative democracy. Each tiny community chose its version of representative democracy. Each tiny community chose its headman. They gathered as the "Treaty Council" with the emphasis

on unanimity, not elections. In the reform spirit of FDR's first administration, Congress changed that with the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, which encouraged tribes to adopt written constitutions for elected tribal governments. The idea was to break the pattern of government paternalism. With the strong voice of elected officials, the reformers reasoned, the tribes could take over the powers held by the BIA superintendent on each reservation.

When the Oglala Sioux adopted their constitution the vote was close and some of the old-timers still argue that many traditionalists refused to vote at all, assuming that would help defeat the idea. The old "Treaty Council" was eclipsed by the new Tribal Council, which was authorized to handle government funds and programs—and jobs in a land where patronage is precious.

In the nature of things, the politically active and successful Sioux were the ones most attuned to the outside white world, better educated, more eager for economic gain. In the Indian world, they are called the "progressives," though the old headmen call them venal. The political division became complicated further by race and culture.

The traditionalists generally are full-blooded Sioux while the progressives include many "breeds" Indians with a white parent or grandparent. Crow Dog spoke bitterly of the two governments on Pine Ridge: "We have a half-breed government and an Indian government."

Over the years, the unspoken assumption of the federal people has been that this tragic division would fade away in time as the "Treaty Indians" grew old and died, as more and more younger Indians turned toward formal education and a life in the white economy.

That has happened to some extent, though the old viewpoints endure more tenaciously than the reformers probably expected 40 years ago. But now something else has happened which complicates the matter further.

The young militancy of groups like the American Indian Movement, the organization which staged the siege at Wounded Knee, has embraced the traditionalist outlook and made the old arguments over broken treaties fresh and current. Ironically, many of the young activists grew up in the Indian slums of major cities, not on reservations, where the BIA encouraged their families to move in search of jobs.

The anger of the old men, clinging to the faded identity of their past, seems to have converged with the anger of the young men, who are searching awkwardly for their own identity as Indians. However skeptical they may be, even federal officials concede that this strange coming together has an explosive potential for "other Wounded Knees," wherever traditionalist sentiment is strong and wherever the elected tribal government is "autocratic and unresponsive."

The clash creates policy contradictions for both sides. The Nixon administration has espoused greater self-determination for Indian tribes, meaning that the tribal governments would take over more and more of the functions now operated by federal bureaucrats. Yet it cannot very well pursue that policy where tribal governments themselves are the source of bitterness and accusations of corruption.

Bradley Patterson, the White House assistant who led the delegation here, conceded that the President's policy "is leaning on a weak reed," if Tribal Councils discriminate grossly against the minority factions.

"It seems to me what you're saying most clearly," Patterson told the Sioux elders, "is why can't we have a fair and just tribal government here? It seems to me a question which Indian people all over the country could raise. We get the same question all over." On the other side, the AIM activists and the Oglala Sioux traditionalists have

their own contradiction. They plead to be free of the bureaucratic yoke of the federal government—yet they are asking the white men from Washington to remove unilaterally from office Indians who were elected by Indians. That doesn't seem like a step toward the past glory either.

Justice Department lawyers are investigating 48 complaints of civil rights violations at Pine Ridge. Auditors from five government departments and agencies are pouring over tribal books to check out the allegations of misspent funds. Patterson also promised the traditionalists that he will give them a prompt reply on their request for a presidential treaty commission, but he would not promise to set aside the reservation's elected government.

The situation is so complicated and bitter, so impossible, that it breeds special fantasies. Some of the old men talked about the undivided territory their people once held, the Black Hills and the Wyoming Territory west of the Powder River, as if it were retrievable. Some of the younger men have more forward looking dreams.

FOREST PRODUCTS EXPORT MANAGEMENT

HON. DONALD W. RIEGLE, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. RIEGLE. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill to provide comprehensive authority to manage the export of forest products from the United States. The purpose of the bill is to insure that there is an adequate supply of forest products for domestic consumption at prices that are reasonable.

As you are well aware, the consumption of softwood—primarily for housing—has increased remarkably over the past 3 years. To meet this demand, lumber imports were increased. However, at the same time, there was an increase in log and lumber exports. This increase in exports only exacerbated the price situation which was skyrocketing under the pressure of extraordinary domestic demand. For example, a record-high rate of log exports to Japan was recorded last year, as our domestic lumber supplies were sold at abnormally high prices, two or three times the normal price level.

The bill is designed to maximize the use of our forest resources while limiting our exports of lumber products. The bill encourages forest owners and managers to export only those species and grades of logs and forest products that are surplus to our domestic needs. By this method, we would continue to export and defray our balance-of-payments deficit. But moreover, we would be increasing the economic and environmental use of our forest resources. The wastage portion of our forested trees would be kept to a minimum with full use of the tree bole.

The export of forest products from Federal forests has been partially regulated since 1968. However, there has been an astronomical increase in log exports—all from private actions. This bill would regulate this trade by vesting certain powers in the Secretary of Commerce. These powers could be revoked by the President, with the consent of

Congress, if there were an overriding national interest. However, the regulation of exports applies only to those forest products that are needed in the United States. Those logs and other forest products which are surplus to our needs could continue to be exported without restriction.

In conclusion, this bill would contribute greatly to the wise management and protection of our forest resources while insuring an adequate supply of forest products for domestic use.

I submit a copy of the bill to be printed in the RECORD following these remarks:

H.R. 8034

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Export Administration Act of 1969 is amended by—

(1) inserting immediately before the caption of section 1 the following:

"TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS"

(2) redesignating sections 1 through 14, and all cross references thereto, as sections 101 through 114, respectively;

(3) striking "this Act" wherever it appears in sections 101 through 114 (as redesignated by paragraph (2)) and inserting "this title"; and

(4) striking "This Act" in section 113(a) (as redesignated by paragraph (2)) and inserting "This title".

Sec. 2. The Export Administration Act of 1969 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new title:

"TITLE II—FOREST PRODUCTS EXPORT MANAGEMENT"

"SHORT TITLE"

"Sec. 201. This title may be cited as the 'Forest Products Export Management Act of 1973'."

"FINDINGS"

"Sec. 202. It is the finding of the Congress that it is in the interest of the people of the United States that there be an adequate supply of forest products continuously available for their use; the United States is abundantly blessed with land capable of growing forests that can produce the range of values that the living forest provides for man's economic, social and spiritual well being; during the past century and into some of this century the forest lands of the United States were viewed as a limitless resource; these forests were subjected to heavy cutting and a low level of management and protection; during the past several decades progress has been made in introducing a higher level of management on public and private forests; there are still substantial forest areas that have not been restored to their optimum level of economic and environmental utility; it is both feasible and wise to sustain the flow of benefits from the forests; some benefits, both tangible and intangible, can be sustained on an even sort of flow; on larger private and public forests it is practical to maintain a continuous annual flow of forest products, while on smaller forest units the flow of products may be intermittent yet under a high order of forest stewardship, all to the end that the total amount of forest products and other benefits regionally and nationally will be sustained and amplified in future decades; to help attain those goals the wastage of portions of the bole of each tree cut should be kept at as low a level as possible and all reasonable efforts to secure the full utilization of the tree bole should be encouraged; all reasonable forest land management efforts should be encouraged to secure the economic and environmental benefits of our forest resources; the United States has become a substantial importer of softwood logs and products, principally from

Canada, and we also import certain hardwoods indigenous to the United States; the importation of logs and forest products from other nations should be encouraged provided this trade does not exploit other nations' forest resources to their disadvantage; the United States especially in the past decade has become a substantial exporter of softwood logs and also exports a substantial quantity of lumber; there is concern that unless this trade is properly managed it will contribute to supply instability, rises in the cost of forest products and depletion of the forest resources of the United States in a manner disadvantageous to the national need and interest.

"FOREST PRODUCTS EXPORT MANAGEMENT"

"Sec. 203. (a) Upon enactment of this title, the export of forest products from the United States shall be managed by limiting the volume thereof that annually may be exported and the conditions under which forest products may be exported. This shall be a function of the Secretary of Commerce with cooperation from other agencies of government.

"(b) For the calendar year 1973, softwood log exports shall not exceed the average of such exports during calendar years 1971 and 1972. For softwood lumber, timber, and cants, the exports for calendar year 1973 shall not exceed the average of such exports during calendar years 1971 and 1972.

"(c) Not later than December 1 of each year beginning with 1973, the Secretary shall determine the type and volume of forest products that have been imported for the year in progress. He shall estimate the anticipated level of such imports in the succeeding year and he shall review and analyze all facts he deems pertinent to determining whether the export of forest products is in the national interest and the level of such exports that would be in the national interest.

"(d) Not later than December 15 of each year beginning with 1973, the Secretary shall prescribe for the succeeding year the level of forest products exports that he determines will be permitted in the national interest but, except as provided below, the permitted level of exports of forest products needed for domestic use in any year shall not exceed 10 per centum of the imports of forest products. For the calendar year 1974 such exports may be 20 per centum of the 1973 imports and for 1975 such exports may be 15 per centum of the 1974 imports. In any year, however, the Secretary may permit such higher level of forest products exports not to exceed the 1972 level as he determines will be in the national interest in any year or portion thereof when the domestic price index for forest products is 95 or less using the year 1967 as 100.

"(e) In addition to the export of quantities of forest products as provided in subsection (d), the Secretary shall determine the grades and species of logs and bolts and processed lumber, plywood, and cants not needed for and surplus to domestic purposes and may permit their exportation without regard to the above limits. In reaching his determination, the Secretary shall consider whether the export of such logs will improve the utilization of the bole of cut trees and promote higher levels of forest management. As a condition of issuing such a permit the Secretary shall have made a finding that there is currently no reasonable domestic market for such forest products and shall take into account, among other things—

"(1) whether the applicant has attempted in good faith but unsuccessfully to sell such forest products at no more than fair value to persons that are customarily engaged in the purchase of such products for manufacture or sale; and

"(2) the customary uses for such forest products on the domestic market and the current prevailing conditions as to such * * *

"(f) The Secretary shall by regulation designate at least one day in each month on

which he will receive written or oral testimony from permit applicants and other interested persons, relevant to the findings required under paragraph (e) of this subsection. To provide the public notice of pending applications, testimony will be received on only those applications delivered to the Secretary at least ten days prior to the designated date. After receipt and consideration of the testimony, the Secretary shall within five days (Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays excluded) approve or disapprove such applications. Concurrent with his action the Secretary shall issue a concise public statement stating his reasons therefor.

"(g) Any person who prior to March 31, 1973 has entered into a firm written contract to deliver forest products for export, shall be permitted by the Secretary to complete such contract and the Secretary shall take these facts into account in determining the permits he will issue under this title. In issuing permits for the export of forest products under subsection (a), the Secretary shall consider all persons and shall not limit such permits to those who have engaged in exports in prior years but he shall issue such permits only to persons who own forest land or persons who own forest products, manufacturing plants, or logging operations and customarily are engaged in the cutting of standing timber or the manufacture of same for domestic manufacture.

"AVAILABILITY OF RECORDS AND STORAGE AREAS"

"Sec. 204. Whoever exported forest products in the two years prior to enactment of this title or subsequently applies under this title to export forest products shall permit access to related books, records, and accounts, and their forest storage areas by the Secretary.

"PENALTY"

"Sec. 205. Whoever knowingly and willfully exports any timber in violation of this title, or knowingly and fraudulently files a false report, or fails to permit the Secretary access to his books, records, and accounts, and his forest product storage areas shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both, for each such violation, and shall not thereafter be permitted to export forest products for a period of not more than five years.

"DEFINITIONS"

"Sec. 206. As used in this title—

"(a) the term 'forest products' means coniferous species: *Provided*, That for the purposes of this title, coniferous forest products consist of—

"(1) any logs, such as saw logs, peeler logs, and pulp logs;

"(2) cants, squares, and hewn sawn material exceeding four and one-half inches in thickness;

"(3) split or round bolts, or other round wood not processed to standards and specifications suitable for end product use;

"(4) veneers and plywood; and

"(5) lumber seven feet in length or more with a width in excess of two inches or a thickness in excess of one-half inch.

"(b) The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of Commerce.

"(c) The term 'exporter' means any individual, corporation, association, firm, or other legal entity which sold forest products under such terms that the seller delivered the forest products either—

"(1) on board a truck or railroad car; or

"(2) alongside a vessel in a manner usual in the port involved or on a dock designated and provided by the buyer; in such circumstances that the seller at that time reasonably believed that the forest products so delivered would, in accordance with orders given by the buyer directly to the carrier, be transported by such truck, railroad car, or vessel to a foreign destination.

"(d) The term 'United States' means the fifty States, and territories, possessions, and trust territories of the United States.

"AUTHORITY TO SUSPEND"

"SEC. 207. After the calendar year 1974, the President may suspend the operation of this title, in whole or in part for any calendar year if by July 1 of the preceding year he has made a finding that the overall national interest of the United States will be better served by such action than by the operation of this title and by that date he has submitted his reasons therefor to the Congress of the United States and both Houses of the Congress have passed resolutions stating in effect approval of such request no later than one hundred and twenty calendar days thereafter.

"REGULATIONS AND FEES"

"SEC. 208. (a) The Secretary is authorized to issue such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this title.

"(b) The Secretary is also authorized to charge reasonable fees to those engaged in the exportation of forest products, or seeking to export forest products to defray the cost of processing and approving their specific application and the inspection of the forest products they are permitted to export. In any case where it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary that any person has made a payment under this authority which is not required, or is in excess of the amount required, the Secretary, upon application or otherwise, may cause a refund to be made from applicable funds. Moneys received hereunder shall be credited to a separate account in the Treasury and are hereby appropriated and made available until expended, as the Secretary may direct for payment of expenses incident to the function for which the charges were made and for refunds to depositors as provided above. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this title."

HOWARD PHILLIPS INTERVIEWED BY U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT

HON. DAVID C. TREEN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. TREEN. Mr. Speaker, in a recent issue of U.S. News and World Report, Mr. Howard Phillips, acting director of OEO, was interviewed.

I found Mr. Phillips' comments very interesting.

I insert this interview in the RECORD: **BENEFITS TO POOR: "GREATEST IN HISTORY"** (Interview with Howard Phillips, Director, Office of Economic Opportunity)

Q. Mr. Phillips, what is to be accomplished by closing down the Office of Economic Opportunity and eliminating or shifting anti-poverty programs?

A. What we're doing is making the Federal Government's anti-poverty activities more effective. They haven't really been effective in eliminating poverty in the past. What the President wants is to reorganize the federal anti-poverty effort in such a manner as to enhance its real benefit to the poor.

We propose to eliminate the middleman—the anti-poverty bureaucrat—and see that the money intended for the poor really goes to their direct benefit. The old approach of trickling down dollars for the poor through a vast array of poverty contractors and professionals has only alleviated poverty for the middlemen.

We are also reorganizing federal anti-poverty activities so that more decisions are placed in the hands of elected officials who can be held accountable for success or failure, rather

than leaving those decisions to the discretion of people employed by the federal bureaucracy. We are, in effect, providing local options.

Q. Will you be spending much less than in the past?

A. We will actually be spending more. In fiscal year 1974 [which begins next July 1] the total federal expenditure of direct benefit to the poor will be roughly 30.3 billion dollars. This is the greatest amount in American history. It compares with 7.9 billion dollars spent 10 years ago.

In calculating the effect of these changes, what you have to bear in mind is this: With the exception of the Community Action program, all other programs administered by OEO would, under the President's budget, be continued in fiscal year 1974 at an equivalent or higher level of expenditure than in FY 1973. The administration of these programs simply is being assigned to other federal departments and agencies.

Q. What will happen to the Community Action program?

A. That remains to be seen. We are saying that if the President's budget is adopted, there will be no funding of Community Action programs in the federal budget. Communities which desire to continue such programs could do so if they wish.

Q. How much money has been spent on Community Action—and what has been its major effect?

A. From all federal sources, more than 10 billion dollars has gone to Community Action agencies—2.8 billion from OEO. The balance of the funding has come from State and local sources, private sources, and from federal departments and agencies other than OEO.

Community Action has had roughly eight years to prove itself at the local level. Now, local officials will have to determine its relative effectiveness, and whether they want to spend local money on it.

People frequently ask me, "How can you decide that a program in my community is good or bad?" My answer to them is that I can't decide. That's precisely why it's so important that we return decision-making authority to people at the local level who are in a better position to make such assessments.

Q. What about the other anti-poverty programs? Who will decide their ultimate fate?

A. Specific programs will stand or fall on their own merits. Those that are being transferred for administration to other federal departments and agencies will be continued, modified or discontinued at the discretion of those agencies. Those programs such as Community Action, which will fall within the purview of local officials, will receive public funding—or not receive public funding—at the discretion of elected officials.

Q. Where would the money come from for programs that are continued by communities?

A. From the people—from the private sector—or from local or State funds. General revenue-sharing funds from the Federal Government might be allotted to such programs. And there are three categories of special revenue sharing as proposed by the President under which funds could be used for such purposes if local officials so decided.

Our whole point is that we in Washington can't really decide if a program has been effective in overcoming poverty in a particular community. And we think the time has come where people at the local level have to decide what is the best way to spend the money available to fight poverty in their community.

Q. Some members of Congress have questioned the President's authority to close the Office of Economic Opportunity and shift its programs without legislative action by Congress. What is your view on that?

A. In all cases in which OEO programs have been shifted to other agencies there is

pre-existing authority for me to delegate the program to another agency, and for that agency to carry on the program.

This authority was in the original Act of 1964, and it's an authority which was used previously by Sargent Shriver and by other OEO Directors.

There are two programs for which we are seeking new legislation to effect a transfer. One is the Legal Services program, to provide legal aid to the poor. The other is the Community Economic Development program.

Q. Earlier you mentioned 30.3 billion dollars being budgeted for "direct benefit to the poor." What are you including in that figure?

A. It includes cash payments, income security, educational benefits, health benefits, manpower benefits. It would also include benefits in the form of Social Security payments which go to the poor, support for elementary and secondary education, and so forth.

Q. A federal judge has ruled that the President does not have the power to close down the OEO this year. Will this really change your plans?

A. It is an open question whether an appeal will be made. So long as the ruling is in force, we intend to carry on our activities in a manner consistent with the judge's interpretation. Our authority to delegate programs to other agencies does not seem to be affected, and we anticipate zero funding in the OEO budget on July 1.

Q. If Congress votes to provide funding past June 30, will this mean that OEO will continue past this deadline?

A. There are certain post-June 30 liaison functions which can conceivably continue without funds. No money would be available to OEO, however, if the President did not sign into law an appropriation for that purpose.

PAPERWORK DELUGE IS SERIOUS THREAT

HON. DON FUQUA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, all of us are concerned at the avalanche of paperwork which our Government imposes upon the American people. We have had special commissions and studies, and still this proliferation continues.

I want to quote from an article from the Chicago Tribune Service relative to this subject. They refer to the very excellent work of Senator THOMAS MCINTYRE, of New Hampshire, and I felt that the story, as written by Ronald Koziol, should be repeated in part here.

He began his statement by noting that the mass of Federal Government paperwork is contributing to the bankruptcy of small businesses, unemployment, and a feeling of hostility by many citizens toward their Government.

A portion of his statement is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR THOMAS MCINTYRE

These are the conclusions reached in a special report by Sen. Thomas J. McIntyre (D., N.H.), chairman of the government regulation subcommittee. McIntyre's report culminates two years of investigation by his subcommittee into the increasing problem created by a massive bureaucracy.

The subcommittee listened to hundreds of small businessmen and taxpayers throughout the country tell of the maze of government

paperwork that has more than doubled in the last three years.

As McIntyre puts it, "It's outrageous . . . this complicated bureaucratic nonsense the government imposes on us."

Perhaps one of the most significant conclusions drawn by the subcommittee studies is that the demands for information have led many small businesses and citizens to believe that "the government has a deep and abiding distrust of citizens generally and businessmen in particular."

The report adds, "When a citizen's only contact with his government is a frustrating battle with red tape, it is not surprising that he expresses a growing feeling of alienation from that government."

McIntyre's investigators found that, for the most part, the federal bureaucracy is indifferent toward the small businessman. Testimony from federal officials demonstrated a considerable lack of understanding of needs of small business, according to the senator.

McIntyre's report makes several recommendations on reducing the paperwork burden, including constant monitoring by Congress of executive agencies.

He also urged that the General Accounting Office examine federal agencies to insure better management practices on the part of these agencies.

McIntyre also has a bill in the Senate which would require all committees of Congress to disclose in their reports the paperwork burden to be imposed as a result of any new legislation.

"If this bill is passed, every lawmaker will then be aware of how much additional paperwork will be required, and necessary amendments could be made when new legislation comes up for passage," McIntyre said.

America's businessmen are spending \$18 billion a year—either in accountants' fees or in time lost from regular work—filling out the papers and returning them to federal and local government agencies.

Another \$18 billion is spent annually to print, peruse, and store the 4.5 million cubic feet of paper. The cubic foot total is equivalent to \$10 billion sheets of typing paper and averages 10 forms for every man, woman, and child in the country.

As of Dec. 31, 1972, there were 5,298 different types of approved public use forms excluding all tax and banking forms.

"If we don't stop this tidal wave of paperwork soon, we'll all be swamped under by it," McIntyre said.

I want to add that many of the small businessmen in my district have expressed deep concern over this trend. I share this concern and want to add my commendation for the work that Senator McIntyre and others have been doing in this regard.

Failure to act on our part will result in many more hardships for our small businessmen. I think that every agency and every Federal employee should be made aware of this fact and a concerted effort made to correct a very serious situation.

JIMMY CARNEY NEEDS HELP NOW

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, in Bayside, Queens, within my Sixth Congressional District, there lives a young lad, Jimmy Carney, who is a victim of hemophilia, the dread blood ailment that causes the

inflicted to bleed profusely even from the most minute scratch.

On Saturday, June 16, 1973, the community will rally to help this unfortunate 8-year-old boy by again conducting a drive for the blood so desperately needed to keep Jimmy alive. The Blood Bank, to be conducted by the American Red Cross, will be stationed at St. Robert Bellarmine R. C. Church, 56th Avenue and 213th Street, Bayside, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. The goal set is 300 pints of precious lifegiving blood.

Jimmy, a normal boy in all other aspects who is in the second grade and who enjoys many of the activities and pursuits of his peers, has a good chance to outgrow the present acuteness of his ailment. But, he needs time and he needs help now.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in urging the continued generosity of Bayside and neighboring communities to once again assure the success of this blood drive. Jimmy will always be grateful.

ASME CONGRESSIONAL FELLOWSHIP OFFERED AGAIN

HON. MIKE McCORMACK

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, in the context of our society's need to adjust to and react to accelerating change and technological discoveries, it is more critical than ever before that there be effective communication between policymakers and scientists and engineers. It was precisely this concern that led the Congress to establish the Office of Technology Assessment.

It is equally important that the technical and scientific community act to supplement and reinforce these goals through programs of their own. An excellent example of such concern is the congressional fellow program of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, which was set up last year in response to the society's stated overriding goal to be "sensitive to the engineer's responsibility to the public's interest, and dedicated to a leadership role in making technology a true servant of man."

The first recipient of this fellowship, Dr. Barry Hyman, is now serving on the Senate Commerce Subcommittee on Science and Technology, which was recently created by Chairman WARREN G. MAGNUSON of Washington State. As Senator MAGNUSON so aptly stated in his announcement of this subcommittee's formation:

There is probably no national objective more important than the taming and channeling of technology toward the solution of national problems.

Dr. Hyman's participation in the work of this important new subcommittee should facilitate technological input to the increasingly complex policymaking issues in this area.

I include the article, which appeared

in the May 1973 issue of Mechanical Engineering, describing this program and explaining how interested persons may apply for next year's fellowship, in the RECORD at this point:

ASME CONGRESSIONAL FELLOWSHIP OFFERED AGAIN

APPLICATIONS INVITED

The ASME Council has authorized the second year of the ASME Congressional Fellow program. This program supports an engineer for one year at the nation's capital in Washington, associated with a congressman or a congressional committee as a technical resource. The sponsorship is shared by ASME with the engineer's employer, who treats the time away from his regular job in the nature of a sabbatical leave. Although the primary purpose of the program is to assist the formation of public policy by making technical expertise available, both the individual Fellow and his employer benefit from the experience. Of additional interest to ASME is the fact that the professional gains in its knowledge of the political process.

The 1973 ASME Congressional Fellow, now serving on the staff of the Senate Commerce Committee, is Dr. Barry I. Hyman, on leave from his position as associate professor, Department of Civil, Mechanical and Environmental Engineering at George Washington University. Following announcement of the program last August, Dr. Hyman was selected as the first recipient. (See page 108, January 1973 *Mechanical Engineering*.) It is significant that on March 23, Senator Warren G. Magnuson, Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, announced the formation of a new Subcommittee on Science and Technology and appointed Dr. Hyman to its staff.

One of the on-going programs which grew out of the Society's restatement of its GOALS two years ago, the Congressional Fellowship is responsive to the words of the Overriding Goal which call for ASME to be "sensitive to the engineer's responsibility to the public's interest, and dedicated to a leadership role in making technology a true servant of man."

The Program. The ASME Congressional Fellowship provides up to half of the cost for one engineer for one year with the understanding that his employer will provide the balance. The 1974 Congressional Fellow year may be scheduled to begin any time from Oct. 1, 1973, to Feb. 1, 1974.

After selection of the Congressional Fellow, ASME will assist him in making arrangements for his assignment to a congressional staff position, preferably to the staff of one of the committees which handles legislation on subjects for which an understanding of mechanical engineering is important. Facilities of the Congress will make space and secretarial support available.

Additionally, the Congressional Fellow will have available to him the facilities of the office of William P. Miller, ASME's Washington representative, in calling on the resources of the Society.

Although the extent of ASME's financial support is limited to half of the cost of one man, consideration may be given to additional appointments for which other financial resources are available.

How to Apply for the Fellowship. An ASME member interested in applying for 1974 should first establish with his employer the basis under which he could be made available. Applications will be held in confidence and should be directed to Dr. Rogers B. Finch, Executive Director and Secretary, The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 345 East 47th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017. Each application should include:

1. A résumé covering education, engineering experience and pertinent personal factors.
2. A statement describing the terms of the applicant's leave from his employer. This

should state his current salary and the total amount of financial support which he expects from his employer, as well as his preferences for the date on which the appointment will become effective.

3. A letter describing the way the applicant views this position and how his experience and abilities qualify him for the post.

Applications will be accepted up until August 1, 1973, and should cover a period of one year beginning no earlier than October 1, 1973, nor later than February 1, 1974.

DENVER HEARING ON HOUSING

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, on March 30, 1973, I was privileged to hear the testimony of the people of Denver on the effects there of the so-called Nixon housing freeze. I would like to include in the RECORD a staff summary of the nearly 6 hours of testimony, which I found to be depressingly instructive:

HOUSING FREEZE

MARY WYNN—SUBURBS

The first witness, Mrs. Mary Wynn, told of her family's 26-month search for a satisfactory home near her husband's job, as a custodian with the Littleton Schools. They needed a house for their family of three girls and three pets. The cheapest house they could find and still meet their housing needs was priced at \$21,000. During their search, friends had to keep one of their three daughters.

HOWARD CONVERSE—COMMUNITY RENEWAL AGENCY

Mr. Converse presented Congresswoman Schroeder with copies of the preliminary report of the Community Renewal Agency program, *A Strategy for Community Renewal*. This HUD funded planning program terminated in October of 1972, after a 30-month period of study. The final issue of the Report will be available in mid-April, and will hopefully be used by the City in drafting a total community development plan. Also submitted were a draft copy of CRP's *Overview to Housing Report* which contains recommendations for the 1973-80 housing plan, and a copy of *Denver Housing Study* done for CRP by Hammer, Greene, Siler Associates of Washington, D.C.

Mr. Converse testified that by 1980, there would be a requirement of 37,000 new and rehabilitated housing units in Denver, 11,600 for the low income, and 21,000 for moderate income.

He cited several disastrous effects of the freeze:

1. The progress underway at the regional level to implement a Regional Housing Plan has been threatened. This Plan provides a method to expand low and moderate income housing units outside of the City and County of Denver.

2. A second impact of the freeze has been to threaten several City housing programs, such as the construction of 200-300 units of moderate density within the Model City Target area. Land has been purchased, but FHA allocations must be obtained to complete the program. Eastside-Westside housing redevelopment proposals are still apparently pending, despite the freeze.

3. "The effect of the freeze upon agencies in Denver has been to compound the earlier anxieties caused by the predicted institu-

tional reorganization within the future community development block grant funding system (Better Communities Act), with a new confusion and frustration about immediate programs threatened by the freeze."

Federal housing programs need basic restructuring, and the private sector should shoulder greater responsibility in ameliorating housing conditions in the inner-city. However, he emphasized that there must be provisions made for housing in local communities during the transition from yesterday's programs to tomorrow's.

ROBERT CAMERON—DENVER URBAN RENEWAL AUTHORITY

The Director of Denver Urban Renewal Authority stated that his agency has assisted by providing sites for 1,700 units of low and moderate housing and the rehabilitation of 1,500 residential units.

Mr. Cameron described the "almost totally unpredictable flow of federal funds from year to year" by federal departments and agencies. He said that land clearance, redevelopment, and rehabilitation "cannot be turned on and off on the basis of Washington whims without causing extreme inefficiencies."

DURA has been particularly hard hit by the recent HUD moratorium on federal housing subsidies and by the Office of Management and Budget's withholding of appropriated funds.

In the Mitchell and College View rehabilitation projects and the Russell Park-Manual Urban Renewal Project, DURA contracts with HUD call for extensive use of FHA Section 312 loans at 3% interest. Congress appropriated \$90 million for the fiscal year ending June, 1972, but OMB released only \$50 million. For the fiscal year ending June, 1973, the administration asked for no new appropriations for 312 loans, although the need for \$150 million had been documented by the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment officials. Congress proceeded to appropriate \$70 million, but OMB released only \$50 million. That \$50 million actually included \$40 million held over from the previous year's appropriation! The annual amounts released by OMB resulted in allocations of only \$1 million per year to the Denver Regional Office of HUD—and that includes six states! \$1 million is not enough to meet Denver's needs let alone six states.

In mid-1972, HUD made a capital grant reservation of \$3 million to pay 2% of the net costs of housing rehabilitation in the Russell Park-Manual area of the City. For this program to work, homeowners need the help of the 312 home repair loans. Now HUD has announced the phasing out of these low interest rate loans, at the same time it ordered DURA to establish a local loan program which is acceptable to HUD as an alternative to 312 loans. If DURA does not, HUD will withdraw the 3.8 million and the Russell Park-Manual project will be terminated. Bruce Rockwell, the President of the Denver Chamber of Commerce, said in response to this directive, "No city should have a gun held at its head by a federal agency."

The citizens have been working with DURA in the preparation of this plan for over three years. To deny them the opportunity to proceed at this late date will shatter any hopes and engender anger and hostility. DURA is awaiting HUD response to this proposed alternative.

Mr. Cameron concluded his testimony with this statement:

"The Denver Urban Renewal Authority has received excellent assistance and co-operation from the Regional Office of HUD and the local FHA office in spite of continuing changes, cut-backs, moratoriums, and reorganizations at the Washington level. Mr. Rosenheim, Regional Administrator, and Mr. Wilder, Assistant Regional Administrator, have supported the City's efforts to secure HUD approval for the Eastside and Westside housing and the Russell Park-Manual

projects. They recognize the need to renew badly deteriorated areas of the City, as well as construct new housing for low and moderate income families. We are concerned, however, that because of cut-backs at the Washington level, the Regional Office people will be told that the grant reservation must be transferred from the Russell Park-Manual project to the Eastside-Westside project, or that the City will have to decide which of the two projects they wish to carry out because there is not enough money for both projects. The truth of the matter is that Denver needs both the rehabilitation program in the Russell Park-Manual and the new housing in the Eastside-Westside project."

DAN LUNA—DENVER HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

The Director of the Denver Housing Administration began his testimony by outlining the programs administered by his office: the Model Cities Housing Program, the Federally Assisted Code Enforcement program (FACE), and Project Rehab.

Because of the moratorium initiated in January, DHA has received only \$2.7 million of the \$10 million promised by HUD for the 12,000 units planned under the FACE program.

Under the Model Cities new construction program, almost 100 parcels of land have been purchased or designated for purchase by the Housing Administration to be used for low cost 235 and 236 building programs. These programs cannot now be implemented because of the moratorium.

Of greater and more immediate concern is the impact of the freeze on overall model cities funding. Emergency Home Maintenance grants, emergency rent supplement payments and several other programs funded by Model Cities will be terminated by the federal decision to discontinue all funding for Model Cities.

All housing programs in Denver receive funding from the federal government. 30 years of federal initiative in the field of low and moderate income housing will cease as a result of the Nixon Administration moratorium on federal housing programs.

VIRGINIA GARCIA—EVICTION

Virginia Garcia told of the difficulties she had with her attorney-landlord at 426 Inca Street over obvious housing code violations. After repeated efforts to get the landlord to make repairs, she finally called the building inspector. When ordered by the Department of Health and Hospitals to comply with code, the landlord evicted his tenant, Mrs. Garcia said that legal aid would not help her, and she finally located another home with the assistance of the West Side Action Center.

M. J. MASTALIR, JR.—FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Mr. Mastalir, of the First National Bank's mortgage division, said that applications for about 3,300 units of Federal Housing Administration (FHA) guaranteed units were being processed when the moratorium hit. Today, less than a third of those are being processed. His office has been involved as mortgagee for approximately 4,000 units of subsidized housing, and he indicated his satisfaction with success achieved under the existing federal housing programs. He praised the sensitivity of many non-profit sponsors and felt that the consumer had received the benefits intended by the programs. Although criticism of FHA process is valid, FHA has provided a vehicle for producing thousands of housing units for low income people. He stated: "the machinery that has yielded a better than 90% success ratio nationwide should be retained."

CORRINE TRUJILLO—RENT INCREASE

The next witness told the task force that during the last five years her rent has climbed from \$85 a month to \$150. The latest increase being \$50 a month.

LEONARD CHADWICK—DENVER HOUSING AUTHORITY

The director of the Denver Housing Authority submitted a booklet to the Congresswoman containing tables of income limits and population characteristics of the residents of public housing in Denver, and several copies of the DHA newspaper. He reported that the Denver Housing Authority has 4,133 units of housing, and presently has 1,380 people on the waiting list, mostly elderly. Before the moratorium, he said that 2,000 new Turnkey units had been approved by City Council, but only 400 have been built. He told of the hardships caused by implementation of the Brooke Amendment, limiting public housing residents to paying only 25% of their income for rent. Congress appropriated funds to make up for the revenues lost because of this regulation, but these funds were impounded by OMB. This impoundment has cost the DHA \$406,000.00 to date. Housing authorities cannot now remain solvent and still serve the low income citizens of their communities. DHA also had a \$17,000,000 modernization program terminated by the freeze.

SHIRLEY GIEK—ARCHDIOCESE TENANTS COUNCIL

Shirley Giek testified about her frustrating search for a home for herself and her 9 children. She finally had to place her two older daughters with friends in order to become eligible for the largest unit available in the Archdiocesan development on South Monaco. She is now on the Tenants Council, manages the units, and is satisfied with her present housing conditions.

DAN STRAMIELLO—REALTOR

Mr. Stramiello works as a Denver Realtor and a private consultant in the field of low and moderate income housing. He indicated the current funding freeze has had little impact on business, since HUD and FHA affect only a minor part of a realtor's business. He said his major interest was in moderate-income housing—homes selling for less than \$22,000.00 and renting for \$80-\$160 a month. Very little housing in this bracket is available in the core city, primarily because of the lending policies of banks and savings and loan associations. He said the lending policies "squeeze the middle class out of Denver while low-income families are sucked into the core city by the vacuum."

He quoted an official from Majestic Federal Savings and Loan who claimed that his institution won't touch anything over 40 years old, prefers to stay out of areas where rehabilitation is going on, and refuses to consider properties that are rundown. The Southwest State Bank agrees to finance older properties, as long as they are in good shape, and totally in compliance with building code regulations. But properties, when rehabilitated, no longer are moderately priced because of the huge investment required to bring them up to Code. Because of these policies, moderate income families are forced to the suburbs where lending institutions will make loans.

Mr. Stramiello made 6 suggestions:

- 1) The Better Communities Act should provide that funding will be contingent on the recipient community providing low-income housing.
- 2) Low income housing should be built near the job market rather than in urban renewal areas.
- 3) Provide write-downs in land costs to help increase the supply of low and moderate income housing.
- 4) Induce banks to participate.
- 5) Cities should be given funds to buy existing properties to lease to low income families, integrating low income families with moderate income families, which reduces high concentrations of low-income families, which in turn produces a poor environment.

6) FHA guidelines need to be changed so mortgages can be guaranteed on owner rehabilitated property.

Mr. Stramiello concluded his remarks by stating that the freeze should be lifted until replacement programs are established.

IRVING HOOK—DENVER REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

Mr. Hook is a Denver City Councilman who represents the City and County of Denver on the Regional Council of Governments. He reported the recent adoption, by DRCOG, of a Fair Share Plan for allocating fixed percentages of low income housing to suburban communities. He said he had been confident about the adoption of this plan by suburban governments until the freeze came. He strongly recommended that a fixed percentage of Community Development Revenue Sharing funds be allocated for housing—otherwise, the chances were good that local governments would skip housing in their list of priorities. Strings should be attached. Members of DRCOG are in favor of special categorical grants for housing over and above the CDR (Community Development Revenue Sharing). Bonuses should be awarded when a region becomes involved in core-city housing problems.

He said that the freeze had cost Denver at least \$90 million in housing funds. Denver citizens recently passed a \$10 million Housing Bond Issue. This money was to be used to attract other federal housing money. The freeze has rebuffed the commitment of Denver citizens.

When asked his opinion of rent vouchers, he replied that if there were rent controls tied to the vouchers, the plan might be feasible.

BILL ROBERTS—COUNCILMAN, CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER, DISTRICT NO. 11

Councilman Bill Roberts stated that Denver needs "thousands more housing units for poor and moderate income people." The Nixon administration has wiped out programs designed to produce housing for poor people.

The Denver City Council authorized the Denver Housing Authority to proceed to develop 2,000 housing units, which would fill only a part of Denver's need. HUD's answer to the poor of Denver was 400 units.

Public housing has served the housing needs of poor people for over 35 years by taking the poor out of the filth and squalor and into decent homes. The only way housing can be provided for low income families is through public housing. We need more and better public housing. FHA programs help moderate income people and the middleman, not the poor.

When Denver's projected need for low income housing units is over 12,000, the Nixon administration won't let us proceed with less than 2,000. The poor have nowhere to go but from one slum to another.

DAVE HERLINGER—COLORADO HOUSING, INC.

Mr. Herlinger offered several suggestions for Congresswoman Schroeder:

- 1) Attention should be directed to HB 56594 which would require the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out rural housing programs.
 - 2) Reform of current 236 housing is needed to prohibit ripping off by "experts" (lawyers, architects, etc.) of up to 10% of the cost of the housing.
 - 3) Rent controls with rent vouchers.
 - 4) CDR money should be tied to housing.
 - 5) Take 235 and 236 away from FHA.
- When asked "how long before revenue sharing can be organized to provide effective delivery of housing?", he replied, "approximately 2½ years."

MRS. JEROME BIFFLE—CHAIRWOMAN, BOND COMMITTEE, DENVER PLANNING BOARD

Mrs. Biffle chairs the Committee of the Planning Board which must decide how the

\$10 million in bonds approved by Denver voters is to be used. It was intended to be used originally as leverage money to attract private, public and federal dollars, but because of the housing freeze, heads of city agencies involved in housing are pressuring to spend this money for their own immediate needs. "Without federal matching funds, \$10 million isn't enough to make a dent in relieving the City's housing shortage."

BEATRICE JARAMILLO—PUBLIC HOUSING

A public housing resident, Mrs. Jaramillo of the Quigg Newton project, contended that tenants had no real representation in the decisions of the Denver Housing Authority, although such input is required by HUD. The Central Residents Council (CRC) is not representative. CRC meetings have become secret affairs. An independent residents union is needed. She recommended that HUD contract with an independent body to investigate tenant groups. "In our area, we have no power; and we can't have it when people are afraid they'll be thrown out of their homes," she stated.

MRS. GERTRUDE RAINWATER—TAMAI TOWERS RESIDENT

Mrs. Rainwater said she had decided to move to the Tamai Towers (the handsome new building in the Skyline Urban Renewal area where the hearings were being held) because of the subsidy available. After she had given up her \$80 apartment on Pearl Street, the moratorium was declared, and she was told that the subsidy was no longer available. She must now pay full rent of \$115. She has a monthly income of \$175.00 and she must also pay for Blue Cross/Blue Shield as well as her telephone. She does not blame the management because it was HUD who reduced the original 40 subsidized units to 20 units. Mrs. Rainwater said that the building was a pleasant and convenient place for her to live, and she wanted to stay. But, she noted that it was very difficult for a woman of 75 to find a job, no matter how healthy and active she is. Unless she receives additional financial help she can not afford to stay.

NONI RAGSDALE—LEAGUE OF WOMAN VOTERS

Mrs. Ragsdale presented a slide show which was prepared by the League's Committee on Human Resources. It portrayed the housing needs of Denver and Colorado. She claimed the average cost of a newly constructed house in Colorado is \$25,000. To purchase a house at this price, a person needs an annual income of \$15,000. 85% of the population of this state has an income below this level. 25,000 to 30,000 migrants come to Colorado each year, and 80% of rural migrant housing is unfit for human habitation.

BOB AGARD—AVAILABILITY OF HOUSING

Mr. Agard testified about the impossibility of obtaining more than 70% financing for a home in inner-city Denver. FHA offers 95% financing and a lower interest rate, but not in the central city. The policies of FHA and lending institutions become self-fulfilling prophecies, leading to the decline of the central city. "My personal experience was that the role of the federal government and local financial institutions is to let the central cities go down the drain while supporting the buildup of the suburbs."

BRUCE ROCKWELL—DENVER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Although speaking for the Denver Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Rockwell is also president of Colorado National Bank. He said that the abrupt and arbitrary housing freeze cut the ground from under the Chamber's low and moderate income housing plans.

"The Denver Housing program has been thrown into chaos. . . . We resent these high-handed, capricious acts of the Nixon Administration which ignore the City and our people."

He said that five Denver banks have agreed to fund the threatened program in Russell Park-Manual Urban Renewal area with loans totalling 1.3 million dollars. He called it an "11th hour" agreement, but doubted if HUD would accept it because the banks couldn't match the government interest rate of 3.3%. "No city should have a gun held at its head by a federal agency."

Lending institutions might invest in the central city if the government guaranteed 10% "off the top of the loan." "This would be the easiest thing in the world for it to do."

In conclusion, he firmly objected to the withdrawal of federal support of housing programs, and called for the immediate reestablishment of not only the programs and the funding necessary for their execution, but a new spirit of cooperation and partnership between federal agencies and the cities.

MARIE MAXWELL—HOME MAINTENANCE

The evening testimony concluded with a report from Marie Maxwell about her problems in obtaining a home repair loan to bring her residence up to the City Code.

ADDITIONAL REPORTS SUBMITTED

Call for action—KLZ.

Housing Counseling for Colorado Families, Colorado Association of Homes for the Aging.

Capitol East Residents Organization.

FLAWED SKYLAB FLIGHT TEACHES EVEN MORE

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, Washington Irving wrote that "little minds are tamed and subdued by misfortune; but great minds rise above it." The people of this country, I think, will rise above the misfortunes of Skylab to see that a partially unsuccessful mission holds more lessons than an untroubled one.

At this moment, three astronauts are training to repair the Skylab craft in outer space, an unprecedented undertaking which may add immeasurably to our scientific knowledge. If they are successful in their task, the Skylab mission will continue to explore the practical benefits of space exploration for all Americans while developing U.S. space technology.

The fruits of Skylab and its misfortune are well outlined in this article from the May 19, 1973, issue of the *Christian Science Monitor*, which I hereby request to be included in the *RECORD*:

FLAWED SKYLAB FLIGHT TEACHES EVEN MORE—MOST COMPLEX PAYLOAD, FIRST OF ITS KIND

(By David F. Sallsbury)

JOHNSON SPACE CENTER, HOUSTON.—For the future of U.S. manned space flight, Skylab's recent failures are unfortunate but not critical—and in fact they hold more lessons than a flawless mission.

That is the view of some of the men at this moment wrestling with the complex problems of rescuing the disabled space platform.

"This particular Skylab mission (with all its problems) will probably mean a significant advance in our knowledge," said Rock-

well International's George Merrick, taking a few moments off from the unending round of meetings here. Rockwell International built the Apollo command and service module (capsule) and is prime contractor for the space shuttle scheduled for its first test flight in 1976.

Skylab is the most complex payload ever put in orbit, and the first of its kind. Officials expected to have problems, although they did not anticipate the difficulties would come so quickly or be so critical. Both Chris Kraft director of the Johnson Space Center, and William C. Schneider emphasized the experimental nature of Skylab in prelaunch interviews and cautioned that there may be problems.

In prelaunch publicity, Skylab was billed by National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the aerospace industry as making use of space for practical benefits on earth. Less emphasized was how the space laboratory fits in as the next link in a chain stretching toward the space shuttle. Almost all the experiments on board are in the same chain.

According to Mr. Merrick, Skylab's major implication for the shuttle is in the determination of meaningful payloads. The experiments on Skylab could pave the way for taking immediate advantage of the shuttle's capabilities.

ECONOMY STRESSED

The shuttle is a system for putting objects in orbit both more gently and more economically. Its reusable boosters fling an aircraft-like vehicle into orbit, which can then slide back to earth for another ride.

One such set of experiments on Skylab involves processing materials. These were designed to make use of zero gravity conditions to test the advantages of processing various materials in space. Experts feel this may increase their strength and purity as much as 100 times.

If this proves to be true, then automated processing plants in orbit, turning out for example superefficient electronic devices, might prove a practical cargo for the shuttle.

The earth-resources experiments on board Skylab were engineered to help remote sensing experts determine the best design for a satellite network to keep an eye on earth. This is another potential passenger on the shuttle.

POST-SHUTTLE PERIOD

Small orbiting observatories are a vision of the post-shuttle period, now only a decade away. Skylab, with its battery of solar telescopes, is a prototype of this idea, and some of its experiments are engineered to help design just such an observatory.

"Skylab is most important because it will show us how to best use man's unique abilities in space," said Joseph T. Keeley of the Martin Marietta Corporation in a pre-launch interview.

Now with plans to have the crew set up a makeshift sunshield to cool down the overheated laboratory, those abilities will be tested far more than Mr. Keeley imagined when he made that statement, although not all will be performed. (Martin Marietta refused to comment on the implications of the present situation.)

Now facing the astronauts is a more difficult and more crucial task than they have ever before performed outside their craft in a weightless state.

The degree of difficulty of the rescue operations will be greatly increased because the crew will not have the 20 to 30 hours of practice for every hour of outside activity that proved so successful on the Apollo moonwalks.

Chuck Lewis, one of the mission flight directors, added, "Certainly, if the astronauts can get up there, clean up the vehicle

and make a fix, it will point out the usefulness of shuttle-type vehicle."

Shuttle-related experiments that might not be carried out on Skylab can, however, eventually be performed in the cargo bay of the shuttle.

OCEANUS

HON. WILLIAM S. COHEN

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, a constituent of mine—Mr. E. R. Welles III of Manset, Maine—has come up with a novel idea to provide for the welfare of the seas. He calls his idea, "Oceanus," and, while I cannot wholeheartedly support his legislative proposal, I am pleased to introduce it by request as a courtesy to a constituent. For the benefit of my colleagues who might be interested in knowing more about Oceanus, I am inserting in the *RECORD* House Congressional Resolution 210 and an article in the May, 1972 edition of *Yankee* which describes Oceanus:

H. CON. RES. 210

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That, in order for the United States to participate in achieving the equitable and mutual cooperation of all nations for the purpose of preserving and regulating all the seas of the world, it is the sense of Congress that the President should undertake such action as may be necessary and appropriate toward achieving membership for the United States as an Oceanus Congressional Nation.

A NEW NATION IS BORN!

(By Stephen C. Altschuler)

"We, the People of Oceanus, in order to establish justice for all nations and a government of all people, promote general welfare in the waters around the world, and secure benefits to ourselves and our posterity, do establish this Constitution of Oceanus. . . ." So begins the Constitution of Oceanus, a document declaring a universal nation, founded to protect and govern the world's oceans.

In the summer of 1970, a small core of concerned people met in Manset, Maine, to do something about ocean pollution. They became the forefathers of Oceanus. The leader of this group was Edward R. Welles III, now the duly elected Admiral of Oceanus. Ted Welles is a robust, articulate, action-oriented man. He has a booming voice that resounds with Admiral-like intensity.

"We've got to hit these polluters in the pocketbook," he says, referring to the huge oil tankers that often purge their holds and bilges of waste oil. "Throwing them in jail won't accomplish anything. It's a matter of economics." He points out that it is cheaper for a tanker to dump its waste oil into the ocean than to safely clean its bilges in port.

To discourage this practice, which has helped pollute most of the world's oceans, Admiral Welles does not brandish a cutlass; he relies, instead, on the constitutional government of Oceanus. Patterned after the resilient U.S. Constitution, the government is made up of an Admiral, Reserve Admiral, a Judiciary, and Senators and Representatives, both at large and from Congressional Nations (countries that would recognize and join Oceanus). After the first elections in August of 1971, a year after the founding of this supranation, the elected officials met in Manset and began enacting laws.

One of the first things this Congress did was to deal with the most noticeable threat to our seas, oil pollution. They declared it illegal to dump oil in Oceanus territory (that is, all waters beyond the three-mile limit off any salt water seacoast). Violators would be tried in the Oceanus courts and, if convicted, would be fined up to the total value of the tanker and its cargo. This, according to Admiral Welles, can amount to "millions of dollars for a supertanker owner."

To help catch polluters in the act, the Oceanus government has established an incentive system: witnesses get 50% of the fines collected. They are encouraged to get pictures of the pollution incident, a sample of the polluted water, name of the ship and owner, and time and location of the incident. They should then contact Oceanus by mail. Oceanus is trying to interest oil-tanker crewmen particularly, as well as other seamen, pilots, sailors and fishermen, in this cause. Admiral Welles is in the process of contacting seamen's unions and publications.

In addition to fines, the Oceanus Congress has authorized the Admiral to collect \$5,000 in taxes from any business with a payroll of \$100,000 or more, that uses Oceanus domains. Also, companies would have to pay 10% of all profits from oil or other minerals taken from Oceanus.

At this point, you're probably questioning how Oceanus, a nation of a little over 160 citizens, with no military force, no police force, and no recognition from other countries, can enforce its law. Ted Welles realizes the limitations, but is not deterred.

"Enforcement will take time. We need concerned people to deal with this life and death matter. These oil polluters are seriously affecting the production of oxygen. And to stop them, Oceanus and the conscience of the world need to effect enforcement."

However, enforcement is not a major concern at this time. Ocean pollution is a serious problem, and Oceanus first aims to alert people to it, getting them to think about this threat to our survival. To accomplish this, Oceanus is trying to establish a responsible reputation. With this in mind, Admiral Welles, in September of 1971, appointed Langdon P. Marvin, Jr. as Chief Justice of the Supreme Oceanus Court. He is well qualified, for his credentials include graduating with high honors in international law from Harvard College, being advisor to Presidents Roosevelt, Truman, and Eisenhower, as well as working with John F. Kennedy for 14 years. During World War II, he played an important role in airlifting needed supplies to Allied troops. His family background is no less impressive. FDR was his father's law partner as well as being Chief Justice Marvin's godfather. And a family ancestor, John Langdon, was a signer of the U.S. Constitution and first President of the U.S. Senate.

As Oceanus Chief Justice, Marvin will preside over jury trials and appellate court cases. In his first statement since accepting this nautical bench, he agrees with Admiral Welles on the question of enforcement. "The strongest force behind Oceanus is the conscience of the World."

Another influential official is John N. Cole, editor of the *Maine Times* and one of four World-Wide Senators elected to the Oceanus Congress. Cole sees himself, not as a senator in the governmental sense, but as a public relations man spreading the message of Oceanus. And in this function, he's been very effective: over 100 people became citizens after Senator Cole wrote about Oceanus in his weekly column.

Cole sees Oceanus as a "very provocative, catalytic idea—a nice combination of whimsy and purpose." It is this combination that Cole feels can get people to think about the effects of ocean pollution on their lives, and nations to "think about the foolishness of their sovereignty." After all, how can you ignore a man who, as Cole writes, sits "on his porch in Manset, looking out over the

Atlantic . . . proclaiming the existence of a new, global nation. . . ." It is a whimsical image, but, as Senator Cole points out, "Oceanus is just as real—if you stop to think about it—as any other world nation. We did what each of them did: we sat down, claimed territory, wrote a Constitution, elected an Admiral, Reserve Admiral, four Senators and three Representatives. . . . We are just as legal as any other governing entity."

But so far Admiral Welles and Oceanus have been generally ignored by prominent individuals, organizations, and other countries. Jacques Cousteau, the eminent oceanographer, a man who said, "The oceans are in danger of dying," sent Welles a disinterested reply. The Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, which reported extensive oil pollution off the Cape Cod coast, also discouraged Oceanus's efforts. Thor Heyerdahl, who saw much pollution throughout his ocean voyage in his papyrus boat, the *Ra*, decided instead to support UN efforts in curbing pollution.

One reservation that many people have is the war clause in the Oceanus Constitution. In drafting the document, Admiral Welles followed the U.S. Constitution closely—in this case, too closely. The Oceanus Congress has the power, "To declare war after all diplomatic procedures have been exhausted, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and to establish laws concerning captures on land and water." Welles and the original founders also authorized the raising and supporting of armed forces. These unfortunate provisions have caused quite a stir among Oceanus citizens and would-be supporters. U.S. Congressman William D. Hathaway of Maine said his major criticism of Oceanus was the war clause. A member of the American Friends Service Committee was irked by the clause and vehemently questioned Oceanus's validity.

To rectify this, Welles proposed a constitutional amendment to delete the war clause. But with the troublesome clause created, amending it has become quite difficult. The Constitution requires three fourths of the citizenry to pass an amendment. But, to date, the Admiral has been able to get only one fourth of the citizens to vote for it. He's concerned that "many citizens want to see the clause remain."

John Cole offers another explanation. "Citizens just haven't taken the war clause seriously, so they don't take the time to write in their vote. I'm sure if the Admiral called each one personally, of course they'd be against war."

Some critics feel that Oceanus is unnecessary because the United Nations already exists. The UN itself treated Admiral Welles with derision when he sought recognition and endorsement. But there are basic differences between the two. First, Oceanus is a constitutional government; the UN is a treaty organization. Oceanus citizens elect the government that makes the laws of their ocean domains; the UN makes only agreements and is not responsible to individual citizens. Secondly, Oceanus laws are binding on all nations, businesses, and individuals; the UN expects only its signers to adhere to its treaties.

Admiral Welles is convinced the UN is ineffectual in solving the problems of the seas. "We've got to put the final say in the hands of all interested people. The UN is too far removed. They have conferences on the pollution problem, but the veto can cripple any recommendations. In Oceanus, the individual has much more say in how things are done."

Although Oceanus has not received the response Welles had hoped for, the Admiral is still pressing his drive for recognition. He's sent letters to many nations as well as various publications. So far he's received two encouraging replies: Greece wanted more information and suggested the Admiral speak

to their consul in Boston; and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (now the Zaïre Republic) requested and paid for five copies of the Oceanus Constitution. The United States has remained guarded in committing itself.

Although most publications have ignored Welles, the winds seem to be shifting. Articles have appeared in the *Maine Times*, the *Bar Harbor Times*, the *Christian Science Monitor*, and, now, *Yankee*. But even though recognition has been slow, Ted Welles's faith in the Oceanus ship of state has grown. "At the height of Oceanus power," he says, "if we had one-tenth of the world population participating, this would be a tremendous development for humanity."

Ted Welles is well suited for world politics. His father, Episcopal Church Bishop E. R. Welles II (also an Oceanus Senator), has conducted several world-wide preaching tours. Consequently, there were always guests from different parts of the globe at the Welles home. In this environment, young Welles acquired a sense of history and global unity.

The idea of Oceanus developed in 1968, after a talk with Bishop Launcelot Scot Fleming, a member of the British Parliament, who alerted Welles to the serious problem of ocean pollution. The event that spurred him to action occurred a year later, when the Admiral had to skipper his 27-foot sloop through an oil slick. He describes it as "a sickening experience."

After studying the problem, Welles felt that present treaties and laws were inadequate in dealing with ocean pollution. In fact, treaties allowed a certain amount of oil pollution—up to 60 litres per mile for each tanker. A U.S. law attempting to discourage oil pollution in our territorial waters provides only a \$10,000 fine and/or one year in jail for violators. For such minimal penalties, rich oil companies were willing to take a chance.

Oceanus not only imposes heavier fines but thinks that big supertankers should be barred from coastal harbors. Instead, floating dry docks or portable offshore pipelines should be used. In other words, according to the Admiral, "we're not against transporting oil on the high seas as long as tankers do their thing in a clean manner."

Oceanus is also deeply concerned about other ocean-related problems. Admiral Welles recently spoke out against proposed floating nuclear plants. He has called for the companies involved to obtain an Oceanus license first, providing the Congress grants it. Personally, he feels "it still involves too great a risk of uncontrolled human annihilation in the event of accident."

Commercial fishing is another vital concern. Brian Drayton, an Oceanus citizen, Harvard student, and summer commercial lobsterman from Georgetown, Maine, says that overfishing has caused a marked decline in the number of lobsters. He feels that sea fishing or aquaculture is the best solution. Brian has been trying to convince other Harvard students of the need for Oceanus. But they've responded coolly. "There's a general political apathy," he explains. "Students are more cynical." He also feels there's a general lack of interest in ecology on the campus.

Not overly concerned with numbers at this point, the Admiral never tries to pressure anyone into joining: as Drayton says, "we've got to be noisy first, then numerous." Becoming an Oceanus citizen is a simple matter. All you have to do is sign a personally written citizenship statement—which doesn't affect your present citizenship—and send a lifetime individual tax of one dollar to Oceanus, Manset, Maine, U.S.A.

Like any developing nation, Oceanus has its growing pains. At this point in its young history, its skeptics outnumber its supporters.

In the past, other crusades and innovative ideas have met similar resistance. Although the Stanley Brothers developed their steam-driven car 50 years ago, it is only now that we are seeing its value. It took several years and several "silent springs" before we heeded Rachel Carson's warnings. And we have vindicated J. I. Rodale, who, after years of being called "food faddist" and "health nut," was finally recognized as a responsible critic and innovator.

Now we hear our oceans are dying, and with them their life-sustaining forces. Oceanus exists because of this intolerable dilemma. How many years, how many more disasters will it take before we recognize the efforts of Oceanus and its citizens?

OIL AND THE KREMLIN'S BALUCHI GAMBIT

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, on March 31, a column by Mr. Smith Hempstone was carried by the Washington Evening Star directed to the subject of Soviet involvement in the Indian Ocean and its direct relationship to the sensitive question of control over oil resources.

At the time, I perused the article and felt it was a very masterful statement of the situation. Having recently reread it, I believe it is more pertinent today than it was at the time of publication. Therefore, I insert the article into the RECORD suggesting to my colleagues that they ponder this emphasis of a very sensitive world trouble spot:

OIL AND THE KREMLIN'S BALUCHI GAMBIT
(By Smith Hempstone)

Britain pulls out of the oil-rich Persian Gulf. India signs a treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union, invades East Pakistan and sets up the client state of Bangladesh. Iraq signs a similar treaty with Moscow.

Former Central Intelligence Agency Director Richard Helms is appointed ambassador to Iran. Shortly thereafter, the Shah of Iran contracts to buy more than \$2 billion worth of sophisticated American arms.

The Russian-supported Free Baluchi movement headquartered in Baghdad steps up its activities against Iran and Pakistan. The Iraqi ambassador to Islamabad is sent home after Pakistani counter-intelligence agents discover crates of submachineguns (labeled "books") in his embassy.

The Soviet navy in a single year doubles its number of ship-days in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean. Two top Pakistani officials fly to Washington to try to set up a summit meeting between President Nixon and President Zulfikar Bhutto. American newspapers warn of an energy crisis caused by an impending oil shortage.

These are facts, events which have taken place within the past two years. Considered separately, each means little—at least to the average newspaper reader. But taken together, they form a fascinating mosaic of intrigue and maneuver in an area of the world where the next great-power confrontation may take place.

Like most mosaics, the outline of policy in this one is blurred. But a consideration of the various elements and seemingly unrelated events presents an impressionistic pattern which is, to say the least, disturbing.

Three events in the years 1963-71—Rus-

sian penetration of the Arab world, Britain's withdrawal from the Persian Gulf and India's defeat and partition of Pakistan—have combined to upset the balance of power in the Middle East and South Asia, creating both vacuums of power and new bastions of Soviet strength. The American (and Chinese) response to these events has been slow but quickening.

Despite the setback of the Egyptian expulsion of Soviet advisers, the Russians have poured military hardware into the Middle East, establishing a zone of influence throughout the ideologically Fertile Crescent stretching from Baghdad to Cairo.

Matching this to the east, the Russians—through their treaty with India and their support of Bangladesh's secession—have established yet another zone of influence (the Indians, of course, are using the Russians for their own ends, a dangerous game which others have tried to their own eventual discomfiture).

Left as the uncomfortable meat in this Russian sandwich are two Islamic but non-Arab states: Iran and Pakistan, which guard the approaches to the Persian Gulf and its oil, the prize for which the Soviet Union, the United States and China will be vying in the years to come.

What the Russians are doing at present appears to stop short of aiming at the dismemberment of Iran and Pakistan or the overthrow of the regimes there. But not far short of that.

In funding and supporting the Iraq-based Free Baluchi movement, for instance, the Russians are backing a group which is trying to get insurgency going among the 1 million Baluchis who inhabit eastern Iran, western Pakistan and southern Afghanistan. Baluchi "liberation forces" also are co-operating with insurgents fighting against the Sultan of Oman on the other side of the Gulf.

For the time being, this Soviet activity is seen only as a softening-up process designed to induce Pakistan and Iran to follow policies more amenable to the Kremlin. But failing this—and should the Free Baluchi insurgency show progress—Moscow would be happy to see a weak but friendly Baluchistan win independence as a Soviet sponsored state controlling the entrance to the Gulf and the oil shipping routes.

The dispatch of Helms to Tehran and the Shah's subsequent order for more than \$2 billion in American arms indicate that neither the United States nor Iran intends to yield to this sort of pressure. When the Shah's five-year program of modernization of his armed forces is complete, Iran will have an adequate deterrent to either Soviet adventurism or Iraqi aggression.

Pakistan is in a more dangerous situation. Its 1971 defeat by India decimated its armed forces, demoralized its officer corps and encouraged centrifugal forces which could result in the dissolution of the state. The American arms embargo, which has been off and on since 1965, has left it with no realistic deterrent against outside aggression. Lacking Iran's oil revenues, the only reequipping it has managed since 1971 has been the purchase of a few French Mirages and Chinese MIGs. Without U.S. help, the eastern end of the mosaic clearly could be come unstuck.

A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT JEROME M. SACHS

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Jerome M. Sachs, president of North-

eastern Illinois University, will retire in August after devoting more than 35 years to the cause of education in the city of Chicago.

Historically, Northeastern has been committed to a philosophy of educational experimentation and innovation in curriculum, methodology, and utilization of technology both on and off campus. With the encouragement and example of Dr. Sachs, creativity on the part of the faculty has produced a number of new approaches to learning and teaching.

Dr. Sachs is not only active in academic affairs, but also has dedicated much of his time to civic affairs and is an energetic and imaginative leader in our northwest side community.

As the Congressman from the 11th district, where Northeastern is located, I consider it a privilege to join the entire university in paying tribute to Dr. Sachs, which, along with his colleagues and friends, is honoring him at a retirement dinner on July 11.

Dr. Sachs has devoted his life to excellence—excellence in leadership, excellence in service, and excellence in the inspiration of his students, his professional colleagues, and his personal friends.

I extend to him my congratulations on this occasion for his significant achievements and dedication to quality education in Illinois and extend my best wishes for continued success in his future endeavors.

THE FARMER ISN'T TO BLAME

HON. JOHN M. ZWACH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, one question foremost on the minds of most people is, "Why are food prices so high?"

Lawrence Parson, a Stevens County farmer and president of the Stevens County Farm Bureau, recently pointed out that of the increase in food costs since the 1947-49 base period, marketing agencies and processors received 76 percent of the increase while the grower received only 24 percent.

Mr. Parson's article, which appeared in a recent issue of the American Farm Bureau News deals in great detail with the many factors affecting food prices.

Mr. Speaker, this is another exposition of the cause of high food prices that should be must reading for all Members of Congress. I would like to insert it in the RECORD at this point:

THE FARMER ISN'T TO BLAME

(By Lawrence Parson)

If you grocery shop—and even we farmers (who are consumers, too) do that—you're aware of the hullabaloo over rising food prices. If you read newspapers and magazines, you can't miss the barrage of stories telling of the trouble brewing on the food front. If you're active in your lodge, or bridge club, or merely engage in street corner conversation, sooner or later the discussion these days focuses on food prices and how "those farmers must be getting rich!"

As the hue and cry is taken up by poli-

ticians, labor union spokesmen, consumer advocates and others, the farmer is cast in the villain's role. The notion is that he's reaping high profits at the public's expense and is, therefore, responsible for mounting food prices—particularly beef and other meat products.

Facts, however, simply do not support any such contentions. It is unreal as well as unfair to accuse the farmer of profiteering from food prices when one recognizes that farm prices of food products are up less than 11 per cent in the last 20 years while food prices at retail are up 46 per cent. In the last decade, annual expenditures for food in the U.S. have risen \$35.8 billion, but only \$11.4 billion of that went to farmers. This means that in 1971 the farmer's share of the food dollar dropped to just 38 cents. (Twenty years ago, the farmer received 49 cents of every dollar.)

So obviously something—one or more—other than prices paid farmers is having a much greater impact on food prices. (This takes on more significance when we learn that "off-the-farm" factors affecting retail food prices amount to 58 to 60 per cent of the consumer's food dollar.)

Why, then, are food bills up—and going up—at the supermarket? The cost of food processing is one answer. Many of our popular modern foods are canned, frozen, concentrated, dehydrated, ready-mixed, ready-to-serve or in heat-and-serve form. And rising costs of transporting, packaging, processing and distributing foods are another. In the past 20 years, average hourly earnings of industrial workers went up 129 per cent and those of food marketing employees 148 per cent. Price changes in the past year also have been influenced by a 6.2 per cent increase in the hourly earnings of industrial workers and by a 5.6 per cent increase in wages paid food market employees.

Still another answer to the question, "Why are groceries so high?" is non-foods that figure on the total of the check-out tape. We all know that today's supermarket offers a wide range of products, from bread and butter to facial creams, lawn and garden supplies and a score of things in between. A report last year said that consumers spent 28 per cent of their "grocery bill" for non-food items.

High food prices—and high prices for almost everything else—can be blamed on inflation, too, although in the frantic search for the culprit responsible almost everything and everybody but inflation are blamed. It's inflation that has brought on the increase in consumer demand—an increase that is a result of people having more money to spend than there are goods to buy. So they bid up the price of food (and other commodities) in order to get them . . . much like we used to do at the old country auction.

So we can see that a number of factors are responsible for increasing food prices. To a large extent, the cost of marketing food is involved. Since the 1947-49 base period, marketing agencies and processors received 76 per cent of the \$61.8 billion increase in the cost of farm-produced foods, with only 24 per cent trickling back to the farmer.

True, of course, that the farmer is now enjoying improved prices. But we must keep in mind that for the last two decades, farm prices have been in a downward slope and the rise toward recovery he is now experiencing is only a partial one; despite the improvement in farm incomes in 1972, disposable income per farmer is still only 78 percent of that enjoyed by non-farmers. And farm costs (which rose 109 per cent in 20 years) were up 7½ per cent last year.

Are food prices high? You bet they're high, but what isn't? Have you hired a plumber or electrician, or a mechanic, lately? In the 20 years, health and recreation costs went up 75 per cent; housing, 63 per cent; transporta-

tion, 54 per cent; semi-private hospital rooms, 370 per cent; doctor's fees, 122 per cent; dentist charges, 94 per cent; and the 5-cent cigar, a three-fold increase—plus taxes. Compare these increases with that 46 percent boost in retail food prices and the picture should be a rosier one. Couple that with the fact, too, that even at present prices, food is a tremendous bargain.

Caught though they have been in a squeeze between rising operating costs (taxes increased 297 per cent; labor, 141 per cent; and machinery, 100 per cent, between 1951 and 1971) and a disproportionate share of retail food prices, the U.S. farmer—the world's most productive and efficient food producer—is feeding the population better and more cheaply today than ever before in history. Twenty years ago, consumers spent 23 per cent of their after-tax income for food. In 1972, it went below 16 percent—and right now, it's about 15.7 per cent.

Generally, we in America feel that he who makes progress possible should be rewarded accordingly. But the farmer, the man who has really made our high standard of living possible, often doesn't share in the profits as he should. To say the very least, when the facts are brought out, it becomes abundantly clear—to even the most disgruntled housewife—that the farmer isn't "living off the fat" of the consumer.

FORD SUPPORTS TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, Congressman GERALD R. FORD recently addressed the American Gas Association in support of the Trans-Alaska pipeline.

In his speech, he emphasized the urgency of bringing the Prudhoe Bay natural gas down through Canada to the Midwest. Since natural gas cannot be taken out until oil is produced, the quickest way to meet Midwest natural gas demands is by building a Trans-Alaska pipeline. Mr. Speaker, I commend his speech to my colleagues' attention and hope that note is taken of this important point.

REMARKS BY REPRESENTATIVE GERALD R. FORD, REPUBLICAN, MICHIGAN, REPUBLICAN LEADER, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, BEFORE THE AMERICAN GAS ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON HILTON HOTEL, 9:40 A.M. THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1973

For the last quarter of a century the American people have been plagued by many problems—World War II, Korea and Vietnam; racial strife and political upheaval; balance of payments and world monetary dislocations; strikes; inflation; and environmental and ecology issues.

In spite of all of our troubles we have improved our standard of living and the United States has grown at an unprecedented rate.

We now are moving through a period when some Americans would like to halt the wheels of progress. They would like to stop all growth.

There is no question that many of our problems are a result of growth. But in a free-enterprise democratic society, growth is essential.

The greater the growth, the greater the problems of control. But this does not mean that growth should be halted.

The United States' dramatic growth has

been due in part to its tremendous abundance of raw materials. Our recent growth to the status of a major world power has been due, to a large extent, to our huge energy resources.

As long as we can provide our own energy supplies or have secure supplies available at a reasonable price, we can expect growth in our economy. If we become dependent on foreign supplies, we can expect curtailment in our growth, since it will be subject to political forces beyond our control—radical forces.

In recent years our ability to develop energy supplies has been so hampered by government, ecological and tax interests that U.S. supplies of energy are being consumed at a much faster rate than they are being developed.

We in the United States therefore may be on the verge of a major catastrophe—lack of secure energy resources to operate our vast industrial complex and our transportation systems and to heat our homes.

We do not lack the resources, but we have lacked sufficient incentive for their development—and that situation must be changed, and quickly.

We have reached a point where the Congress and Administration officials act decisively to end the energy crisis—while at the same time strengthening and moderating our environmental requirements in the best interests of all concerned.

We have reached the peak of conflict between the demands of the economy for energy and the need to protect the environment—and this conflict must be resolved.

An expanding economy is clearly necessary if we are to solve our domestic problems and provide jobs and income for our citizens.

Our national energy demands have expanded by 4.8 per cent per year in order to meet the needs of a healthy economy. At the same time, we have become more and more conscious of the need to protect the environment and to preserve our national resources before our air becomes unbreathable and our water incapable of supporting life.

It is on the issue of energy that we are going to meet our first really difficult test of attempting to accommodate conflicting environmental and economic needs.

In this connection, it strikes me that those of you in the natural gas industry have a story to tell. Don't assume that the man on the street knows gas is the cleanest burning fuel being produced today. Tell Americans again and again that gas is relatively pollution-free. Underscore the fact that natural gas does not pollute water, does not permanently scar our landscapes and offers the best hope for alleviating air pollution.

When Americans talk about the Alaska oil pipeline, how many of them realize that tremendous reserves of natural gas have been discovered in Alaska in conjunction with the oil there? How many Americans know that this natural gas cannot be taken out until the oil is being produced? How many people know that a consortium of energy companies are finalizing plans to build a natural gas pipeline from Alaska through Canada to the Lower 48 States? How many Americans have any idea that construction of the Alaska pipeline is an essential first step in bringing the vast gas supplies of the Alaska North Slope to consumers in the lower 48 States? And how many people realize that construction of a gas pipeline through Canada to the Lower 48 States cannot proceed until the Alaska oil line is laid?

To me it is shocking that we discovered oil and gas in huge quantities in Alaska back in February 1968 and we're still just talking about how to move it from there to here.

I cannot understand, either, the current talk about building an oil line through Canada instead of through Alaska. To me this kind of talk just doesn't make sense.

A trans-Canadian line would take about five more years to build than a trans-Alaska line. It would be under the control of a foreign government. And the potential for environmental damage would be just as great if not greater.

Looking at this matter from the standpoint of bringing Alaskan gas to the Lower 48 States, gas would flow to the Lower 48 States by about 1978 if the oil line were built through Alaska. But if the oil line is constructed through Canada, the gas line would be delayed until the mid-1980's or beyond. And I am told by your experts that the cost of the gas then would be increased so significantly as to cast doubt on the economic feasibility of the entire undertaking.

I support legislation which would permit construction of the trans-Alaska pipeline at the earliest possible date.

As you know, most of the delays in developing the Alaskan oil and gas supplies have been caused by some environmentalists.

Recently the United States Supreme Court confirmed a decision that under existing law no pipeline could be constructed across Alaska with a right of way greater than 54 feet in width. Since it is considered necessary to have a minimum right of way of 100 feet for earth-moving and other construction equipment, this court decision effectively blocks any pipeline development for the time being.

This dumped the Alaskan pipeline controversy right into the laps of Congress, where expanded right-of-way legislation now is being considered.

I can report to you this morning that Alaska pipeline right-of-way legislation will probably reach the House floor in late June or early July—the sooner the better.

Citizens of Alaska are anxious to develop their great oil and gas resources in order to enhance the Alaskan economy.

Government economists are anxious to increase this source of American petroleum products, estimated at 25 per cent of our American oil supply, in order to protect both the American oil industry and the American consumer against the unwarranted price increases which foreign producers might otherwise impose.

Finally, improvement of the American economy itself is dependent upon exploiting this domestic source of oil and gas. By developing this domestic supply, the price of gasoline and other petroleum products can be held in line. Our national economy can be stabilized—and the fight against inflation can be reinforced.

I am from Michigan. I would like to point out that the Alaskan pipeline controversy is of special interest to citizens of mid-America where the pinch of oil and natural gas shortages is being experienced to a greater extent than elsewhere in the nation. There are those who say to me that Alaskan oil flowing through an Alaskan rather than a Canadian pipeline will go primarily to the West Coast. My answer is that construction of an Alaskan pipeline will benefit the entire economy and will bring the Midwest additional natural gas many years sooner than would a trans-Canadian oil line.

I think the need to bring Alaskan gas to the Midwest as quickly as possible has been overlooked for too long.

As for the environmentalists who have been fighting the trans-Alaskan pipeline, it is time they took proper notice of the tremendous clean air benefits which the vast Alaskan natural gas reserves hold for our crowded metropolitan areas.

To this point I have touched on only part of the energy problem and only part of the solution.

Let me now sketch for you in broad out-

line the course of action I believe the United States should follow to deal with the energy crisis.

1. We should establish a Department of Natural Resources to pull together the fragmented structure of the federal agencies and bureaus now dealing with all natural resources.

2. We should establish and enforce environmental standards for all energy developing and consuming industries, with these standards to be modified when justified. Flexibility seems desirable to meet unexpected problems.

3. We should develop all currently known oil and gas resources to the maximum extent consistent with environmental considerations. We should build the Alaskan oil pipeline and a natural gas line from Alaska through Canada, increase lease sales in the Gulf of Mexico and the Outer Continental Shelf of the U.S. and allow development in California waters, and allow for the import of materials that can be converted to gas.

4. We should encourage domestic oil and gas exploration and development.

5. We should provide incentives for the domestic development of non-historic sources of energy, producing liquid and gaseous fuels from oil shale, coal and tar sands and developing nuclear stimulation where it can be shown to be advantageous.

As you know, the fastest and most easily accessible source of major new natural gas is the offshore areas of the Outer Continental Shelf. In response to a directive from the President, the Department of Interior has tentatively scheduled two major lease sales each year through 1975 in the Gulf of Mexico and off the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts. The additional potential gas reserves under the Outer Continental Shelf could supply the nation's gas needs for another 10 years.

There is no point in my reciting facts you already know. I would like to make the point, however, that the fuss being made over the use of nuclear power to release the gas locked in the rock formations in the Rocky Mountain region is ridiculous. As you are aware, two experiments have already been conducted in New Mexico and Colorado and both industry and the Atomic Energy Commission are monitoring the results of the existing wells.

The AEC has shown that radioactivity associated with gas produced from nuclear-stimulated wells is extremely low and well within established limits. At the same time, the fact that an estimated 300 trillion cubic feet of gas are locked in this relatively impermeable rock demands that we act.

And now—as Lady Godiva said to her horse at the end of her ride—we come to the close (clothes).

We can meet our energy needs and provide for the growth vital to our well-being, but it will take bold and imaginative steps as well as a concerted effort and a complete understanding of the problem by all of the American people.

As I said earlier, those of you in the natural gas industry have a story to tell. The natural gas man is Mr. Clean, and that's an enviable title in this age of ecology.

The nation and the world need both a clean environment and increased energy. Resolving the conflict between these requirements will not be easy, but it can be done. We face a challenge to our scientific research, our longterm governmental and private planning and our imaginations.

This is an issue which demands the participation of every responsible segment in our society. This includes business and government, working together to find the proper solutions. We know what the problems are. It's time for us to act.

CONGRESSMAN CULVER CALLS FOR GREATER COMMITMENT TO CHILD CARE LEGISLATION.

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, there is a growing concern in our Nation about the continued neglect and, in some cases, abuse of children. The need for comprehensive child care legislation becomes more urgent each day. Unfortunately, insufficient attention is often given to children's issues because children must depend upon others to speak out in their behalf. One who has effectively and eloquently presented the case for child care legislation is our colleague, the distinguished Member from Iowa (Mr. CULVER).

In a recent address to the Illinois Child Care Association, Mr. CULVER strongly urged a firm national commitment to the Nation's children. Citing the President's budget requests, his veto of the child development bill, his welfare proposals and the new social services regulations, he successfully documents the low priorities being accorded programs benefiting children by this administration.

Mr. Speaker, during his five terms in Congress and more recently as chairman of the Democratic study group, Mr. CULVER has been a leader in congressional efforts to establish a new set of national priorities emphasizing human needs. I consider his remarks to be a lucid and eloquent assessment of the pressing need for child care legislation, and I am pleased to insert them in the Record and commend them to all who share this concern for the welfare of our children.

ADDRESS OF HONORABLE JOHN CULVER

It is a pleasure to be here tonight and to have the opportunity to speak to this group. For you are a child caring association in the very broadest sense of the word. Beyond your own immediate professional concerns—day care, foster care, juvenile justice—you care about children. And you have dedicated yourselves to making life better for the children of Illinois—while they are children, as well as for their future.

Unfortunately, you are all too unique in this country today, for in spite of all our rhetoric about being a child-loving, child-centered society:

In spite of our constant references to children as our greatest natural resource; we are not a child-nurturing society.

One of the Nation's foremost child psychologists, Dr. Urie Bronfenbrenner—a man who has studied child caring institutions around the world—has said that "the worth of a Nation may be measured by the concern of one generation for the next." If that is the yardstick we use to measure the United States today, we do not fare well.

What kind of country leaves 10 million children in poverty—hungry, ill-housed, poorly clothed, uneducated, ill?

What kind of a country excludes millions of children from all public education; and segregates millions more within the schools because they are minority, bilingual, poor, or otherwise different?

What kind of a country puts thousands of

children in custodial child-damaging day care facilities, and leaves thousands more on the streets to fend for themselves, while their mothers work to try to establish a decent standard of living for them?

What kind of a country is it that has an infant mortality rate higher than those in 12 other developed nations; where in some places a baby has less chance of survival than if it were born in a supposedly poor country like Egypt or Turkey?

What kind of a country is it where only 5% of the school-age children with serious emotional problems can get the mental health services they need?

We wring our hands about the antisocial behavior of our children—the rise in juvenile crime, the increasing incidence of dropouts and runaways, the alienation and lack of preparation for the tasks of adulthood. But we do precious little about it.

Take a look at what kind of priority our Federal Government has set for our children. Out of the administration's budget for fiscal 1974—more than \$268 billion—only two and a half percent will be spent for children's programs. Two and a half percent—even though children are nearly 40% of our population, and 100% of our future.

If you look closer at the specific budget items, the neglect of children becomes even more obvious.

Of a total education budget of nearly \$14 billion, less than one-third goes for elementary and secondary education programs.

Of the total health care outlays for 1974, only 3 percent will go to children. Looking just at medicare expenditures, although children are 46% of the eligible population, they will receive only 19% of the benefits.

Of the children in federally-supported child care, 80% will receive the care only because it is related to the employment of their parents, not because of their own developmental needs. And the budget allows \$411 a year per child—no more than enough to pay for the cheapest kind of custodial care.

Or look at the whole law and order budget. Juveniles today account for more than 43% of all arrests for serious crimes, although they are only 16% of the population. Yet, out of a total "anti-crime" budget of \$216 billion, only \$77 million—less than half of one percent—will go for the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency.

Disgraceful as that budget is, it merely puts dollar figures on a much more fundamental public policy which denies that children are a legitimate concern of the Federal Government or the nation as a whole.

Any child caring person in this country must have been cautiously optimistic about the intentions of this administration when it established for the first time a national office of child development. That was accompanied, we all recall, with a ringing pledge by the President, in one of his first messages to Congress, for "a national commitment to providing all American children an opportunity for healthful and stimulating development during the first five years of life." The White House Conference on Children followed, accompanied by rhetoric and recommendations which stirred hope about movement for children in this nation.

But as we moved from words to deeds, the optimism and the hope disappeared.

In one of the most unbelievable, the most heartless denials of our youngest children, the President vetoed a comprehensive child development bill. He did it, he said, because there was "no need or desirability" for the legislation.

Even though 3½ million children below the age of 6 come from families who are too poor to provide by themselves for all of their health, nutritional, intellectual and emotional developmental needs;

Even though one-third of all mothers of preschool children are working—either as the sole means of support of their families

or to help earn enough to provide what they consider to be essential to their children's growth and happiness;

Even though, in the face of this need, there are less than 700,000 licensed day care facilities—many of them available only to wealthy families who can pay high fees; many by HEW's own admission inadequate and child-damaging.

The bipartisan bill that Congress enacted would have authorized a new commitment of Federal funds for parent-controlled voluntary child care services. It was a flexible system which would have allowed communities to develop their own programs, according to their own needs. And for the first time, it would have provided services not just for the very wealthy and the extremely poor, but for working people who need child care programs and want these opportunities for their children, but who have never been able to afford them.

That legislation was widely supported—by educators, by child development specialists, by parents, churches, women's groups, civil rights organizations, public interests, labor unions. In fact, the only opposition came from a very vocal right-wing minority—but that was all the President heard, and it was enough for him to veto the bill.

His veto message falsely charged that the bill would "alter the family relationship," "diminish parental authority and parental involvement with children," and commit "the vast moral authority of the Federal Government to the side of communal approaches to child rearing over the family-centered approach."

That message was not only wrong, it was a vicious hypocrisy. For all of the destructive things the President attributed to the child development bill were exactly what he had in mind for day care in conjunction with his idea of welfare reform.

The President's early welfare proposals—heavily dependent upon forced work requirements—ignored the need for child care for children whose mothers would be driven out of the home. By the time the House got to working out a welfare bill with the administration last year, that gap had been discovered. The bill the House passed—and the one the White House insisted on supporting without change—supposedly corrected that oversight by providing \$700 million to pay for cheap custodial day care for these children. Mothers would have no choice about staying home or leaving their children in the care of others; they would have little to say about where their children would be sent while they were away; and they would have no control over or involvement in the facilities in which their children were placed.

The cruel treatment of children in the administration's proposals for welfare reform did not stop with its inadequate child care provisions. The great majority of current welfare recipients who would have been punished by these so-called reforms are children—children who are in no way responsible for their own dependence. Yet, the welfare bill that the President supported could have allowed a reduction of current benefits—already inadequate in many places—in 45 states; it would have eliminated food stamps without a compensating increase in cash payments; and it would have said to a family of four—three children in most cases—that you can live on \$2,400 a year—\$50 a month each for your food, your housing, your clothing, your books, and whatever else you need to survive. That is little more than half of what the Government calls the poverty level, and only one-third of what the Labor Department says a family needs to maintain a minimum standard of living.

When Congress rejected this so-called reform, the administration began administratively to carry out its objectives:

Writing regulations which would force more current welfare recipients out of the home;

Proposing changes in Federal day care standards to reduce the quality of care children would receive;

Implementing new administrative procedures to harass recipients and remove them from the rolls in the name of "quality control"; and

Authorizing waivers to States to allow them to implement their own repressive welfare systems without regard to Federal law.

If anyone had any doubts about the goals of the administration with regard to welfare—goals which call only for the reduction of costs, with no thought to the children and families involved—we have only to look at the people who have been brought into HEW to administer the program—the same people who brought about the repressive welfare system in California.

The administration says that it has abandoned its efforts toward "welfare reform"—accusing "bleeding-heart liberals" of destroying the possibility for reform. Even though it was those bleeding-hearts—including both of the Senators from Illinois—who were seeking compromises from an unmoving White House to salvage some measure for reform in the final days of the last Congress. What we can expect to see—and what all of us who are concerned about children must guard against—is administration proposals to tamper with the existing welfare law, to force people into work programs when there are no jobs and to deny assistance to families in need.

The current arena for this struggle between persons concerned about saving Federal dollars and persons concerned about saving children and families is social services. I know that you in Illinois—the Governor's office, mayors, provider agencies, parents, and concerned citizens—have been major participants in the outcry against the oppressive regulations which HEW proposed to limit services to families and children. In the time I have been in Washington—since 1965—I have never seen more of a display of public concern about any single domestic issue. More than 200,000 comments in opposition to the regulations were filed with HEW. And Congressional offices were deluged with mail.

The result of that outrage has been the issuance of new regulations by HEW, with changes which are more apparent than real.

They have increased eligibility to 150% of a State's welfare payment standard. But they are defining that eligibility in terms of gross income, and that, combined with strict limitations on resources and assets has the virtual effect of limiting social services to current welfare recipients, even though the law clearly includes potentials as well.

They have made one exception—day care for children of working parents—which may provide service to some persons who are not welfare recipients. But that will be only on a fee-paying basis, and HEW guides for what those fees should be may well be prohibitive.

They have allowed private donations, but emphasized there will be strict control on the use of those funds.

They pretended to expand optional services, by including child care for some mentally retarded, and by adding the most narrowly defined kind of legal services. But in fact, they are still ignoring the law which says that states should have flexibility in defining their own services.

In effect, they have gone beyond the law and the intention of Congress, and we intend to continue our fight for a services program that helps families and children. We have already gained an unanimous vote of the House Democratic caucus instructing the Ways and Means Committee to report legislation to deal with those changes; and we have met personally with Chairman Mills to urge such committee action. In the Senate,

the Finance Committee begins hearings tomorrow on the new regulations.

While HEW may give only token response to the massive concern about these regulations, Congress can go further. But it is essential that members continue to hear from their constituencies that the problem and the concern is still there. I hope that you are deluging your Congressman with demands for legislative action.

Regardless of the final outcome of the social services battle, I think something of lasting importance has come out of this struggle. We have demonstrated, for the first time, that there is in this country a constituency for children and families. Governors, mayors, State welfare directors, social workers, middle class parents, welfare recipients, day care providers and teachers have together to fight for a common objective. That coalition came about because everyone had a selfish interest in seeking change. But now that we are talking together, we must build that coalition into a humanitarian interest on behalf of children.

It is easy enough to care about our own children—at least most of the time. And it is easy to care about the cuddly pink-chested baby on a box of Ivory snow, or the happy toddlers in a life insurance ad, or the young olympic gold medal winner. But we have to care—just as much as we care for our own children—

For the poor and the hungry and the ill;
For the black, and the brown, and the red;
For the neglected child who cannot get proper foster care;

For the mentally retarded child who is excluded from all education;

For the emotionally disturbed child who gets put on ritalin because his teachers cannot deal with his behavior problems;

For the delinquent who is rearrested because the juvenile justice system provides no rehabilitation; and

For the drug-addicted teenager who wanders the streets because we have destroyed her hope and ambitions.

Public officials, in Congress and in the States and cities, are giving increasing attention to the shocking cases of child abuse and child neglect. Parents are brought to court, are tried and sentenced for such actions. I suggest that this country as a whole, and the Federal Government especially, is guilty of national child abuse, national child neglect.

I often think of the story President Nixon told when he returned from his trip to Moscow—the story of Tanya, the little Russian girl who kept a diary during the siege of Leningrad. That diary told how her family was taken one by one, until she was alone, and finally died. All of us were moved by the tragedy of Tanya.

But there are millions of Tanyas in this country—just as alone, whose lives are threatened and may be destroyed, their needs cry out for our sympathies and our attention. Their pleas are as eloquent as Tanya's—but unlike hers, which are buried forever, these are the pleas of living human beings, whose needs can be met, whose lives can be saved, whose futures can be changed. Let us all go out of this conference together, to bring about that change.

ROLE OF NATIONAL GUARD IN DISASTER RELIEF WORK

HON. C. W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, in light of the recent floods and natural

disasters that our country has been experiencing in recent months, I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the National Guard for its outstanding work in combating the forces of nature.

In Florida, the Guard, most recently, has helped move families living along the flooded portions of the Suwannee River. In many other States, the Guard is still on duty building levees, clearing debris, and performing many other relief tasks in these disaster areas. This vital role of our National Guard merits the support of all of us, and it is but another example of the dedicated service the National Guard renders to our country.

For the attention of our colleagues, I am including the following article which appeared in the May issue of the National Guardsman magazine:

EAST AND WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH, GUARDSMEN BATTLE THE FORCES OF NATURE

Blizzards . . . ice . . . full-scale tornadoes . . . extra-high winds . . . floods—all these manifestations of Winter in its dying days saw Guardsmen serving in their traditional relief role.

Well over 1,000 troops had been involved in disaster duty in the period between January and mid-March ("Posting the Guard", April "GUARDSMAN"). But "you can't fool Mother Nature"; she poured down additional tragedy and trouble in many States, and another 1,000-plus found themselves on rescue and recovery missions by early April. The Guard had been called in large numbers or small in at least 20 States in about three months.

A run-down of the latest "round" or emergency callups:

Arizona—Thirty-two Guardsmen hauled feed for livestock into a Navajo Indian Reservation, battling roads that had been blocked with snow.

California—Four C-130s of the Air Guard's 148th Tactical Airlift Wing at Van Nuys, operating out of Yuma, AZ, had airlifted and dropped more than 200 tons of hay to livestock near Pinon and Window Rock over one weekend, and over the next few days expected to handle another 300 tons.

Florida—Ten Army Guardsmen helped remove families living along the flooded Suwannee River.

Georgia—A succession of paralyzing blizzards that had taxed the resources of many Guardsmen didn't seem to be enough; tornadoes at the end of March resulted in two deaths, hundreds of injuries, and an estimated \$100,000,000 damage. Sixty officers and men of the 190th MP Co helped the State Police at road blocks to forestall looting, and installed generators at a hospital, the Courthouse and the Police Station in Conyers.

Illinois—Floods hit hard, but only a few dozen Guardsmen were called upon to move out families, household goods, and small business establishments at Grafton.

Iowa—An April weekend blizzard that buried much of Iowa "socked-in" Guardsmen just as it did hundreds of thousands of other citizens, and only a handful who had gone to work early were able to get to equipment needed to battle the deep-fallen white stuff. Eighteen men with seven armored personnel carriers, an end loader and two five-ton dump trucks toiled in the Des Moines area; four men with two Jeeps and a "six-by" lent their aid in Dubuque, and three Guardsmen manned two wreckers and an end loader to help "un-stick" vehicles in Waterloo. Seven "Hueys" thrashed through the air on various missions, including airlifting of a number of patients from closed-in homes to hospitals.

Kansas—Floods threatened dikes at Hutchinson, and 10 Guardsmen kept watch. Louisiana—In response to minor flooding (and the subsequent threat of major flooding as the swollen Mississippi flowed toward the Gulf), 11 Army Guardsmen aided in evacuation of families at Jonesville.

Michigan—Wind whipped water off Lake Michigan onto the shore, flooding-out many families, and several dozen Guardsmen helped get them out of their homes.

Mississippi—Seven inches of rain on already swollen streams in northern Mississippi sent rivers over their banks, and the first of successive callups of Guardsmen began in mid-March. Hardest hit was the Greenwood area, where a levee break dumped water onto farmlands and subdivisions of the Mississippi Delta community, and flooded houses in nearby Grenada and an apartment complex in Vicksburg.

Some 200 Guardsmen of the 1st Bn, 114th Field Arty, removed flooded-out residents and personal belongings, provided security and aided with traffic control at Greenwood. The 631st FA Group and the 168th Engr Group performed similar functions at Grenada and Vicksburg, respectively. Flooding was progressive, and so was the callup and employment of various elements of the Guard.

MG E. A. Beby Turnage was designated by Gov. William L. Waller to coordinate disaster activities of all State agencies, the Red Cross and Salvation Army. With the Guard's Emergency Operations Center at Jackson on a round-the-clock basis, Rear Area Operations Centers were established at Redwood and Anguilla.

Guard assistance was extended to Columbia, Amory, Aberdeen and other communities. Army Guard helicopters flew the Governor and Federal and other State officials on visits to stricken areas.

A week after the initial storm, more bad weather hit, and in some cases the evacuation process was repeated. At Bay St. Louis—hit by Hurricane Camille a few years ago—20 Guardsmen and six LARC amphibious vehicles of the 135th Trans Co carried 188 people to safety following rain, strong winds and high tides.

As waters began to recede, the Guard responded to other flood-related community needs. The 223d Engr Bn, for example, hauled a bridge Cp Shelby to Phillip and erected it to replace a washed-out span.

By 9 Apr., about 800 Guardsmen had been on duty at various times and places; about 200 still were serving.

Missouri—the confluence of the overflowing Mississippi and Missouri Rivers created a huge lake; levees broke; thousands were forced out of their homes. Gov. Christopher Bond called out the Guard for rescue, sand-bagging and other duties in Arnold, St. Louis, Hannibal, Hermann, Jefferson City and Perry County. As of 4 Apr., 1,030 Guardsmen were on duty, their numbers decreasing to 377 as of 9 Apr.

New Mexico—Heavy snows hit the northern part of the State, and more than 100 Army Guardsmen were aiding civil authorities.

Ohio—Winds pushed Lake Erie water into the streets of Toledo, causing serious damage and forcing the evacuation of more than 500 people. Seventy-six Guardsmen of the 833d MP Co of Toledo and Co B of the 612th Engr Bn from Fremont, the latter using six dump trucks, controlled traffic and removed flooded-out residents during a two-day period.

South Carolina—The same tornadoes that smashed at Georgia spilled over the State line, killing six South Carolinians, injuring 45, and leaving 400 homeless. Two hundred Army Guardsmen were called to provide aid in the immediate wake of the devastation.

Tennessee—There were thrills and spills and daring rescues during the time when

more than 1,000 Guardsmen were providing rescue and relief from floods that caused 40 Counties to be declared disaster areas. Mid-March downpours added as much as eight inches of rain to already-swollen streams. First hit was at Columbia, where 40 Guardsmen of the 173d Trans Bn were out with 2½-ton trucks by 6 a.m., starting a process of removing families and belongings that there and elsewhere ran into uncounted numbers.

Gov. Winfield Dunn placed 50 Guardsmen on State active duty, volunteers turning out as floods spread to other areas, and with the shift of scheduled MUTAs, more than 1,000 Guardsmen were performing duties comparable to the training in dealing with emergencies that they would have received in any event.

There was near-disaster when a flooded road gave way, spilling a number of refugees, municipal officials and Guardsmen into the flood. All reached safety save one who was swept far downstream 'til he grabbed a tree limb and clung 'til rescued three hours later.

CPT Robert W. Whittle of the 1st Bn, 181st Field Arty, was recommended for a State award for wading waist-deep through rushing water to get direly needed medicine and equipment for an elderly cancer patient.

Two National Guard helicopters removed 20-some people from isolated homes.

One "off-beat" rescue saw Chattanooga Guardsmen in a tow truck pulling from high waters a Volkswagen with four occupants sitting on the roof.

Texas—A promptly-mounted helicopter airlift by the 536th Avn Co delivered 157 troops from two Cos of the 1st Abn Bn, 143d Inf, getting ready for a weekend drill, to Hubbard where four people died in an early-morning tornado. Additional craft from the 111th Avn Group assisted in operations at Burnet, hit by the same twister during the early morning hours of 10 March. Dozens of trucks also were used to get troops to the disaster scene promptly after Gov. Dolph Briscoe ordered 260 officers and men to State active duty. Fifty-nine members of the 136th MP Bn assisted in patrolling, anti-looting and clean-up operations. Six hundred man-days were devoted to operations.

Wisconsin—As in Ohio and Michigan, high winds piled up the waters of Lake Michigan and Green Bay Lake. A Guard helicopter flew a heart attack victim from a snowbound home near Baraboo to a Madison hospital. Trucks removed water-marooned residents from lake shore homes. Then, with a subsequent 13-inch snow, three Jeeps and crews performed the unusual mission of helping Milwaukee firemen get to blazes they could not reach otherwise. Warming weather soon facilitated road clearance and duty by Guardsmen was of brief duration.

THE UNITED STATES IN SPACE—A SUMMARY

HON. LOUIS FREY, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. FREY. Mr. Speaker, this is the final paper in a series of six articles in which I have discussed our U.S. space program. The purpose of these articles has been to provide my colleagues with an in-depth background of our activities in space—to provide them with information upon which to base a decision on this year's NASA authorization bill.

All Members of Congress are acutely aware that health, welfare, defense, ecol-

ogy, and space plus a host of other fields must compete each year for our Federal dollars. Certain of our programs address today's most pressing needs; certain are more oriented to the future; a few work for both today and tomorrow. The goal of Congress must be to provide for a proper balance between the most desirable of the programs proposed. I, for one, am thankful that there are those who understand the role which research and development play in the growth of a nation.

We will always be confronted with those who believe the telephone came as a natural and inevitable step in the refinement of the semaphore, or the airplane as some kind of magically transformed ground transportation. But the majority of the American people appreciate that the steps we have taken to advance our society—regardless of the basic field in which the change occurred—have had science and technology in their origins.

I think our people further realize that these quantum steps are also the direct result of dollars, hard work, and far-sightedness. These three factors have been the essential ingredients in most of the progress which this country has enjoyed thus far, and to no less an extent, will they be the ingredients of the progress our Nation will make in the future.

But permit me to return to our aerospace industry to emphasize this point of the relationship between our advancement in research and technology and the growth of our Nation. I think that within the total aerospace industry we can find an interesting and very current example of how we have ignored this relationship and how we are about to suffer the disastrous consequences.

The error we committed concerns the airline industry. Anyone who has traveled internationally by commercial aircraft, I am sure, is aware that the overwhelming majority of commercial airliners in the world today are manufactured by U.S. companies. Even in Europe which has a developed airline manufacturing industry in its own right, a quick inspection at any major airport reveals the heavy reliance upon U.S. aircraft. In fact, statistics show that over 80 percent of the world's aircraft are U.S. manufacture and that over 90 percent of the total airline mileage logged is in U.S.-produced aircraft.

How did we gain this predominant position? Dollars, perseverance, and far-sightedness. I must also add that to a certain extent the leadership which produced this advantage was the result of judicious decisionmaking on the Federal level. The taxpayer may not have understood the necessity of buying new and improved military aircraft, but, with only minimal modification or adaptation of design, our Nation's taxpayer—and for that matter, the entire world—was presented with safer and better commercial air transportation. And just as important, if this country would not have provided the DC-3, or the 707, or the 747, some other nation at some later point in time would have.

Let us continue on with our examination of the commercial airline industry before we return to our discussion of space. But now, instead of examining the

1960's, let us talk of the 1970's. It is true that this decade is only just upon us, but I think that the United States was offered a glimpse of the next 10 years at the 1971 Paris Air Show. I have heard it called the show that Europe stole and I think that the description is very appropriate.

The new aircraft which were on display no longer bore a U.S. trademark. The latest and most advanced products were from Europe and the U.S.S.R. And the significance was lost on no one. America's undisputed lead in airline manufacturing is being seriously challenged for the first time since World War II. Most European aviation experts are, in fact, astounded at the seemingly purposeful relinquishment by the United States of our lead in aviation.

Here is the point I wish to make. This country as it strives to maintain its leadership in high technology products must continue to commit the necessary dollars and manpower to the task. It is essential to realize that our lead in advanced technology—a lead that produced a favorable balance of trade stronger than in any other general area of export—cannot be maintained without a positive and meaningful commitment. What we must also recognize is that other countries throughout the world are no longer willing to take a back seat to the United States in terms of technology advance. And by technology products, I mean products for space as well as aviation.

What does this mean in terms of our Nation's space program? Throughout most of the past decade this country has held a clearcut lead in space. We all know of the benefits we have enjoyed in terms of more economical long-distance communications and more accurate weather forecasting, not to mention the many technological spinoffs which are in everyday usage. But what are we doing to provide for continued growth in the field? How are we guaranteeing our future advance? That is my concern. And I think the Paris Air Show may again provide the clue.

Within the next few days the 30th Paris Air Show will open, the first since the 1971 show. Just as the 1971 show made us painfully aware that we are not the only merchant in the international aviation marketplace, the 1973 show promises additional dramatic evidence that our position of technical marketing superiority has slipped even further in the two intervening years. Great Britain and France, for example, are both offering a wide-body, short-haul commercial transport for sale. Our industry has produced nothing comparable. In addition, we have developed nothing like the Concorde, or the TU-144, or the Soviet's giant cargo-carrying helicopter all of which were introduced at the 1971 airshow.

Supersonic transportation, V/STOL propulsion, the tactical battlefield and antiship missiles are just a few of the technical areas where Europe and the Soviets have gained a significant advantage. We can no longer ignore the gathering strength of the rest of the world in the aerospace marketplace and I offer as proof the following statistics: British

export of aerospace products has increased threefold since 1964; France has tripled the value of its exports since 1961; and Japan has experienced a fivefold increase in sales since 1960. Nations which have always been a ready market for our aerospace products are becoming nations to whom we must go to buy. Last year we imported \$600 million worth of aerospace products, and these were highly advanced and unique types of equipment. As an example, the Harrier, the only tactical V/STOL fighter aircraft that our military has, is British in design, development, and production.

Clearly, the United States would appear to be relinquishing its long-held lead in the aircraft industry and if either money or general activity are meaningful indicators, we are headed into a similar retreat in space. A closer look at these two indicators show that the aviation and aerospace industries are all too analogous. Money? As our space spending hits new lows, the spending of the U.S.S.R., which surpassed ours 4 years ago, continues to climb. Last year we spent about one-half of 1 percent of our gross national product on our civilian space effort; the Soviet spent about 2 percent of their GNP.

Activity? In 1966 the United States enjoyed a comfortable annual launch lead over the Soviet Union of 79 to 44. The very next year, however, the balance tipped to Soviets and they have maintained a substantially higher annual launch ever since. Last year our combined civil and military launches totaled 33 while the Soviets had 74 launches.

While this Nation remains convinced of the benefits which space will bring—such as communications, Earth resources, weather prediction and control—we nonetheless appear intent upon turning our back on the facts. Surely none of us is so naive to think that space will go unexplored or that our international neighbors are so dependent upon us that little will be done without the United States at the helm.

Today, the International Intelsat communication satellite network operates satellites 90 percent designed and built by this country. We can be proud of that, but statistics of this sort are fast becoming monuments to the past. The Europeans are now contemplating implementation of a highly advanced communication satellite system based totally upon a European design, the France-German Symphonic experimental communications satellite.

Even more impressive, the Europeans are boldly planning to develop and operate a new navigational satellite system which the United States may very well have to depend upon for precise transoceanic navigation. And how big a step is it before we are depending upon Europe or the Soviet Union for weather or agricultural or even mineral resources data obtained from outer space? I pose my thought again. This Nation, as it now routinely buys aviation products from many countries around the world, could be heading for a similar dependency upon international space powers for the latest advances in space technology.

As grave a threat as foreign depend-

ency may pose and as tragic as our leadership in space may represent, there are even further grounds for concern. I am speaking now in terms of the economic impact of the space program and its overall effect on the country. This merits taking a closer look at the program cost and what it provided and in this way attempting to understand the implications and dimensions of a program reduction. And we should make this assessment by looking at all parameters—dollars invested, jobs created, and people's lives bettered.

First of all, we should realize that during the decade of the 1960's, the \$38 billion the United States spent on its space effort amounted to less than one-half of 1 percent of our gross national product for that period. There is no doubt that \$38 billion is a great deal of money, but we should also appreciate that this country spent almost \$350 billion on health and welfare programs, and over \$625 billion on national defense programs during that same 10-year period.

A look at the ratios between expenditures is even more revealing. The ratio of dollars spent in the space program to dollars spent on health and welfare was 1 to 9. The ratio of national investment in space to investment in the defense effort was approximately 1 to 16. Let us examine these same ratios for the fiscal year we are now in.

During fiscal year 1973, the country will spend an estimated \$100 billion on social action programs, an amount which exceeds the defense budget by about \$25 billion. This fiscal year, therefore, we will run budget ratios of 1 to 33 and 1 to 24 for space to social programs and space to defense programs respectively. These figures explain the little tolerance I have for those who would reduce or curtail our national space effort in the interest of increasing spending for social programs. Total elimination of the space program would only provide a 3 percent increase.

I think we can see from these numbers that the money directed to our space program is not out of proportion to Federal spending in other categories. But let us talk more about jobs and people.

The aerospace industry and our space program as a major segment of that industry is America's largest manufacturing industry. At its peak production in the late 1960's this industry employed more than 1.4 million people doing an annual business of over \$28 billion. More important, \$14 billion was the annual payroll for the industry.

There is also an additional aspect to the industry's impact. In the 1960's during the first decade of our space program, this country saw its gross national product grow from \$460 billion to more than \$900 billion. Approximately half of that real growth of the gross national product, according to economists, can be attributed to the stimulus of new technological knowledge from research and development investments. And no less than 25 percent of this country's total research and development expenditures was invested directly in our space program.

Looking at NASA in particular, we

should realize that the money we have invested in our space program was spent in one of the most labor intensive sectors of the economy—a sector in which the ratio of manpower costs to material costs is on the order of 9 to 1. And this money was returned to the economy as wages and salaries to an average of 235,000 people per year during the 1960's. Just as important, the benefits in wages and jobs were felt nationwide. More than 90 percent of our expenditure in space went to 20,000 industrial and business firms in 30 States and 177 cities.

There are also other measures of the space program's impact, such as the economic growth from our space effort in terms of the regional impact of space facilities. Employment levels, standards of living, educational opportunities, and industrial development have been multiplied many times with the establishment of such facilities as Cape Kennedy, Houston, and Huntsville. The demand of the space program for highly skilled and highly qualified people clearly exceeded available talent pools and therefore had to be met by training and general upgrading of skill levels. Individuals who received this training have undeniably benefited from the demands imposed upon them by working within the aerospace environment. The increment of skill which was added to the inventory of the individual worker represents a distinct contribution of the space program of permanent value.

I think another observation is in order when we speak of the impact of the space program on the economic growth of our country over the past decade. We must realize that many new and important industries were developed during this period as a direct outgrowth or result of the aerospace industry. Perhaps the most spectacular example is the growth of the computer industry—an industry which developed primarily as a result of NASA's requirements for improved and advanced computer support and as a result of the hardware innovations brought about by space-related technology.

We can use any number of impressive statistics to study the movement of the computer industry to prove the point. As an example, from 1960 to 1970, this country added over 65,000 new computers to its existing base of 5,000. That is a 1,300-percent increase. We can also use investment as a measure. In 1960, U.S. businesses and institutions spent less than \$1 billion on computers, data processing equipment, and operating staffs. In 1970, these same businesses and institutions spent almost \$25 billion for computer hardware and services. That represents a growth in sales by a factor of 25 with the 1970 dollar expenditure corresponding to over 2 percent of our gross national product.

I emphasize again that the major factors in the growth and dynamism of the computer industry were the demands placed upon computers by NASA and the contribution to the field by our technical space expertise. Clearly, the space program provided monumental impetus to our economic growth—which meant jobs and progress both in the space in-

dustry and in the many space-created industries.

It is difficult to imagine, therefore, how we can now choose to abandon the space program. But we are gradually doing just that. We are incrementally reducing support in a manner calculated to undermine the entire program. For in the interest of providing continued stimulation to our economy and in the interest of providing greater economic growth and expanded employment, this Nation has chosen to reduce spending in one of the areas most critical to the future health and stability of the economy of our Nation. In the decade of the 1960's, our space effort returned over \$32 billion in salaries to the economy and provided gainful employment to more than 420,000 skilled workers during the peak year, 1966. Today, however, the budget at a little over \$3 billion is just about half what was spent in 1966 and the number of people working on NASA programs is down to 130,000.

Jobs and personal advance? Scientific and technological superiority? Increased quality of life? International respect and prominence? The money this country invested for space made a powerful contribution in addressing each of those goals. But incredibly, we are retreating year after year.

I must stress it is not my intent to alarm. I am convinced that this Nation remains committed to our national space program and that the NASA budget authorized by my colleagues for this year provides for our continued advance. But we nonetheless must recognize that the budget we have recommended is at a minimal level.

It is a budget that delays and defers programs which in the national interest should be permitted to progress at a faster pace. And I refer to a faster pace not only in terms of providing quicker return to the public for the tax dollars which have been invested, but also in terms of countering the important advances being made by other members of the international space community. The Soviet space program has suffered serious setbacks in recent days, but we must not allow these failures to obscure their many successes or to obscure the commanding lead they now hold in annual launch rate. Europe is pursuing a space program of its own by building satellites, launch vehicles, advanced instrumentation, and perhaps the sortie module for our space shuttle program.

It is clear that the rest of the world is intent upon following its own path into space regardless of the plans of America. We must also understand that without continued emphasis in space by the United States, this Nation will soon find itself seriously outdistanced by its international neighbors.

Thus, while Europe and the U.S.S.R. press on with vigorous and expanding space programs, the United States must continue in its pursuit of space at a level which is at best marginally adequate. I believe that those of my colleagues who have closely examined this year's budget will find that it does not fulfill the many opportunities that this Nation has before it for the full utilization of space.

And they will also see that the resources and the people we are committing have declined from past levels. But we can be satisfied that the NASA program for this year does preserve our capabilities in the most essential areas.

I therefore congratulate my colleagues for the role they have placed in providing for our survival in space. I believe we all recognize that the techniques and technology we are developing in the conquest of space are our Nation's newest and richest natural resources. We are truly developing the tools and materials which will serve as the keystone for all future progress. And we can rest assured as we venture out to the extremes of space that we will have made the earth a better place along the way.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. JOHN BUCHANAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, this month marks the 71st anniversary of Cuban independence, and it is my pleasure as an American citizen and as a Member of the Congress to join my colleagues in commemorating this event.

I wish, however, that the occasion were celebrated with equal vigor and joy in the Republic of Cuba. This cannot be the case, for the Castro regime still dominates every facet of human life in the nation.

The history of the struggle of liberty versus tyranny in Cuba is well known. For many years Cubans suffered under the yoke of Spanish domination until 1902 when decades of struggle gave rise to Cuban independence. There followed a half century of freedom and self rule for the little island country, during which the United States and Cuba developed strong ties of friendship and mutually beneficial trade.

When Castro overthrew the Batista regime in the 1950's, his supporters believed that a new era of political freedom and economic development would emerge. Their hopes were cruelly dashed, as Castro's government usurped one human right after another. All facets of life—cultural, economic, political, social—have declined, leaving many Cubans with no choice but to flee their homeland in search of a safe and free land in which to raise their families. About 1/2 million Cubans have immigrated to the United States alone.

The Communist regime has succeeded in suppressing many outward expressions of freedom, but it cannot dampen the spirit of freedom which continues to thrive. The determination of each individual to rule his own life still lives in the hearts of the Cuban people.

Cuban Independence Day also marks the formalization of our own foreign policy in support of this determination. In 1869 the U.S. House of Representatives took the stand on the side of human freedom by adopting a resolution in sympathy with the Cuban people and

their struggle for independence. During the Spanish-American War the United States helped Cuba win her independence from Spain, and then assisted the country in its first years of self rule.

As a people who have known freedom for nearly 200 years, we can sympathize and empathize with a people whose quest for freedom is frustrated by tyrannical rule.

It is my judgment, Mr. Speaker, that that desire for freedom will not flicker and die out, but will continue to burn until it blazes again in the restoration of freedom for the Republic of Cuba.

CENSUS DATA CONTINUES TO PREVENT EDUCATIONAL SERVICES FROM REACHING THOSE IN NEED

HON. ALBERT H. QUIE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, for some time I have been very concerned over the fact that the continued use of census data to determine which students are educationally deprived is both morally wrong and administratively impossible. Under title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, funds are distributed to school districts based on the number of children from families with incomes under \$2,000 and those from families receiving aid under the aid for families of dependent children program because the 1965 law states that the assistance is to go to areas with high concentrations of low-income children.

Because of that latter provision, it has been virtually impossible to provide assistance to educationally deprived children who are in schools with a "below average" concentration of poor children. A recent article in the New York Times brings to light yet another complication caused by the use of census data. In this instance the problem is caused because many white children are not enrolled in public schools. However, since the census still identifies them as residing within a school area, their presence makes it impossible for the adjacent public school to receive title I funds.

Again, evidence such as this only serves to underscore the fact that we simply can no longer use surrogate data to identify children who need educational assistance. H.R. 5163, which I introduced on March 6, would not permit situations such as the two described in the New York Times article below to occur. Since my bill requires that educational need be measured in the schools, the census information or the grouping of a very deprived area with a very affluent one would not be relevant. Funds would go to schools with educational need regardless of the economic characteristics of the census districts involved.

The article follows:

POOR SCHOOL DISTRICT IN CAROLINA ANGERED BY EXPECTED LOSS OF U.S. FUNDS

COLUMBIA, S.C., May 12.—At the Lion Street Elementary School here, located in a black residential neighborhood, 64 per cent

of children enrolled are from low income families.

But Federal regulations apparently will prevent that school from continuing special programs aimed at the educationally disadvantaged because many white children who live in the Lion Street attendance area have fled to all-white private schools.

The white children who have enrolled in private schools are counted in the Lion Street attendance area because 1970 census data shows them living there. The Federal regulations are based on children who normally would attend the public school serving an attendance zone.

"It's bureaucratic nonsense," says M. Hayes Mizell, a Columbia School Board member who also is South Carolina Community Relations Director of the American Friends Service Committee.

The problem stems from the interpretation given by the United States Office of Education to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

TOTAL FUNDS THE SAME

Mr. Mizell said the policy was one that probably would affect other urban areas in the South where segregated private schools have sprung up in the wake of desegregation plans.

Although the policy will not change the total amount of money coming into the Columbia schools, officials here were recently notified that 15 schools that have an above-average number of educationally disadvantaged children enrolled would be losing the programs. The main programs involved at such schools are compensatory reading and mathematics.

The Federal decision also has come under fire from the local Title I parent advisory committee. Mrs. Jacqueline Williams, a member of the committee whose son is a fourth grader at Lion Street, said the change in the boy's attitude had been "incredible" because of the programs.

Before Title I, "my son would say he could not do his math. Now he takes a real interest in it, asks me problems to trip me up."

LAW CITED

In rural Beaufort County, the 26 Black elementary school children on isolated Daufuskie Island have been lumped into the same attendance zone as Hilton Head Island, a plush resort center. The school on Daufuskie has been declared no longer eligible for Title I funds even though all 26 children are classed as educationally disadvantaged.

Beaufort County Superintendent Walter Trammell was unsuccessful on a recent trip to Washington to try to get the regulations altered.

Federal officials contend that their hands are tied by the statutory language, rather than bureaucratic unreasonableness.

The language of the 1965 act says that Title I is designed "to meet the special needs of educationally deprived children in school attendance areas having high concentrations of children from low income families."

"Basically, our policy is that Title I funds can only be spent on those students residing in attendance areas whose concentration of resident children from low income families equal or exceed the districtwide average of concentration," explained John Pride, deputy assistant director for the operations division of compensatory education in the Office of Education.

The changes in Columbia resulted from applying 1970 census data to attendance zone drawn from the school districts desegregation plan.

Based on 1970 census data, only 21.7 per cent of the children residing in the Lion Street attendance area are disadvantaged, compared with 26.3 per cent disadvantaged districtwide.

Columbia officials contend that the infor-

mation is out of date and does not reflect population shifts since then.

Mr. Pride said there was "quite a bit of concern" in the office of Education, but he contended that under the present law "We are very restricted in the way we define an attendance area."

He said that more up-to-date data would be used if the Columbia District wanted to have a new census count taken but he said he knew of no Federal funds that would be available to pay for it.

TEN YEARS OF LAW VIOLATIONS BY J. P. STEVENS & CO.

HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, an entire decade has passed since the Textile Workers Union of America and the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO first began trying to help the workers of J. P. Stevens & Co., the world's second largest textile manufacturer, to form a union for the purpose of engaging in collective bargaining.

Throughout this entire period, their efforts have been frustrated by massive and flagrant violations of the rights guaranteed to American workers by U.S. law. This is not simply a charge leveled against J. P. Stevens & Co. by the labor movement. It is a fact that has been repeatedly underlined by the decisions of four Federal courts in eight major cases.

Only recently the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit found that the company's behavior has been so willful a violation not only of the law, but of the court's earlier orders, that it constitutes contempt. This development has since been capped by the refusal of the U.S. Supreme Court to review Stevens' appeal from this contempt citation, just as it previously refused to hear three earlier appeals by the company.

Last January an electronic surveillance device was found in a Wallace, S.C., motel room which TWUA and IUD organizers were occupying. It was a room in which Stevens workers in the Wallace plant also held union meetings. A Federal Bureau of Investigation probe followed and it resulted in the suspension of three managerial employees of J. P. Stevens.

The company's violations of the law appear to have been both blatant and massive. More than 100 Stevens workers have apparently been unlawfully fired. Hundreds of others have also apparently been the victims of unlawful discrimination by Stevens. The company appears to have threatened its workers. It appears to have interrogated and spied upon them. As the result of its conduct, it has been impossible to hold a free representation election in any Stevens plant.

The NLRB should not delay in petitioning the Second Circuit Court for additional contempt remedies. The company's contemptuous conduct has continued even after the court's original

contempt decree. These remedies could even include the jailing and fining of Stevens executives who continually demonstrate their belief that law and order is something to be required only of poor people.

The NLRB should not delay in petitioning the Fifth Circuit Court for a contempt remedy in response to this company's refusal to bargain in good faith with its Statesboro, Ga., workers in defiance of two such decrees by this court. The NLRB could consider applying the Supreme Court's doctrine in the Gissell case, which permits the Board to direct Stevens to bargain, companywide, with the union in light of its wholesale violations of the law.

The U.S. Government's responsibilities should not end even there. The Department of Justice should stop dragging its feet in the South Carolina wiretapping case involving J. P. Stevens officials. It should follow it up quickly and firmly.

A society like ours, which is struggling so desperately to secure justice, law, and order for all of its citizens, must not tolerate brazen and continual violation of law by any company or corporation just because it is wealthy and powerful.

OLDER AMERICANS IN ACTION—A SALUTE TO OUR SENIOR CITIZENS

HON. LAMAR BAKER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, President Nixon has set aside the month of May to do honor to our more mature citizens who continue to contribute so much to the general quality of life in our country. It is not taking away from youth to say that wisdom comes with years and there is great need for this wisdom in every area of our life today. We need to be receptive to the very real contribution which older Americans make daily to our local communities, State, and Nation. The Third District of Tennessee benefits substantially from these efforts through such programs and organizations as the Retired Senior Volunteer Program—RSVP—Chattanooga's Service Corps of Retired Executives—SCORE—and Senior Neighbors. Chattanooga's Senior Neighbors has received national recognition for its richly varied cultural program. Such activities allow the rest of us to benefit from this store of knowledge and wisdom, while encouraging our older citizens to continue their contributions and participation in the community. I include the attached newspaper account from the Chattanooga Times of 1 week's activities planned for Senior Neighbors, Chattanooga, in the RECORD at this point: [From the Chattanooga Times, May 13, 1973]

NEIGHBORS PLAN WEEKLY EVENTS

The annual Senior Citizens Month open house at Senior Neighbors, 10th and Newby streets, is scheduled for Sunday, May 20, from 2 until 4 p.m. with exhibits, refreshments and entertainment for all guests.

The event is planned each year to give

those active participants in Senior Neighbors programs an opportunity to invite their friends to experience what they have been doing.

Three additional open houses are scheduled for the branches.

Alton Park branch of Senior Neighbors will hold its festivities Thursday, May 17, and the same type of event is planned for East Chattanooga on the following Monday, May 21, and on Tuesday, May 22, at the East Side Neighborhood Center.

Mrs. R. B. Clark Jr. will review the book, "The Tumult and the Joy" by Mildred and Gordon Gordon for the monthly book review-coffee at 10:30 a.m. Thursday at 10th and Newby streets. Hostesses include Misses Virginia Munsey and Mildred Copenhaver and Mrs. N. T. Covington.

Armchair Travel will not be scheduled for Friday because of the Armed Forces Day parade.

Saturday a tour will leave the Senior Neighbor parking lot for Canyon Land Park and Historic Home Pilgrimage in the Fort Payne area. Reservations for this event will close Monday.

Reservations can be made at the 10th and Newby streets desk from 10 a.m. until 12 p.m. for upcoming excursions: June 13-14 to Callaway Gardens and the Little White House; June 16, Cumberland County Playhouse for "Tennessee USA"; June 21, "Opryland USA"; and June 28-29, Barter Theater and Melangeon drama.

OUR NATION SALUTES RT. REV. MSGR. ANDREW J. ROMANAK, P.A., ON THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS ORDINATION

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to call to your attention a golden anniversary celebration that is taking place in my congressional district this forthcoming weekend in honor of one of our most distinguished members of the clergy and good friend of all of our people, Rt. Rev. Msgr. Andrew J. Romanak, P.A., pastor emeritus of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Slovak Church of Passaic, N.J.

Monsignor Romanak was ordained to the holy order of the priesthood on May 26, 1923, and has served as spiritual adviser and reverend father dedicated to the well-being and happiness of each and every member of the many parishes he has served throughout the State of New Jersey.

The quality of his leadership, the richness of his wisdom, and the abundance of his caring and dedication to our young people and adults alike are eloquently and warmly enveloped in the tribute written in Monsignor Romanak's honor by the Honorable John C. Sciranka, who, in addition to his forthright journalism and esteemed reputation in the news media of our State, is also a member of the Passaic Historical Commission and Passaic Centennial Committee.

Mr. Speaker, with your permission I would like to insert at this point in our historical journal of Congress a copy of Editor Sciranka's statement which ap-

peared in the May 16, 1973, issue of *Katolicky Sokol*—Catholic Falcon—the most prestigious official organ of the Slovak Catholic Sokol, as follows:

MSGR. ANDREW J. ROMANAK, P.A., PROTONOTARY APOSTOLIC, WILL BE HONORED ON GOLDEN SACERDOTAL JUBILEE ON MAY 26 IN PASSAIC, N.J.

(By John C. Sciranka)

On Saturday, May 26, Msgr. Andrew J. Romanak, P.A., Pastor-Emeritus of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Slovak Church of Passaic, N.J., will be honored on his Golden Sacerdotal Jubilee.

He will be principal celebrant of the celebrated holy mass at 5 p.m.

The banquet will follow in the parish auditorium at 6:30 p.m. Father John J. Demkovich, pastor and his successor is heading the celebration committee with the parish council and the Holy Name Society.

Msgr. Romanak was born in Newark, N.J., on Nov. 30, 1896. His parents, John and Mary Romanak, nee Hudak, were born in Slovakia. They were married in 1886 in SS. Cyril and Methodius chapel in New York City and shortly after settled in Newark, where they took part in organizing the first Slovak Societies and the Slovak parish of St. Stephen.

Msgr. Romanak studied at St. Benedict's Prep School, Seton Hall College and Immaculate Conception Seminary. He was ordained the Sacred Heart Parish in Rockaway, N.J., on May 26, 1923, by the late Bishop John J. O'Connor in Newark and was an assistant to the late Father John D. Salamon in Passaic parish for four years. He later was pastor of for 18 years and established several chapels in the area, which grew to parishes. After the death of Father Salamon, the late first Bishop Thomas McLaughlin of Paterson appointed him pastor of Passaic parish in November, 1945. He was also the director of Pope Pius XII Diocesan High School and served as consultant to Bishop Lawrence B. Casey of Paterson diocese and other bishops.

At the recommendation of Bishop Thomas Boland, then of Paterson diocese, now archbishop of Newark, he was elevated by Pope Pius XII as domestic prelate with the title of Rt. Rev. Monsignor on Jan. 8, 1950.

In Sept. 1958 Pope Pius XII at the recommendation of Bishop James A. McNulty, elevated him to the dignity of Protonotary Apostolic.

He was the second Slovak Protonotary Apostolic in America and the first in the Eastern States. The first was the late Msgr. Francis J. Dubosh of Lakewood, Ohio. The third was the late Msgr. Stephen J. Krasula, P.A., of New York City.

There are only two other living Slovak Protonotaries in the United States. One is Msgr. Michael J. Carnicky, P.A., pastor-emeritus of the Holy Name Slovak Catholic Church in Stratford, Pa., and Msgr. Andrew V. Stefan, P.A., V.F., pastor of SS. Cyril and Methodius Church in Boonton, N.J.

Msgr. Romanak served as the chairman of the Welfare Board in the city of Passaic. He was chairman of the Board of Governors of St. Mary's Hospital.

He is honorary national chaplain of the Slovak Catholic Federation of America which represents three million Slovaks; also honorary Chaplain of its Eastern Region of which Editor John C. Sciranka is President. He is Honorary Chaplain of Assembly 1, Slovak Catholic Sokol.

HE MET SEVERAL CARDINALS

Msgr. Romanak pleasantly recalls that in July 1926 he met the late Cardinal Cernoch, then primate of Hungary at St. Stephen's Hungarian Church in Passaic, who spoke Slovak to him and urged him to continue to foster the Slovak language. Msgr. Cernoch was born in the famous city of Skalica, the birthplace of Father Francis Skutl, first edi-

tor of the Catholic Sokol, who labored in Boonton, and was his close friend.

He also had the privilege of assisting Cardinal Spellman during a ceremony at St. John's Cathedral in Paterson. And was a guest at the dinner when Jozef Cardinal Beran, a well known Czech prelate visited the United States.

During his 25 year pastorate in Passaic, he paid off a large debt with the aid of his parishioners. Redecorated the church on two occasions and enlarged the St. Mary's Cemetery in Saddle Brook, N.J.

SPEAKS ON RADIO

Msgr. Romanak's talk was beamed to Slovakia via Vatican Radio and Radio Free Europe on several occasions. During his 25 years pastorate many celebrations were held in the parish with national and international significance. For instance in 1961, during the pilgrimage of the Eastern Region of the Slovak Catholic Federation held in his parish, Radio Free Europe beamed the services throughout the world and Bishop McNulty was surprised during the Second Vatican Council in Rome that he was heard by many bishops in various countries.

Msgr. Romanak is interested in Youth and served as Youth Director when the Paterson diocese was established. He spent many years as director of Pope Pius XII diocesan high school.

The Slovak Catholic Sokol was founded in the parish where he is pastor 68 years ago and has the Sokol membership.

Msgr. Romanak was one of the first American Slovak leaders to donate \$1,000 for the erection of the Slovak Institute of SS. Cyril and Methodius in Rome, which was dedicated 10 years ago.

Upon reaching the mandatory age of 75, he retired in December 1971 and was named Pastor-Emeritus by Bishop Lawrence B. Casey of Paterson, N.J., who honored him then and will honor him on this Golden Sacerdotal Jubilee.

The City of Passaic named a Msgr. Romanak Plaza in his honor and planted a Centennial tree on same.

We felicitate Msgr. Romanak, thank him for all the services and pray that the good Lord will bless him with good health that he may continue his labors in His vineyard for many more years. Ad multos annos!

Mr. Speaker, I greatly appreciate this opportunity to bring national recognition to this exemplary profile of an outstanding member of our clergy, and respectfully request that you join with me now in saluting this great American, the Right Reverend Monsignor Andrew J. Romanak, in appreciation for all of his good works in service to God through the acts of faith, hope, and charity—in stilling within the hearts of all the noble bonds of brotherhood enriched with understanding, respect, good will, and communion among all mankind.

TRIBUTE TO ISRAEL ON ITS BIRTHDAY

HON. SIDNEY R. YATES

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, this year, 1973, the State of Israel celebrates its 25th year of independence. Beset by enemies, forced to fight three wars of survival, Israel now stands as a proud, strong, young, ancient nation which has

taken its rightful place in the family of nations. We congratulate Israel upon achieving its quarter century of independence and wish its people success, happiness, and prosperity as they move with assurance into the future.

Mr. Speaker, on May 8 at a luncheon held by the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee, Israel's birthday was appropriately celebrated with speeches by the majority and minority leaders of the House. Irving Kane, chairman of AIPAC, acted as chairman of the luncheon meeting. I am pleased to append as a part of my remarks the speeches made by Mr. Kane, by Majority Leader THOMAS P. O'NEILL, and Minority Leader GERALD FORD, as follows:

REMARKS BY IRVING KANE

This is the fifth consecutive year that it has been my privilege to greet you on the occasion of Israel's anniversary at our luncheon in honor of Israel's ambassador. And I suppose that I insisted on each of those occasions that, somehow, it was unique.

But surely today is truly unique. First, it is Israel's 25th anniversary—an anniversary observed with joy wherever friends of freedom live. And secondly, our guest of honor today is the newly-appointed ambassador of Israel to Washington, His Excellency Simcha Dinitz.

We meet, therefore, in a mood of celebration. Israel has matured during these 25 years. She has flourished, she has become more self-reliant; she has achieved her goal of providing sanctuary to Jews who need a homeland; and she continues to pursue a firm but conciliatory policy which, we believe, will eventually make for an Arab-Israeli peace.

On this occasion, as we have in the past, we offer our thanks to the Congress of the United States for the strong and sympathetic support you have given to Israel over the years in the rebuilding of her economy, in the development of her defenses and in the resettlement of those who sought her sanctuary.

This support by Congress is not a recent development. If Israel at 25 is a strong, sturdy, self-reliant, do-it-yourself country, it is so in large measure because Congress has consistently recognized the significance of the U.S.-Israel partnership—a partnership of two democracies in defense of freedom in a crucial frontier of the world.

I would like to emphasize some significant issues in the AIPAC policy statement adopted yesterday.

We are gratified that the Administration has taken the position that the road to peace will be traveled when Arabs and Israelis travel it together, when they write the terms of the peace together. Our Administration has abandoned any notion of an imposed settlement; and once that fact penetrates Arab capitals, once they cease looking to the Soviet Union and other powers to impose a settlement, and once they reconcile themselves to the need for negotiations, we are persuaded that we will witness a dramatic breakthrough in the Middle East.

With regard to economic aid to Israel, it was the Congress which in 1951 first approved the grant to enable Israel to resettle the 600,000 Jews who poured into that country between 1948 and 1951.

This grant aid to Israel ended in 1961, and it was Congress which, 10 years later, initiated the resumption of grant economic aid to Israel with the approval of a \$50 million supporting assistance grant.

Throughout this quarter of a century, the United States has never given Israel any arms, although many of the Arab states, including Israel's neighbors and adversaries, have received free arms from the United

States. That 1971 economic grant was voted because Congress recognized that the Israel economy, tremendously burdened by defense and by debt, urgently needed economic assistance. Last year Congress again voted \$50 million to help Israel carry her defense burden.

Last year, too, noting a sudden and spectacular emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union, Congress voted a \$50 million grant to help Israel absorb those Jews who were finally emerging into freedom.

We regret to note, however, that in the pending aid bill the Administration has cut the supporting assistance grant for Israel from \$50 million to \$25 million and the Administration has not included any funds to help resettle Soviet Jews in its fiscal 1974 request. There are military credits for Israel, but, as in the past, Israel must purchase her weapons and therefore go even more deeply into debt.

We are all aware that our country has critical fiscal problems. But we submit that our overseas aid program does provide large military and economic grants to countries that do not face the danger that Israel faces, surrounded as she is by hostile states massively armed by the Soviet Union. We strongly believe that the best way to deter a new eruption of hostilities is not to permit Israel's adversaries to gain any impression that there is a diminution of American interest and support.

There is another major issue confronting us. Within the last 12 months, the Congress of the United States has made an extraordinary contribution to help the Jews of the Soviet Union. I refer to the widespread sponsorship of the Jackson amendment and the Mills-Vanik bill by 77 members of the Senate and 279 members of the House. This legislation has never been approved on the floor, and yet in a most unprecedented way it has already achieved a massive result, for it has induced the Soviet Union to reconsider its arbitrary and cruel ransom tax and has paved the way for the emigration of many thousands of Soviet Jews.

We believe that this legislation has strengthened the hand of the Administration in its negotiations to persuade the Russian Government to alleviate the plight of Soviet Jewry. But we still have a long way to go. While the Soviet Union appears to have suspended the infamous ransom tax, it still harasses and punishes Jews who have the temerity to apply for visas.

It is our hope that the Congress and the Administration, working together will give legislative effect to the Jackson amendment and the Mills-Vanik bill and write them into law in a way best calculated to achieve their objectives, while at the same time advancing both trade and detente. We believe in detente between the United States and the Soviet Union. We also appeal for a detente for the Jewish people, who have long suffered in Russia at the hands of the Communists and the Czars and who now appeal to us to help them on the road to freedom.

REMARKS BY REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS P. O'NEILL

We commemorate a truly historic moment for the modern world and for the Jewish people. For thousands of years they have yearned to return to their homeland, to the land where the patriarch Abraham led his people, to found and nurture an independent state which would always welcome Jews from the Diaspora. In a nation the size of New Jersey, with a population of almost 3 million, the Israelis have accomplished what many would call a miracle. Since its founding in 1948, Israel has absorbed two million immigrants from Europe, Asia and Africa who have contributed in great measure to the spectacular growth and development of the nation.

While 25 years is a short time in the history of nations, Israel has experienced enough crisis, confrontation and hostility to last most nations a lifetime.

Only hours after David Ben Gurion proclaimed the establishment of the State of Israel, the combined might of the Arab armies, outnumbering the Israelis 42 to 1, attacked the newly organized nation. Repeatedly since then, Israelis have been called upon to protect their homeland, each time succeeding under the leadership of able generals and through the determination and courage of their brave army.

Even though the Israelis have had to pay close attention to their borders and maintain a constant state of military readiness, their economic growth has not been impeded. The gross national product averaged a healthy 11% for the years 1950-1965. Industrial production makes up 25% of the total and commerce and services roughly 48%—rates equivalent to those of the advanced economies of the leading countries of Europe and North America.

So while we celebrate only 25 years of chronological life, we also celebrate centuries of economic and social growth and progress crammed into a quarter-century by a people committed to a viable Jewish State, and, perhaps more importantly, to the ideal of freedom and independence which served as the impetus for the establishment of our own nation almost 200 years ago.

I have spoken up to this point about events which are now history and developments which most of you have learned at your grandfather's or your parent's knee. But the future history of Israel is yet to be written, and I would like to address myself to the role which we in the United States can play as future historians.

The Middle East is regarded by some as the most volatile trouble spot in the world. For gathered there, counterposed and posed for action, are the great leviathans of the modern era, the United States and the Soviet Union.

I am not suggesting that the ultimate fate of the State of Israel is externally controlled. As we have seen, the Israelis are extremely competent to handle their own defense, as well as their own domestic affairs. I am merely indicating what is at stake in the Middle East. Despite the apparent schism between Premier Anwar Sadat and the Soviet Union, the fact remains that both the United States and the Soviet Union remain at least "vicariously" present in the Middle East. Yet this can never deter us from our commitment to the State of Israel.

Today, in the aftermath of the war in Vietnam, commitment has become a dirty word, for it was our supposed commitment to the support of the Government of South Vietnam which has accounted for the most protracted military engagement in our history, as well as considerable social and economic upheaval.

Yet our commitment to the State of Israel stands on a different footing, for rather than trying to prop up a government which has failed to enlist the support of its own people, as was the case in Vietnam, American military assistance to Israel represents a mandate from the American people to ensure the existence of Israel in a hostile environment.

I believe and have always believed that our support of Israel is morally right. The United States is a nation free and prosperous because we have always been a secure and powerful nation. It is my view that Israel as a democracy which shares our own hopes and aspirations and values merits American military support. Moreover, from a purely practical and somewhat selfish viewpoint, Israel is the only thing preventing Russia from spreading her influence and power from her own territory, through the Urals, across Asia Minor to the entire northern portion of Africa. If Israel were to fall, the pro-Western states of the Arab world would follow

suit and we would be drawn into a direct confrontation with Russia in order to protect our own interests and the interests of peace and freedom.

So to those who say that aid to Israel represents the threat of an involvement like that which we have come to abhor and mistrust, I say that Israel must be supported from both a moral and practical standpoint. Such support bears no resemblance whatsoever to the debacle in Southeast Asia.

Now that I have mentioned the Soviet Union, I must mention one other facet of Israeli-American relations. I know there are those of you who are apprehensive that our continuing normalization of relations with that nation must mean a compromise in our support of Israel. I don't agree and I cannot agree.

The President's recently released trade proposals include a provision that would extend to the Soviet Union the status of most-favored-nation. I am sure you are all familiar with, on the House side the Vanik bill of which I am a co-sponsor, along with so many of my colleagues and, on the Senate side, the Jackson amendment. The Vanik bill is in response to a very serious situation within the Soviet Union whereby Jews are charged exit fees before they are permitted to emigrate, in contravention of the UN Declaration of Human Rights. The Soviet Government has announced its intention to suspend this practice due to the great hue and cry which arose in the Congress of the United States over this policy.

The President stated in the message which accompanied his trade proposals that he does not believe that a policy of denying most-favored-nation status to Soviet exports is a proper or even effective way of dealing with this problem. As Majority Leader of the Congress of the United States, I cannot and do not agree. While I am in favor of expanded trade between the United States and Russia as well as a general diplomatic detente in all areas of foreign relations with the Soviet Union, repressive policies such as those implemented by the Soviet Government cannot be countenanced or ignored by the United States in seeking to better our relations with Russia. In this respect, I need only say that the Congress will closely scrutinize these proposals and will insist that repressive policies cease before ratification of any trade agreement or proposal.

Trade agreements are not the only subjects which will receive close Congressional watching. I would like to comment upon the Administration's budget request for Israel.

Last year Israel received \$50 million in supporting assistance from the United States. This is aid which assists nations with heavy defense expenditures to meet their social service needs. All of you are aware that this category of aid is indispensable to Israel, for Israel has the highest per capita external debt in the world—\$1277—and a foreign currency debt in 1972 of about \$4 billion. Despite the fact that Israel out of necessity must commit tremendous resources to her defense she is aware and responsive to the social and economic needs of her people. Consequently, it is imperative that Congress restore supporting assistance to Israel to the 1972 level of \$50 million.

Lastly, I must return to a subject which has great significance to both the United States and to Israel—the so-called energy crisis. In recent months, both government and private experts have predicted that demand will outstrip the supply of fuel in the near future with catastrophic results to our way of life, which is heavily dependent on fuel for heating, lighting and recreation. Rationing and even curtailment of use may become necessary in the very near future.

The ramifications for American-Israeli relations are obvious. The Arab countries are in a position to exploit our fuel shortage and our dependence on foreign sources simply by

regulating our supply of oil, so that we must choose between a severe domestic problem on one hand, or withdraw our support of an ally and a friend on the other.

This would no doubt be an agonizing choice. But it is one which I do not believe must be made if we are firm in our commitment to Israel. We must make it clear that we will not be blackmailed into abandoning support of Israel by the Arab states jeopardizing the supply of a needed commodity. Relenting to such a ruthless squeeze play shall not and cannot be tolerated by this country.

Israel has asked for very little from us. She has never asked that we defend her borders. She has never asked that we fly her missions. She has never asked that we direct her battles as we have done for so many out of necessity. She has asked merely that we give her the means and the supplies to defend herself. In my opinion, Israel asks for little and she needs America's support and she should get it.

REMARKS BY REPRESENTATIVE GERALD R. FORD

We are gathered here to formally note the close friendship between the United States and Israel. It is a most auspicious occasion because it marks a great moment in history—the celebrating of Israel's 25th birthday.

This is the most appropriate time to reaffirm American-Israeli friendship and our traditional bipartisan foreign policy—because both this friendship and this policy serve the cause of peace.

Every American President of the twentieth century has supported the Zionist dream of a Jewish national home. Both of our major political parties are committed to Israel's survival.

It is vital that this bipartisan backing of Israel continues. The fact that it is flourishing is dramatically demonstrated by the presence in this room today of leaders from both parties.

We must retain our unity. Such unity strengthens the hand of our President in his efforts to promote a just peace in the Middle East.

It is important, too, that this luncheon we are attending be more than simply an occasion for expressing pro-Israel sentiment. Our ultimate and over-riding objective is a permanent and just peace in the Middle East. This obviously is in America's national interest.

Those who truly care about Israel's survival must express bipartisan support through actions and not only through words.

I personally am pleased to be part of an Administration that is maintaining the balance of power in the Mideast by supplying Israel with some of the finest U.S. weapons and assisting her in other ways.

The Administration is selling Israel four squadrons of combat jets and is helping the Israelis set up production of an advanced jet fighter of their own design.

These additional American warplanes will keep pace with shipments of Soviet aircraft to Syria and Egypt and of French aircraft to Libya.

By the end of this year, Israel is due to have about 120 F-4s, and by the middle of next year about 200 A-4s.

Our backing for Israel should continue at the level of recent years through military credits, supporting assistance and grants to resettle immigrants.

It is reassuring to know that our country is providing Israel with the means of deterring aggression and is helping new settlers in Israel get started in a new life.

We are, of course, constantly exploring every means of deterring a renewal of hostilities and of promoting a lasting peace settlement.

In the Congress, our bipartisan policy on the Middle East is committed to a peace that must emerge from the parties directly in-

involved. We reject any diplomatic concept that would call upon our friends the Israelis to negotiate with the United States rather than with Egypt on the territorial question.

The United States must continue to give Israel the backing necessary to maintain the credibility of our friendship. The central aim of our policy in the Middle East must be to prevent events that would cause a breakdown in the emerging structure of world peace.

There is another important matter which concerns both the United States and Israel. That is the fate of Soviet Jewry. This matter has become tightly bound up with the entire subject of U.S.-Soviet relations and, most directly, with possible expansion of U.S.-Soviet trade.

We all know that the Soviets have now suspended their infamous "education tax," which had been imposed on some persons seeking to leave the Soviet Union. This is substantial evidence of progress by negotiation. We are also familiar with the sizable annual increase in Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union to Israel.

It is clear, however, that Senator Jackson is not satisfied with the Soviet suspension of the tax and therefore apparently intends to press his amendment barring most-favored-nation treatment for the Soviet Union.

I fully support Senator Jackson's objectives but I feel we should continue to explore all alternatives to achieve the desired end. We want results. That is the main cause of our anxiety.

Let us consider the fact that Mr. Brezhnev recently met with a group of U.S. senators in Moscow and indicated he does not intend to let anything stand in the way of expanded U.S.-Soviet trade. He was quoted as saying Moscow will do whatever is necessary to remove the exit fee issue as an obstacle.

I fully support the Jackson Amendment in principle. But my hope is that we can work out a solution which will make possible an expansion of U.S.-Soviet trade, will promote improved relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, will help us realize a second SALT agreement, and will help bring about peace in the Middle East.

We must make it possible for Soviet Jews to emigrate freely to Israel. We must devise a Jackson Amendment solution that will permit affirmative action on trade but at the same time show the Russians that the Congress backs freedom of emigration. We must do everything within our power to alleviate the plight of Soviet Jewry without wrecking the movement toward a Soviet-American improvement of relations.

This is not a religious or partisan matter but an issue completely consistent with our beliefs and commitments to human freedom and the dignity of the individual.

America and Israel are both concerned about the brotherhood of man under the Fatherhood of God.

Every Jew who wishes to emigrate to Israel should be free to do so. The words of Genesis are just as meaningful today as they were 4000 years ago when the Lord God said to Abraham: "Go forth from your country . . . to the land that I will show you. And I will make of you a great nation."

LIFE DENIED

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to an editorial that appeared in

the Indianapolis News on April 28. Entitled "Life Denied" it provokes one to do some serious thinking about the ramifications of the Supreme Court decision of January 22:

LIFE DENIED

In a terse one-line notification, the U.S. Supreme Court refused to hear arguments by the State of Connecticut in support of a petition to review the Court's abortion decision.

The court's action seems particularly inappropriate because Connecticut had made available the medical evidence that the court had said was lacking in the earlier cases to support the contention that human life exists from the moment of conception. In legalizing abortion the court maintained that those "trained in the respective disciplines" could not agree on this "difficult question" of human life and that therefore the court need not resolve that question. Whereupon the court did resolve it by establishing the mother's right to kill the fetus subject only to the barest minimum of control by state governments.

While the court suggested the fetus being killed could not live on its own, a key point in Connecticut's case was the fact that 968 live babies were delivered in the U.S. after 20 weeks or less of gestation in 1968. (In an earlier editorial, The News stated that all of these live births followed abortion attempts. Actually, the figure includes spontaneous live births also—though the point concerning the viability of the fetus is the same in either case.)

In New York City alone, in a six-month period 27 abortions produced live babies. Two of these survived only five minutes, some as long as 53 hours and one will be three years old on Aug. 23.

Connecticut's petition contained an affidavit from a physician who observed an abortion by hysterotomy (similar to a Caesarean section) following which the fetus was operated on and an organ removed from its abdomen. The doctor testified that he saw the infant urinating and moving its arm before it was taken away for the operation. He also noted there was no provision for anesthesia in the room where the operation was done and that a medical student who observed the surgery returned looking pale and reported he felt sick.

It appears that the court, after asserting that no medical facts exist that establish the fetus as a living human being, has now refused to consider medical evidence that such facts do exist.

THEIR WORK MOST VITAL

HON. ROBERT H. MOLLOHAN

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Speaker, no objective is of greater importance to the preservation of our democratic system of government than the assurance of a constructive and continuing flow of information to the voting public. A free press contributes greatly to this objective—but many of our citizens, particularly those outside the major metropolitan areas, have limited time and limited access to the information on both sides of an issue which is necessary to make objective evaluations.

Organizations, like the League of Women Voters, contribute immeasurably to the effort to generate interest and to assure an understanding of public policy

questions and to increase participation in government. The role of the league is appropriately recognized in the May 13, 1973, editorial from the Wheeling News-Register which follows:

THEIR WORK MOST VITAL

Perhaps the work of the League of Women Voters of the Wheeling Area is more important today than ever considering the controversy that so engulfs vital political and governmental issues.

The Leagues a non-partisan organization, is primarily interested in good government. It studies the issues of the moment and passes the information along to the public so that an informed electorate hopefully can render an intelligent decision.

During the past year, the local organization offered a candidate review over cable television and assisted The News-Register in the preparation of pre-election candidate quizzes. On election day last year League members manned telephones to provide information for the public. Its study of alternate forms of municipal government has been widely acclaimed as one of the best ever produced on the subject and should be of help to Wheeling, presently contemplating a possible change. Recently, League members visited all area high schools and registered new 18-year-old voters.

The League of Women Voters of the Wheeling Area currently is conducting a fund drive. Business, industry and individuals are being asked to contribute to this really worthwhile civic-minded organization. We urge your support.

REDUCTIONS IN MEDICARE BENEFITS SEVERELY HURT THE ELDERLY

HON. DONALD W. RIEGLE, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. RIEGLE. Mr. Speaker, I was shocked at President Nixon's proposal to deny our Nation's senior citizens the health care services that they so badly need and deserve.

These proposed cutbacks were presented to the Congress in January of this year in the President's budget for 1974. As of this date, no legislation has been introduced in either the House or Senate, although administration officials indicate it will be forthcoming.

I think it is important to note, however, that resolutions have been introduced in the House and Senate which would make it clear to the administration that such reductions in medical benefits to our elderly have no hope of passing. I fully support these resolutions and will work hard to insure their passage.

Over 23 million people would be affected by these reductions. They would increase the total health bill of our senior citizens by \$700 million. Briefly, these changes would:

Increase the present deductible of \$72 for the first day of hospital care to the actual full charges of the first day. In addition, the medicare patient would pay 10 percent of all charges thereafter—now without cost to the beneficiary for the first 60 days.

For those covered under the voluntary part B doctor's insurance, our senior citizens would have to pay the first \$85

instead of \$60 of doctor's services covered by medicare. They would also pay 25 percent more for all services above this amount.

The premium paid for this part B insurance would increase from \$5.80 to \$6.30.

The administration says that these cutbacks are necessary to encourage greater cost consciousness and cost awareness—to minimize overutilization of medical services. It is hard to believe that our elderly—most of whom live on fixed or limited incomes, especially from small social security checks—are not cost conscious. As everyone knows, they are the most cost-conscious group in the country. Furthermore, our senior citizens are not the ones who overuse the hospitals—hospitalization rates have declined since 1969 and the average length of stay for medicare patients has dropped.

It is obvious that the administration, which opposed the 20-percent increase in social security benefits, clearly wants people to use these benefits for medical care rather than their daily living expenses. Such action is a total distortion of the intent of Congress.

Finally, there is no justifiable reason for adding this heavy burden to the Nation's elderly while the administration—in flagrant violation of the law—continues to bomb Cambodia and while the proposed budget seeks to increase defense spending by more than \$10 billion. The President's spending priorities are way out of line and it is now the duty of Congress to restore the money that is needed for more human goals.

Clearly, the administration does not understand the problems of the elderly.

SENIOR CITIZEN HONORED

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, May is "Senior Citizens Month" and senior citizens in Tennessee are daily using their talents and drawing on their experience to make life a little better for their fellow man.

John Ellis, a constituent of mine in Maryville, Tenn., is a good example of what senior citizens are doing to make the country a better place to live.

The May 9, issue of the Maryville-Alcoa Daily Times had this to say about Mr. Ellis:

RESCUE SQUAD HONORS ELLIS

A transplanted Sevier Countian, John H. Ellis, Tapoco Avenue, Maryville, learned Friday his place in the hearts of members of Blount County Rescue Squad and the Crewettes.

Much planning was necessary to arrange a special dinner at the squad building in honor of his 75th birthday which was Sunday, May 6.

Ellis is a charter member of Blount County Rescue Squad, joining in 1957, when it was formed.

Climaxing 27 years with Maryville Fire Department, Ellis retired as captain in 1965. Before joining the fire department, he was

employed by two different major oil companies here.

He is credited with 1,100 volunteer hours work with the rescue squad in 1972. In 1971, he won the coveted John Stiles award for outstanding squadsman in Tennessee with 1,000 volunteer hours.

The two preceding years, he is credited with 900 hours each. In April, this year, he logged 51 runs.

Retirement hasn't changed his pattern much, a believer in the old adage of "Early to bed and early to rise," Ellis goes to bed early if he has no special reason to be up; waking up time is 4 a.m. followed by breakfast at 5 a.m. usually joining friends in a local restaurant.

Shortly after getting up, he checks with the rescue squad. If a friend is sick, a daily call or visit is routine, along with a sincere offer

to do errands, go for medicines or pick up the groceries.

He is equally faithful to his church, and is a member of the First Christian Church of Maryville.

Ellis takes great pride in caring for the lawn at the rescue squad building on Lincoln Road, Alcoa.

Although Ellis is a stickler for professionalism in the squad, he is also the top morale booster. His dry humor saves many tense situations.

Members tell that he makes them wash muddy feet in lake or river after a dragging operation before they can place their feet in a boat operated by "Uncle John." He also insists that equipment be properly stored.

A sports enthusiast, Ellis fishes George's Creek and Fort Loudoun Lake. He combines his interest in car racing with squad service

and enjoys the sport while standing by with fire fighting equipment ready for an emergency.

In the fall, he follows the football circuit, usually taking an ambulance for standby assistance at either Lanier or Townsend high schools each week.

He frequently makes trips to Eastern State Hospital for the sheriff's department, carrying a patient for committal. Ellis is also involved in many of the longer runs to other cities, counties or states.

Children too, respond to "Uncle John" making him a favorite with squad members' children. He is endowed with the gift of teasing in a way to make them know he is their friend.

His family includes three sons, three daughters, 14 grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

SENATE—Wednesday, May 23, 1973

The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. EASTLAND).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who art from everlasting to everlasting, before whom the generations rise and pass away, prepare us in heart and mind and soul for the days of sacred memory we are about to observe. Hallow the memory of those who in every age and in every conflict have served in the Armed Forces efficiently and faithfully without blemish or stain. Deliver us, we beseech Thee, from callous indifference to the cost in suffering and sorrow to so many of our fellow citizens. Sanctify for the ultimate good of mankind the self-giving of those who laid down their lives or now bear in their bodies the permanent scars of battle. May the first memorial in this new age of a tenuous peace be to us a new dedication to justice and abiding peace. Teach us the lessons we ought to learn. Uphold the youth who continue to serve in the Armed Forces. Hasten the day when swords are forged into plowshares and men learn war no more.

We pray in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Berry, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 6717. An act to amend section 210 of the Flood Control Act of 1968; and

H.R. 7200. An act to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 and the Railroad Retirement Tax Act to revise certain eligibility conditions for annuities; to change the railroad retirement tax rates; and to amend the Interstate Commerce Act in order to improve the procedures pertaining to certain rate adjustments for carriers subject to part I of the act, and for other purposes.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were each read twice by their titles and referred, as indicated:

H.R. 6717. An act to amend section 210 of the Flood Control Act of 1968.

Mr. BARTLETT subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that H.R. 6717 be referred to the Committee on Public Works and after it has been reported, referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

H.R. 7200. An act to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 and the Railroad Retirement Tax Act to revise certain eligibility conditions for annuities; to change the railroad retirement tax rates; and to amend the Interstate Commerce Act in order to improve the procedures pertaining to certain rate adjustments for carriers subject to part I of the act, and for other purposes. Referred, by unanimous-consent order of the Senate of May 22, 1973, to the Committees on Labor and Public Welfare, Commerce, and Finance.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, May 22, 1973, be dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees may be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate go into executive session to consider nominations on the Executive Calendar, beginning with New Reports.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The nominations on the Executive Calendar, beginning with New Reports, will be stated.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The second assistant legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Department of Justice.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed en bloc.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

The second assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Benjamin F. Holman, of the District of Columbia, to be Director, Community Relations Service, for the term of 4 years.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MEMORIAL DAY 1973

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I wish to join our distinguished Chaplain in the remarks he made this morning because, as we all know, Memorial Day is just a short period away and I would not want the Senate to undertake its recess, so-called, over the Memorial Day weekend without expressing once again my deep appreciation and my remembrance not only of the missing in action, not only the prisoners of war who have now, thank the Lord, been happily returned to their families, but most importantly to the 56,254 Americans who died in the conflict in Southeast Asia, the 303,635 Americans who were wounded in the conflict—a tragic undertaking if ever there was one on the part of this country. It is this total of 359,879 Americans who were either killed, presumed killed, or wounded, including approximately 25,000 who are paraplegics or quadriplegics, including so many who will be prisoners of war for the remainder of their lives